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HISTORY

OF

ALEXANDER, UNION AND PULASKI COUNTIES,

ILLINOIS.

EDITED BY WILLIAM HENRY PERRIN.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

THE history of Alexander, Union and Pulaski Counties, after months of persistent toil and research, is now completed, and it is believed that no subject of universal public importance or interest has been omitted, save where protracted effort failed to secure reliable results. We are well aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meager public documents and numberless conflicting traditions, but claim to have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our promises. Through the courtesy and assistance generously afforded by the residents of these counties, we have been enabled to trace out and put on record the greater portion of the important events that have transpired in Alexander, Union and Pulaski Counties, up to the present time. And we feel assured that all thoughtful people in these counties, now and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of the work and its permanent value.

A dry statement of events has, as far as possible, been avoided, and incidents and anecdotes have been interwoven with facts and statistics, forming a narrative at once instructive and interesting.

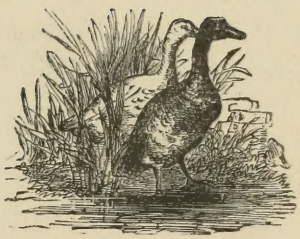
We are indebted to John Grear, Esq., for the history of Jonesboro and Precinct; to Dr. J H. Sanborn for the history of Anna and Precinct; to Dr. N. R. Casey for the history of Mound City and Precinct, and to George W. Endicott, Esq., of Villa Ridge, for his chapter on Agriculture and Horticulture of Pulaski County. Also to H. C. Bradsby, Esq., for his very able and exhaustive history of Cairo, as well as the general history of the respective counties, and to the many citizens who furnished our corps of writers with material aid in the compilation of the facts embodied in the work.

September, 1883.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORY OF

ALEXANDER, UNION AND PULASKI

COUNTIES.



PART I.

HISTORY OF CAIRO,

BY H. C. BRADSBY.

CHAPTER I.

CITY OF CAIRO—THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON WESTERN WATERS—GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF 1811—FIRST SETTLEMENT OF CAIRO—HOLBROOK'S SCHEMES—A MUSHROOM CITY AND THE BUBBLE BURSTED—EARLY NAVIGATION OF WESTERN RIVERS—CAPT. HENRY M. SHREVE, ETC., ETC.

"And leaves the world to solitude and me."—*Gray.*

THE earliest settlement of Cairo, on the promontory of land formed by the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, dates back only sixty-six years ago. There are persons yet living, not only who were born then, but who can even remember events of that time with distinctness. But these clear-headed old people are nearly all gone, and in a very few years there will be nothing left us but the traditions of 1817, unless the present opportunity is conserved, and the facts placed in a permanent form while it is yet possible to obtain them from those who not only saw, but were a part of the long-ago events that have led to the present changed condition of affairs. The tooth of time eats away the living evidences of what occurred more than fifty years ago with unerring swiftness.

The life of a nation or city, compared to time, is but a breath, although it may survive generations and centuries, and how inconceivably brief, then, is the longest space of a single human life.

Man's nature is such that he is deeply concerned in the movements of those who have gone before him. Whether his forefathers were wise or foolish, he wants to learn all he can about them; to study their customs, habits and general movements. And while those are yet left who were participants in the earliest gathering of a people in any particular locality, it is easy enough to sit down by the fireside and listen to the story of the fathers; of their trials, their triumphs, their failures, their ways of thought and their general actions; but in a moment, and before you have had time to reflect upon the loss, they are all gone, and the places that knew them so well will know them no more forever; and then it is the chronicler, who puts in permanant form all these once supposed trifling details, has performed an invaluable, if not an imperishable, service. The proper study of mankind is man. It is the one inexhaustible fountain of real knowledge; and the "man" that is best studied is your own immediate forefathers or predecessors. To learn and know them well is to

know all you can learn of the human family. To solve the complex problem of the human race does not so much consist in trying to study all the living and the dead, as in mastering, in so far as it is possible, the chosen few.

Many thousands of years ago, preparations first began to be made for a habitation for man upon the very spot now occupied by the city of Cairo. The uplift of the rocks that formed the first dry land upon the continent in and about the Huron region had proceeded slowly in their southwesterly direction for a very long time. This was then a part of the Gulf of Mexico, and it was slow and very gradual the uplift went on, and the waters of the Gulf receded south of the junction of the two rivers, and the Lower Mississippi River began to form. From Freeport southward, along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, there is a gradual descent to the valley of the Big Muddy River, in Jackson County, where the level of the railroad grade is only fifty-five feet above that of the river at Cairo. At that point, there is a sudden rise of nearly seven hundred feet, the only true mountain elevation in Illinois. It runs entirely across the southern portion of the State, finally crosses the Ohio, in the vicinity of Shawneetown, and then is lost beneath the coal measures of Kentucky. The forces beneath the surface made this uplift, and it is supposed by geologists that this must have taken place before the Gulf receded below the present junction of the rivers.

Cairo stands upon an alluvium and drift of about thirty feet in depth, and while it probably was many centuries in gathering here so as to rise above the face of the waters, yet it has been here a comparatively long time, as is evidenced by the immense trees of oak, and walnut, and many others that do not grow in swamps or grounds that more than occasionally overflow, and beneath these great trees that have braved the storms of hundreds of years has been found the remains, deep in the soil, of other great forests that had preceded the one found here by the first discoverers. It takes the geological æons to prepare the way for man's coming, and man can only come when the preparations for his reception are complete.

Mr. Jacob Klein, the brick-maker of Cairo, and who has carried on this business successfully the past nineteen years, determined three years ago to try the experiment of getting pure water by digging. He has sunk three wells; the first was sixty-five feet deep where it struck a heavy bed of gravel and promised an abundant supply of water, but the very dry season of three years ago his water supply was short. He then had the second well sunk. This is 100 feet deep, and, like the first, stopped in the gravel.

Not still satisfied, Mr. K. contracted for the third well, to be put down with a two and a half inch pipe. The contract called for a well 300 feet deep. The contractor went down 206 feet and stopped, and then Mr. Klein took up the work himself and carried it to 218 feet, when he struck the rock. A bed of white clay was encountered, five feet thick, resting upon the rock. Here, clearly, was once the bed of the river. From the clay, which is 213 feet below the surface, the strata are coarse sand and seams of coarse gravel until the alluvium of the surface is reached. Mr. Klein reached an inexhaustible supply of pure, soft water, which stands within fifteen feet of the surface at all seasons of the year, and for all purposes is as fine water as was ever found. It is described to be as soft as rain water and clear and cold, and is never affected by the stage of waters in the river. It never flows during a long stage of high

water, as do the shallow wells when the town begins to fill with sipe water. Mr. Klein is satisfied that from ten to twenty feet farther down, which will pass through the rock he has now reached, will give him a flowing artesian well, and this improvement he has in contemplation of making the present or next year. This is the first real effort ever made here to get pure well water, and has demonstrated the fact that it is beneath us, in inexhaustible quantities and of the very best quality.

Without the attention being specially called to the fact, there are very few people who would suppose that the white man had come almost in what is a suburb now of Cairo, and built his fort and fought the "redskins" one hundred and two years ago; yet such is the fact. Fort Jefferson is one of the favorite picnic resorts of the people of Cairo. It is only six miles below here, and across on the Kentucky shore. To the gay party starting out for a festival day, it is but little, if anything, more than merely crossing the river into Kentucky to go to Fort Jefferson. How many of all our people, especially the young, know, when they wander about the place, that they are upon historic ground? Let us tell them something of its tragic story, and when they next stroll about in its grateful shades and resting places, let them look for the fast fading landmarks of the old fort, and remember that Mrs. Capt. Piggott and many other noble souls lie buried there; and also let them recall the heroic efforts of those, not only who died that we might live, but of those who so heroically struggled to drive back the red fiends.

This fort was erected by George Rogers Clark, under the direction of Thomas Jefferson, in 1781. Jefferson was then Governor of Virginia, and, being advised the Spanish Crown would attempt to set up a claim to the country east of the Mississippi River, he took this step to foil the design.

Immediately after the erection of the fort, Clark was called away to the frontiers of Kentucky, but was succeeded by Capt. James Piggott.

Immigration to the fort was encouraged, and several families settled at once in its vicinity, and for a living proceeded to cultivate the soil. For a short time, the settlement flourished. During 1781, however, the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians became exceedingly incensed at the encroachments of the whites (their consent for the erection of the fort not having been obtained), and they commenced an attack upon the settlers in the neighborhood. The whole number of warriors belonging to these tribes at that time was about twelve hundred, including the celebrated Scotchman Calbert, whose posterity figured as half-breeds. As soon as it was decided an attack would be made upon the fort by the Indians, a trusty messenger was dispatched to the Falls of the Ohio for further supplies of ammunition and provisions.

The settlement and fort were in great distress—at the point of starvation, indeed—and succor could not be obtained short of the Falls or Kaskaskia.

The Indians approached the settlement at first in small parties, and succeeded in killing a number of the settlers before they could be moved to the fort. Half the people, both in the fort and its vicinity, were helpless from sickness, and the famine was so distressing that it is said pumpkins were eaten as soon as the blossoms had fallen off the vines. The Indians continued their murderous visits in squads for about two weeks before the main army of "braves" reached the fort. The soldiers aided and received into the fort all the white population that could be moved.

In the skirmishes to which we have alluded, a white man was taken prisoner by the Indians, who, to save his life, exposed the true state of the garrison. The information seemed to add fury to the passions of the savages.

After the arrival of the main body of the savages, under Calbert, the fort was besieged three days and nights. During this time, the suffering and misery of the garrison were extremely great. The water had almost given out; the river was falling rapidly, and the water in the wells receded with the river. The supply of provisions was quite exhausted, and sickness raged to such an extent that a very large number could not be moved from their beds. The wife of Capt. Piggott and several others died, and were buried within the walls of the fort while the savages were besieging the outside. It seemed reduced to a certainty, at this juncture, that, unless relief came speedily, the garrison would fall into the hands of the Indians and be murdered.

The white prisoner now in the hands of the Indians detailed the true state of the fort. He told his captors that more than half its inmates were sick, and that each man had not more than three rounds of ammunition, and that the garrison was quite destitute of water and provisions. On receiving this information, the whole Indian army retired about two miles to hold a council. In a few hours, Calbert and three chiefs, with a flag of truce, were sent back to the fort.

When the inmates of the fort discovered the flag, they sent out Capt. Piggott, Mr. Owens and another man, to meet the Indian delegation. The parley was conducted under the range of the guns of the garrison.

Calbert demanded a surrender of the fort at discretion, urging that the Indians knew its weak condition, and that an unconditional surrender might save much bloodshed. He further said that he had sent a force of warriors up the Ohio, to intercept the succor for which the whites had sent a messenger. He gave the assurance that he would do his best to save the lives of the prisoners, except in the case of a few whom the Indians had sworn to butcher. He gave the garrison one hour to form a conclusion.

The delegates from the whites promised that if the Indians would leave the country, the inmates of the fort would abandon it with all haste. Calbert agreed to submit this proposition to the council, and was at the point of returning when a Mr. Music, whose family had been cruelly murdered, and another man at the fort, fired upon him and wounded him somewhat severely.

The warriors were engaged a long time in council, and, by almost a seeming interposition of Providence, the long-wished-for succor arrived during the time in safety from the "Falls." The Indians had struck the river too high up, and thereby the boat escaped. The provisions and men were hurried into the fort, a new spirit seemed to possess every one, and active exertions were at once made to place the fort in position for a stout resistance. The sick and the small children were placed beyond the reach of harm, and all the women and the children of any considerable size were instructed in the art of defense.

Shortly after dark, the Indians attempted to steal on the fort and capture it; but in this being most decidedly frustrated, they assaulted the garrison and tried to storm it. The cannon had been placed in proper position to rake the walls, so when the "redskins" mounted the ramparts, the cannon swept them off in heaps. The Indians, with hideous yells, and loud and savage demonstrations, kept up a streaming fire from their

rifles upon the garrison, which, however, did but little execution. In this manner the battle raged for hours; but at last the Indians were forced to fly from the deadly cannon of the fort to save themselves from destruction. Calbert and other chiefs rallied them again, but the same result followed; they were again forced to fly, and all further efforts to rally them proved ineffectual.

The whites were in constant fear that the fort would be fired by the Indians. This, indeed, was their greatest fear. At one time a huge savage, painted for the occasion, gained the top of one of the block-houses and was applying fire to the roof, when he was shot dead by a white soldier. His body fell on the outside of the wall, and was carried off by his comrades.

The Indians, satisfied they could not capture the fort, abandoned the siege entirely, and, securing their dead and wounded, left the country. A large number of them had been killed and wounded, while none of the whites had been killed, and only a few wounded. The whites were rejoiced at this turn in affairs, as the number of Indians, and their ability to continue the siege, were calculated to terrify them.

With all convenient speed, the fort was abandoned. Many of the soldiers, together with settlers who had taken refuge in the fort, moved to Kaskaskia. They proved the first considerable acquisition of American population in Illinois. Since then, Fort Jefferson has remained abandoned, and is now but marked by here and there certain shapeless mounds and piles of *debris* that are indistinguishable unless pointed out to the stranger. But this spot will ever retain a great interest to Americans, at least as long as the struggles and privations of those who pioneered the valley of the Mississippi retain a place in the memory of the American people.

While it is true that this first attempt of the white men to make a habitation and a home within the immediate neighborhood of Cairo was abandoned and the people dispersed, the most of them coming to Illinois and making their homes in Kaskaskia, it was not wholly a failure in behalf of civilization. The little band, as brave and true heroes as ever fought upon the immortal fields of Thermopylæ, had accomplished a great purpose—they had withstood the murderous midnight attack of the bloody, yelling fiends and drove them off. They taught him a bloody lesson, yet that is the only school a savage will learn in. This siege and battle were the first great step in making the shores of these rivers habitable, and even though the fort was dismantled and abandoned, it is quite true it taught the savage to respect the power of the white man. It was not a long time after this deciding battle that we find the white man in his flat-boats, and soon in his keel-boats, in a small way commencing to carry on that great commerce that has since so filled the rivers, and dotted their shores with the pleasing evidences of civilization. This commerce of the flat-boat, the keel boat and the pirogue, continued to slowly increase and perform the scanty commerce of the day, until finally the steamboat came, bearing upon its decks the great human revolution, that stands unequaled in importance, and that will go on in its great effects forever.

In 1795, William Bird, then a mere child, in company with his father's family, landed at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. This family remained here only a short time, and then went to Cape Girardeau, where they resided, and in 1817 William Bird applied at the land office in Kaskaskia and entered the land mentioned in another part of this chapter. This family were the first white people, so far as can be now as-

certained, that ever put foot upon the spot now called Cairo.

December 18, 1811.—The anniversary of this day the people of Cairo and its vicinity should never forget. It was the coming of the first steamboat to where Cairo now is—the New Orleans, Capt. Roosevelt, Commanding. It was the severest day of the great throes of the New Madrid earthquake; at the same time, a fiery comet was rushing athwart the horizon.

In the year 1809, Robert Fulton and Chancellor Livingston had commenced their immortal experiments to navigate by steam the Hudson River. As soon as this experiment was crowned with success, they turned their eyes toward these great Western water-ways. They saw that here was the greatest inland sea in all the world, but did they, think you, prolong their vision to the present time, and realize a tithe of the possibilities they were giving to the world? They unrolled the map of this continent, and they sent Capt. Roosevelt to Pittsburgh, to go over the river from there to New Orleans, and report whether they could be navigated or not. He made the inspection, and his favorable report resulted in the immediate construction of the steamer New Orleans, which was launched in Pittsburgh in December, 1811.

Could Capt. Roosevelt now come to us in his natural life, and call the good people of Cairo together and relate his experiences of the day he passed where Cairo now stands, it would be a story transcending, in thrilling interest, anything ever listened to by any now living. All fiction ever conceived by busy brains would be tame by the side of his truthful narrative. His boat passed out of the Ohio River and into the Mississippi River in the very midst of that most remarkable convulsion of nature ever known—the great New Madrid earthquake. As the boat came down the Ohio River, it had moored opposite Yellow Banks to coal, this having been provided some time previously, and, while loading this on, the voyagers were approached by the squatters of the neighborhood, who inquired if they had not heard strange noises on the river and in the woods in the course of the preceding day, and perceived the shores shake, insisting they had repeatedly felt the earth tremble. The weather was very hot, the air misty, still and dull, and though the sun was visible, like an immense glowing ball of copper, his rays hardly shed more than a mournful twilight on the surface of the water. Evening drew nigh, and with it some indications of what was passing around them became evident, for ever and anon they heard a rushing sound, violent splash, and finally saw large portions of the shore tearing away from the land and lapsing into the watery abyss. An eye-witness says: "It was a startling scene—one could have heard a pin drop on deck. The crew spoke but little; they noticed, too, that the comet, for some time visible in the heavens, had suddenly disappeared, and every one on board was thunderstruck."

The next day the portentous signs of this terrible natural convulsion increased. The trees that remained on shore were seen waving and nodding without a wind. The voyagers had no choice but to pursue their course down the stream, as all day this violence seemed only to increase. They had usually brought to, under the shore, but at all points they saw the high banks disappearing, overwhelming everything near or under them, particularly many of the small craft that were in use in those days, carrying down to death many and many who had thus gone to shore in the hope of escaping. A large island in mid-channel, which had been selected by the pilot as the better alternative, was

sought for in vain, having totally disappeared, and thousands of acres, constituting the surrounding country, were found to have been swallowed up, with their gigantic growths of forest and cane.

Thus, in doubt and terror, they proceeded hour after hour until dark, when they found a small island, and rounded to, mooring at the foot of it. Here they lay, keeping watch on deck during the long night, listening to the sound of waters which roared and whirled wildly around them, hearing, also, from time to time, the rushing earth slide from the shore, and the commotion of the falling mass as it became engulfed in the river. Thus, this boat, during the intensity of the earthquake, was moored almost in sight of Cairo; practically, it was at Cairo during the worst of the three worst nights.

Yet the day that succeeded this awful night brought no solace in its dawn. Shock followed shock, a dense black cloud of vapor overshadowed the land, through which no sunbeam found its way to cheer the desponding heart of man. It seems incredible to us that the bed of the river could be so agitated as to lash the waters into yeasty foam, until the foam would gather in great bodies, said to be larger than flour barrels, and float away. Again, it is still more incredible to be told that the waters of the two rivers were turned back upon themselves in swift streams, but these, and much more, are well-established facts. It is impossible now to depict all the wonderful phenomena of this world's wonder. There were wave motions, and perpendicular motions of the earth's surface, and there were, judging from effects, as well as testimony of those who witnessed it, sudden risings and bursting of the earth's crust, from whence would shoot into the air many feet jets of water, sand and black shale.

Just below New Madrid, a flat-boat belonging to Richard Stump was swamped, and six men were drowned. Large trees disappeared under the ground, or were cast with frightful violence into the river. At times the waters of the river were seen to rise like a wall in the middle of the stream, and then suddenly rolling back, would beat against either bank with terrific force. Boats of considerable size were "high and dry" upon the shores of the river. Frequently a loud roaring and hissing were heard, like the escape of steam from a boiler. The air was impregnated with sulphurous effluvium, and a taste of sulphur was observed in the water of the river and the neighboring springs. Each shock was accompanied by what seemed to be the reports of heavy artillery. A man who was on the river in a boat at the time of one of the shocks declared that he saw the mighty Mississippi cut in twain, while the waters poured down a vast chasm into the bowels of the earth. A moment more and the chasm was filled, but the boat which contained this witness was crushed in the tumultuous effort of the flood to regain its former level. The town of New Madrid, that had stood upon a bluff fifteen or twenty feet above the highest water, sank so low, that the next rise of the water covered it to the depth of five feet.

So far as can now be ascertained, but one person has put upon record his observations who saw it upon land. This was Mr. Bringier, an engineer, who related what he saw to Sir Charles Lyell, in 1846. This account represents that he was on horseback near New Madrid, when some of the severest shocks occurred, and that, as the waves advanced, he saw the trees bend down, and often, the instant afterward, when in the act of recovering their position, meet the boughs of other trees similarly inclined, so as to become interlocked, being prevented from righting themselves again. The transit of the

waves through the woods was marked by the crashing noise of countless branches, first heard on one side and then the other; at the same time, powerful jets of water, mixed with sand, loam, and bituminous shale, were cast up with such impetuosity that both horse and rider might have perished had the swelling and upheaving ground happened to burst immediately beneath them. Some of the shocks were perpendicular, while others, much more desolating, were horizontal, or moved along like great waves; and where the principal fountains of mud and water were thrown up, circular cavities, called "sink holes," were formed. One of the lakes thus formed is over sixty miles long and from three to twenty miles wide, and in places fifty to one hundred feet deep. In sailing over the surface of this lake, one is struck with astonishment at beholding the gigantic trees of the forest standing partially exposed amid the waste of waters, like gaunt, mysterious monsters; but this mystery is still increased on casting the eye into the depths, to witness cane-brakes covering its bottom, over which a mammoth species of tortoise is sometimes seen dragging its slow length along, while millions of fish sport through the aquatic thickets —the whole constituting one of the remarkable features of American scenery.

In that part of the country that borders upon what is called the "sunk country"—that is, depressions upon which lakes did not form —all the trees prior to the date of the great earthquake are dead. Their leafless, barkless, and finally branchless bodies stood for many years as noticeable objects and monuments of the earth's agitation, that was to that terrific extent as to break them and wholly loosen from them the supporting soil.

As before stated, the severest shocks were the first three days, but they lasted for three months. In many sections, the people discovered the opening seams ran generally in a parallel course, and they took advantage of this by felling trees at right angles, and in severe shocks even the children learned to cling upon these, and thus many were saved.

Were we wrong in stating that the coming of the first steamboat to Cairo was a most memorable event?

Such, indeed, faintly described, were some of the surroundings amid which the steamer New Orleans rode out of the troubled waters of the Ohio and into the yet worse troubled waters of the Mississippi River. It was nature's grandest exhibition. It was the coming of the first steamboat in such awful surroundings that made such a strange meeting of the excited energies of nature and a human thought—a silent thought of man's brain fashioned into a steam engine, propelling a boat by this new idea upon the Western waters! What grandeur, and awful force and terror in the one, and, compared to it how feeble and insignificant the human product! How one, in its terrific grandeur, could change the whole face of our country in a moment, and make the feeble steamboat appear as insignificant as the cork upon the storm-tossed ocean. A strange meeting of the two—those two things in the world which are so misread, and have been so long misunderstood by men! When nature puts on her suit of riot and force and begins the play of those fantastic tricks, men's souls are affrighted, and they fall upon their knees —those, often, who never did so before—and their feeble voices of supplication would appease the storm or stop the earth's throes. The unusual display of the forces of nature appal men, and they worship what they conceive to be irresistible power. Hence, a country of earthquakes, tornadoes, cyclones and storms is very religious, and generally

full of superstition. A country where lurks danger and perils upon every hand unseen—dangers that accumulate like the horrors of the nightmare—will produce in the human mind little else than superstition and quaking fears; the horrible dread ingulfs them like a living hell, till the very soul responds to the hideous surroundings. Man is so constituted, he will bow down and worship what he fears, especially when it is an unseen, resistless power, displayed in such appalling force as to enfeeble and dwarf his intellect.

The ignorant squatters along the river—that is, some of them—had only known that the first steamboat and the great earthquake had come here together. It was firmly believed that it was this flying in the face of God, and making a boat run with "bilin' water," that caused the earthquake. "Presumptuous man had boiled the water, when, if God had wanted it to boil, he would have so made it." People had navigated the river in flat-boats, keel-boats and canoes, and under these the glad rivers went singing to the sea. But man must come with his fire boat, and the earth went into convulsions, and terror and desolation brooded over the land. God was mysterious, and man presumptuous. The earth indeed trembled when He frowned, and man must learn to be meek and humble; he was but as the grass that was mowed down by the scythe—a breath, a passing vapor.

But even the less ignorant of men—could he comprehend that in this boat was a great human thought, a wonderful invention of man? He could see the weak hands of men guiding and controlling it. It's a mere toy and child's play, and he looks at it a moment in childish curiosity, perhaps smiles approvingly upon it. It's all a momentary pastime with him. It's too feeble to do more than receive a passing notice.

Think of it! The thoughts and inventions of genius are the one only powerful thing among men—they and their effects alone endure forever. All else passes away and is forgotten. In a little while, only the traces of the great earthquake, even, can be found and pointed out, while the steam engine has been the first, the great power that has done more for civilization and human advancement in the past fifty years than all else combined. From this one feeble, imperfect boat has come the world's Armada, that now plows the waves of every river and sea, until the busy world upon the waters and its wealth of nations almost equals that upon land. It is ever present—ever living—ever growing in might, power and the welfare of the whole human family. The earthquake, in its effects upon mankind, compared to the engine, was as the mote to a world—a drop of water compared to the ocean. No one thing in the history of the human family has so contributed to the good of the human race, as the engine because it opened the way and made possible the sweeping advance of the past three-quarters of a century. Remember, since the engine came, the average of human life has been increased ten years; man knows now, where he guessed and feared before. In no century, in all the world's history, has civilization made such great strides forward as this. It made possible all those comforts and necessities we now enjoy. It has lightened the labors and burdens of men, and given the mind a chance to work. It has cheapened food, clothing, books and intelligence itself, and is gathering momentum as it goes. Who may guess, who may dream of the yet benign and good effects to man that lay hidden in that grand and sublime thought of Fulton's that gave us the power of steam?

Then, indeed, what a great, what an im-

mortal thing, was the first steamboat upon the Western waters! What a temporary thing was the earthquake that received it!

Had the 18th day of December, 1811, only been signaled by any one of the three events above referred to, it would have constituted it a memorable day. But the wonderful combination of events makes it out most prominently in the calendar, as a day calling up the most vivid and important recollections of any other in the country's history. Suitable monuments along the river from Pittsburgh to New Orleans should be placed sacred to the memory of Capt. Roosevelt.

As soon as the steamboat New Orleans had made its successful trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and return, the commerce of the Western waters really began to grow, and although it was six years after this successful steam voyage on the Ohio before a steamboat attempted the waters of the Upper Mississippi as far as St. Louis, yet Cairo soon began to attract the attention of river and commercial men as an important trans-shipping point.

The steamboat Orleans was furnished with a propelling wheel at the stern and two masts; for Fulton believed, at that time, that the occasional use of sails would be indispensable. Her capacity was a hundred tons.

The first appearance of this steamboat upon Western waters produced, as the reader may suppose, not a little excitement and admiration. A steamboat, to common observers, was almost as great a wonder as a flying angel would be at present. The banks of the river, in some places, were thronged with spectators, gazing, in speechless astonishment, at the puffing and smoking phenomenon. The average speed of this boat was only about three miles per hour. Before her ability to move through the water without the aid of sails or oars had been exemplified, comparatively few persons believed she could possibly be made to answer any purpose of real utility. In fact, she had made several voyages before the general prejudice began to subside, and for some months many of the river merchants preferred the old mode of transportation with all its risks, delays and extra expense, rather than make use of such a contrivance as a steamboat, which, to their apprehensions, appeared too marvelous and miraculous for the business of every-day life. How slow are the masses of mankind to adopt improvements, even when they appear to be most obvious and unquestionable!

The second steamboat of the West was a diminutive vessel called the Comet. She was rated at twenty-five tons. Daniel D. Smith was the owner and D. French the builder of this boat. Her machinery was on a plan for which French had obtained a patent in 1809. She went to Louisville in the summer of 1813, and descended to New Orleans in the spring of 1814. She afterward made two voyages to Natchez, and was then sold, taken to pieces, and the engine was put up in a cotton factory.

The Vesuvius was the next boat in the record. She was built by Fulton in Pittsburgh, for a company, the members of which resided in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. She was under Capt. Frank Ogden, and went to New Orleans in the spring of 1814. From New Orleans, she started for Louisville in July of the same year, but was grounded on a bar, seven hundred miles up the river, where she remained until the 3d of December following, when, being floated off by the tide, she returned to New Orleans. In 1815–16, she made trips, for several months, from New Orleans to Natchez, under the command of Capt. Clement. This gentleman was succeeded by Capt. John De Hart, and while approaching New

Orleans with a valuable cargo on board, she took fire and burned to the water's edge. After being submerged several months, the hull was raised and refitted. She was afterward in the Louisville trade, and condemned in 1819.

The Enterprise was the next boat in the West. She was built at Brownsville, Penn., by D. French, under his patent, and was owned by several residents of that place. This was a small boat of seventy-five tons. She made two voyages to Louisville in 1814, under the command of Capt. J. Gregg. On the 1st of December in the same year, she conveyed a cargo of ordnance stores from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. While at the last-named port, she was pressed into service by Gen. Jackson. When engaged in the public service, she was eminently useful in transporting troops, arms, ammunition and stores to the seat of war. She left New Orleans for Pittsburgh on the 6th of May, 1815, and reached Louisville after a passage of twenty-five days, thus completing the first steamboat voyage ever made from New Orleans to Louisville. But from the fact that the waters were very high, and she run all the cut-offs and over fields, etc., this experimental trip was not satisfactory, the public being still in doubt whether a steamboat could ascend the Mississippi when the river was confined within its banks, and the current as rapid as it generally is.

Such was the state of public opinion when the steamboat Washington commenced her career. This vessel, the fifth in the catalogue of Western steamboats, was constructed under the personal superintendence and direction of Capt. Henry M. Shreve. The hull was built at Wheeling, Va., and the engines were made at Brownsville, Penn. The entire construction of the boat comprised various innovations, which were suggested by the ingenuity and experience of Capt. Shreve. The Washington was the first "two decker" on the Western waters. The cabin was placed between the decks. It had been the general practice for steamboats to carry their engines in the hold; in this particular Capt. Shreve made a new arrangement, by placing the boiler of the Washington on deck, and this plan was such an obvious improvement that all the steamboats on the waters retain it to the present day. The engines constructed under Fulton's patent had upright and stationary cylinders; in French's engines vibrating cylinders were used. Shreve caused the cylinders of the Washington to be placed in a horizontal position, and gave the vibrations to the pitman. Fulton and French used single low-pressure engines; Shreve employed a double high-pressure engine, with cranks at right angles, and this was the first engine of that kind ever used on the Western waters. Mr. David Prentice had previously used cam wheels for working the valves of the cylinder. Capt Shreve added his great invention of the cam cut-off, with flues to the boilers, by which three-fifths of the fuel was saved. These improvements originated with Capt. Shreve, but although they have been in universal use for a long time, their origin has not been properly credited to the rightful inventor.

On the 24th day of September, 1816, the Washington passed over the Falls of Ohio on her first trip to New Orleans, and returned to Louisville November following. While at New Orleans, the ingenuity of her construction excited the admiration of the most intelligent citizens of that place. Edward Livingston, after a critical examination of the boat and her machinery, remarked to Capt. Shreve, "You deserve well of your country, young man; but we [referring to Fulton

and Livingston's monopoly] shall be compelled to beat you [in the courts] if we can."

An accumulation of ice in the Ohio compelled the Washington to remain at the Falls until March 12, 1817. On that day she commenced her second trip to New Orleans. She accomplished this trip and returned to Shippingsport, at the foot of the Falls, in forty-one days. The ascending voyage was made in twenty-five days, and from this voyage all historians date the commencement of steam navigation in the Mississippi Valley. It was now practically demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the public in general, that steamboats could ascend this river in less than one-fourth the time which the barges and keel boats had required for the same purpose. This feat of the Washington produced almost as much popular excitement and exultation in that region as the battle of New Orleans. The citizens of Louisville gave a public dinner to Capt. Shreve, at which he predicted the time would come when the trip from New Orleans to Louisville would be made in ten days. Although this may have been regarded as a boastful declaration at that time, the prediction has been more than fulfilled; for as early as 1853, the trip was made in *four* days and nine hours.

After that memorable voyage of the Washington, all doubts and prejudices in reference to steam navigation were removed. Shipyards began to be established in every convenient locality, and the business of steamboat building was vigorously prosecuted. But a new obstacle now presented itself, which for a time threatened to give an effectual check to the spirit of enterprise and progression which had just been developed. We refer to the claims made by Fulton and Livingston to the exclusive right of steam navigation on the rivers of the United States. This claim being resisted by Capt. Shreve, the Washington was attached at New Orleans, and taken possession of by the Sheriff. When the case came for adjudication before the District Court of Louisiana, that tribunal promptly negatived the exclusive privileges claimed by Livingston and Fulton, which were decided to be unconstitutional. The monopoly claims of L. and F. were finally withdrawn in 1819, and the last restraint on the steamboat navigation of the Western rivers was thus removed, leaving Western enterprise and energy full liberty to carry on the great work of improvement. This work has been so progressive, that at one time no less than 800 steamboats were in operation on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and here this mode of navigation has been carried on to a degree of perfection unrivaled in any other part of the world.

In the year 1818, William Bird, now deceased, entered the extreme point of land on the peninsula formed by the junction of the two rivers, and known in the Congressional Survey as the southeast quarter of Section 25, and all of Fractional Section 36, the two tracts aggregating about three hundred and sixty acres; but for some years the land lay unimproved and neglected. From this ownership by Mr. Bird, the locality took the name of Bird's Point, by which name it was designated for nearly twenty years.

Shortly after Bird's entry, a company was formed, at the head of which was a man named Comegys, and apparently in good faith set about the work of building a city here that should anticipate the wants of men and commerce for all time to come. They obtained a charter for that purpose, under the name and style of the "City and Bank Company of Cairo." This company foresaw the Illinois Central Railroad, and here, so far as the facts can now be gathered,

was the first tangible idea of this great railroad put forth to the world. There was no Chicago then to build a road to; there was little or nothing in the central or northern portion of the State demanding highway privileges and commercial rights, and yet the idea was formulated that, in the course of time, was worked out to a most successful issue. The particulars of this corporation, and its struggles and its end, are given in another chapter. Sufficient to say here, that the company ceased to exist, and had left untouched the great old forest trees that covered the town site when first discovered. This first failure had hardly attracted any public attention to Cairo. The majority who had come to know the country believed that a city would arise somewhere here on the peninsula, but they were mostly convinced that it must be built back upon the hills, and not upon the point that all could see was subject to frequent inundations. Henry L. Webb and a few others, therefore, had started, as far back as 1817, the town of Trinity, at the mouth of Cache River, six miles above Cairo, on the Ohio River. This had grown to be a steamboat landing, and in very early times the place could boast a boat store, a tavern, a bar and a billiard soloon, but for ten years after this first abortive attempt to settle, "the smoke of no adventurer's hovel gave gloom to Cairo's canopy," and the unbroken silence remained with the "neck of the woods," where the future Cairo was to be.

In 1828, John and Thompson Bird, the sons of William Bird, made the first improvement here. They selected the spot a few hundred feet south of the present Halliday House, and, bringing their slaves over from Missouri, threw up a sufficient embankment to protect a building which they erected, about twenty-five by thirty-five feet in dimensions, and in a short time after they erected another building, between this and the river, which was about twenty feet square, and was placed on piles, as a security against the water. The first building was a tavern, and the latter a store, and for several years it was only the chance flat-boatman that circumstances compelled to land here and get a few supplies for his crew that furnished customers to these Alexander Selkirks. Bacon, whisky and flour were the only commodities wanted by any of the customers of those days. The next season after the Birds had taken possession, a wood-chopper put up a shanty near their improvement, and in this he lived and chopped wood, and piled it on the bank, waiting for some boat to come along and want it. The wood-chopper made a very little impression on the big trees around him, and the Birds had only a small spot cleared and cleaned off, so as to have a little breathing room, as well as a place to receive and pass out the goods they handled. In 1831, only about five acres had been cut away, and this lay in a narrow strip along the banks of the Ohio, and extended no further north than to about where is now Second street. Until 1835, Trinity continued to be the commanding and promising point. In this year, Messrs. Breese, Swanwick, Baker, Gilbert and others began to give the point their open attention, and they entered several thousand acres of land, including all that portion between the two rivers up to and beyond Cache River. They had in view the future possibilities of the place as a point for a city, but having secured the land, matters remained quiet for some time. The next step taken was on the 16th day of January, 1836, when a charter was granted a company, by the Illinois Legislature, to build the Illinois Central Railroad.

February 27, 1837, the State of Illinois passed the General Improvement Bill—better

known to the immediate posterity of these early statesmen as the General Insanity Bill —which resulted in a wide-spread bankruptcy, and seriously threatened, at one time, to ruin the State for nearly all time to come. This State scheme of making all the improvements swallowed up all charters that had been granted to private parties, and, among the others, the charter for the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad; and, as a specimen of what an insane State could do, the Legislature appropriated (not having a dollar, it seems, in the treasury) $3,500,000 for the building of this last-named road.

On the 4th day of March, 1837, the Cairo City & Canal Company was chartered by the Illinois Legislature. This was the final act and organization that led to founding a city here, and of the charter and laws and the official acts of the company, and their failures, etc., we refer the reader to another chapter, where these matters are given in their order and at length.

This company purchased, on credit, vast bodies of land, including the Bird tract, and pretty much all lands on the peninsula, to and beyond Cache River. The master-spirit of the enterprise, as soon as it was successfully started, was Darius B. Holbrook, of Boston. The company, apparently, cared not what price it agreed to pay for the land; so the title was secured, that seemed enough. The daring, and doubtless unscrupulous, leader of this company, even in those days of little money and natural economy, seemed to talk and think of money in sums of never less than millions. He expected to borrow immense sums, and stake these over-bargained lands as the security for the vast amount of money wherewith to improve the lands and build the city; and, remarkable as it may be, did so borrow money, and had arranged for it to be advanced by the million, sure enough. While such success shows there must have been method in his madness, yet his whole idea, after he had secured the money, was a piece of madcap folly. When he found it possible to find other men to furnish the money for him to expend, he was at once seized with the idea that, with money enough, he could build a great city, and the whole thing, when completed, would be as much of a private piece of property as would be a large factory, steam mill, or, for that matter, a block of private residences. His theory was to sell no property about the town, except the bonds and stocks. No one could buy a lot and build upon it and own it. You could not buy an inch of the city grounds; but you could buy the bonds, and, upon this insane idea, he went to Europe and hypothecated the city bonds to the amount of more than $2,000,000, and returned to Cairo with the first installment of this money, and commenced the stupendous work upon a stupendous scale. The only parallel to the vast scheme was the State's craze on the internal improvement folly. It is amusing to conjecture what Holbrook would have done had he been backed by a limitless supply of money. He evidently would have left some wrecks here, the like of which the world had never seen, while his cold, selfish, Yankee instincts would have made a heavy per cent of all the money that passed through his hands stick in his fingers. Thus, in the end, he would have grown immensely rich; but it is not at all certain he ever would have erected a town here.

When he returned from Europe, he issued a flaming address—a kind of open letter addressed to all the world—full of as much fulsome nonsense and after the style of Napoleon's address to his soldiers. It can only be guessed why he issued these flaming addresses. He was not seeking purchasers for



A. J. Tufford

his town property, for he had nothing to sell, and the addresses were not got up to draw renters. The only excuse there can be for their existence was to brag on himself, and, in the common slang, "blow his own horn."

If Cairo has had any parallel, either in its commencement or in much that has occurred in its history during its progress, we are not aware of it. Its very first building was a tavern, its second a store, and then came the first natural growth—the woodman's shanty. Then the next effort was to found a city by starting a wild-cat bank, and then came Holbrook and his idea of a city and the inhabitants all stockholders, while he and his company were the real owners. But Holbrook was at least in earnest about the building of levees around the town, to keep out the water. As soon as he secured the money, he made contracts with S. & H. Howard, J. H. McMurry, Murphy and others, and these contractors brought on laborers here in large numbers. Many of these brought their families, and, in hastily constructed shanties and huts, they went to living, "keeping boarders," and putting on those airs which belong to a city that has grown in a night. Mr. Walter Falls had a store on a boat, moored at the levee, but its capacity for furnishing supplies was wholly inadequate, and passing boats were called upon to help furnish the people with some of the necessaries of life. The State also threw a large number of men here to work on the Illinois Central Railroad, so that the demand for flour, bacon and coffee was still increased to that extent that often loaded flat-boats would stop here, and sell out the cargoes they had intended for farther south.

A population reaching 2,000 souls were thus thrown suddenly together, and affairs had much the appearance of one of those mining towns that jump into existence so suddenly, and sometimes seem to jump out quite as quickly. But the people believed everything was permanent; they, therefore, proceeded in due form to organize a regular form of government, and appoint the necessary officers to carry out its edicts. As Justices of the Peace, Mr. Marsh and Mr. McCord were chosen, and two lawyers decorated a couple of shanty doors with their shingles; these were Mr. Gass (good legal name) and a Mr. McCrillis. A post office was at once established, and Squire Marsh was appointed Postmaster. In addition to being Postmaster, he had to receive and forward all mails, and in a short time this task was worth three or four times the whole salary of the office. A Dr. Cummings hung out his banner on the outer walls, and called the sick and afflicted to come to him for quinine and calomel. The Catholic element, mindful of their religious obligations, set about the preparation of a place for the public worship of God. As they were limited alike in means and building materials, and as they desired to subserve only a temporary purpose, they satisfied themselves with a rough, board-roofed shanty in the depths of the convenient woods. In the forks of one of the trees overshadowing their unpretending church building, they suspended a bell, and this, every Sunday morning and evening, rang out through the deep woods and over the face of the surrounding waters the call of "Come, and let us worship." Such was the first organization of municipal, governmental and church matters in Cairo, as well as the first lawyers, and the first doctor and the first people. Such was the young city at the commencement of the year 1841. At this time, the firm of Bellews, Hathaway & Gilbert secured a charter for iron works, and they opened their establishment. It was filled with all the finest machinery that could be procured in England. At the time, it ranked

among the completest establishments of its kind in the United States, and as it was run to its fullest capacity, it gave labor to a large force of men. These works were erected about where is now the corner of Twelfth street and the Ohio levee. Near the iron works were two large saw mills, of great capacity each, and they were busily at work converting the big trees of the adjacent forest into lumber for building purposes and railroad timbers. The company had revived the old City Bank of Cairo—a bank of issue, and, by law, was temporarily located at Kaskaskia, and this money was scattered profusely about the town. By some favored arrangement, the money of this wild-cat bank was taken at the Kaskaskia Land Office, while much better money from Indiana and Ohio was refused there. The company had erected a long frame hotel at the point—its great length, and its verandas extending from one end to the other, all painted white, made it a conspicuous landmark in approaching Cairo. Its landlord was a man named Jones, and in these flush times it was at all times thronged with the chief men of the town and travelers awaiting the arrival and departure of boats to carry them on their intended way. A planing mill of mammoth proportions was erected near the corner of Eighth and Commercial streets. Two brick-yards, each supplied with the latest patents for turning out brick by the many thousand daily, from dry, compressed earth, were erected. These were then located in what is called Upper Cairo. The company had erected a dry dock, at a cost of over $35,000, and notwithstanding a heavy force of carpenters were erecting buildings in every direction, yet, so urgent was the demand for houses of any and every kind, that Col. Falls had moored at the levee the hull of the steamer Peru, and a Mr. Thompson had also brought the steamer Asia to the wharf for the same purpose. In short, the entire levee soon became a compact mass of wharf-boat hotels, stores, residences, boarding-houses and business places of every kind. Here was a little busy city on boats moored to the shore. Everything and everywhere about Cairo bespoke a marvelous thrift —all was at high pressure, and the wonder of the age had come at last. And all over the land the contagion spread. Along the rivers, from Pittsburg and St. Louis to New Orleans its name grew, and crossing the Alleghanies and over the Eastern States, and, pushed by the great banking-house of Wright & Co., of London, which had taken over $2,000,000 in the Cairo bonds, and who were interested in advertising it all over Europe in the most unqualified and extravagant terms, until apparently the large portion of the civilized world looked, at least, and ascertained where this remarkable young city was located on the world's map. Never was more thorough, elaborate or expensive advertising done for any place than that for Cairo. Flaming prospective views of the city in splendid lithographs were hung upon the walls of steamboats, hotels, halls and other public places, and to all these were added the potency of a great young State, advertising, by its legislative acts, this great South Sea Bubble, or, as Cairo was modestly then called in the proclamations of Holbrook, the "great commercial and manufacturing mart and emporium."

The State had literally bankrupted itself, and perforce wound up its Utopian schemes. Its folly had very nearly universally bankrupted the entire people. The whole country was ripe for a panic and contraction, and the probe of a solid specie basis pricked, of course, the Cairo bubble, and the crash of tumbling air castles, and the half-completed real ones, carried everything with them, and

left the Cairo City & Canal Company buried beneath a mountain of *debris*. We have already shown the inherent defects there were in the Holbrook idea of founding and building a great city, but in a sketch by M. B. Harrell, published in 1864, he gives the following as his conclusions as to the immediate and remote causes of the collapse of the town:

"There are many causes," he says, "which contributed to the downfall of Cairo, but the chief cause alleged is the failure of the house of Wright & Co., London, through whom the company anticipated continued loans. But this is by no means the sole cause. The suspension of work on the Illinois Central Railroad, the great artery of trade and traffic upon which so much depended, and the general abandonment of the system of public works inaugurated by the State in 1837, seemed to affect the public at large, and so seriously enervated the enterprise of Cairo. And, again, it is directly taught, by the history of the whole country, that no man, set of men or corporation, can create and successfully conduct such a monstrous monopoly as that attempted at the confluence of these rivers by D. B. Holbrook & Co. Even personal liberty and freedom of thought were brought in direct antagonism to this singular undertaking. The project amounted to no more nor less than an attempt on the part of these men to build, own and direct a city at the mouth of the Ohio River. At no price, in no shape or form, could a resident of this city, under the Holbrook auspices, become a freeholder. He could not purchase, he could not lease, or otherwise acquire a title in a single foot of ground within the proposed city. If he occupied a dwelling, this company owned it, and consequently he lived in it only during the pleasure of this 'Lord of the manor.' If ordered to vacate, he could not quarter himself in a hotel or boarding-house and bid his persecutor defiance, for even that was held by the all-pervading power. No house or hotel anywhere within the prescribed limits of the corporation could be erected or destroyed, unless Holbrook exercised the power of controlling the manner and means, and designating the time and place for such erection or destruction. And his powers, or what is the same thing, the powers of the Cairo City & Canal Company, terminated not here. A corrupt or an imbecile Legislature conferred upon that company the dangerous authority to establish all the rules and regulations for the government of the municipality that a Mayor and a Board of Councilmen, selected from amongst the people might, as a body, establish. It was for D. B. Holbrook, or what is the same, the Cairo City & Canal Company, to define offenses and prescribe their punishment; to declare, by fixing wharfage at a rate that would amount to a prohibition, that steamboats should cease landing at this delta; to say what style of living or existing should amount to vagabondage, and affix the penalty; to declare a levy of taxes, and enforce its collection; and to expend these taxes as he elected, whether for the advantage of the public or the furtherance of the aims of his bantling, the Cairo City & Canal Company. In short, D. B. Holbrook, as the Cairo City & Canal Company, at a late hour in his career here, to wit, on the 17th February, 1871, were clothed by the then sitting, thoughtless or villainous Legislature of Illinois, with all the powers conferred upon the Board of Aldermen of the City of Quincy, as defined between the First and Forty-fifth Sections of the charter of that city; and these grants of power the same Legislature confirmed for a period of ten years. It is, perhaps true that he never exercised any legal

despotism, or felt any disposition to exercise it, but the mere reposition of such alarming privileges in one man, and that man charged with the control of the material affairs of the city, could have but exercised a most enervating and destructive influence upon the project in hand, and of itself ultimately insured the overthrow and destruction of the enterprise."

From 1839 to 1841, a little more than two years of Cairo's first glory, there was spent here by Holbrook's company, or the foundations laid for spending, the whole of the $1,250,000 that he had arranged for in Europe, and when to this is added the actual expenditures made by the State, and the prospective future expenditure of the $3,500,000 by the State on the Illinois Central road, the wonder is there were not more than two thousand people gathered here. Nearly every one of these must have been needed as employes in the vast enterprises commenced and projected. When the work was stopped by Holbrook's company, the two levees running along the shores of each river, joining at the south end and forming a levee, were completed, and were of a height and strength then determined by the company's engineers to be amply sufficient for protection from inundation. The base of the levee was forty feet, a top width of twelve feet, with an easy descent on the outside of one foot perpendicularly to seven feet horizontally. In 1843, Mr. M. A. Gilbert constructed the cross levee. As said above, a splendid dry dock and ship-yard had been established, and, under the superintendence of Capt. Garrison, a well-known river man, the steamer Tennessee Valley had been built, and the iron work for this vessel had been turned out by the Cairo Foundry Works, and thus a complete vessel, of first-class quality, had been fitted out and wholly completed by Cairo skill alone.

As the existence of Cairo, under Holbrook's auspices, ran only through about three years, and as much of that time was exhausted in the procurement of lands and means to improve them, and in the erection of saw mills and the opening of quarries and brick-yards to provide building materials, but few buildings were erected, whether for residence or business houses. According to the best data to be obtained, we have it represented that the first building put up by the company was the addition to the Cairo Hotel, situated on the point; then the Bellews House was erected next; then the machine shops; Holbrook's spacious residence, on the spot now occupied by the Halliday House; the planing mills, and some twenty cottages. These, with a number of shanties, that stood at the mercy of Holbrook, as his order to tear them down at any time would have been like the edict of a tyrant, were the sum total of Cairo's improvements in this line even in this zenith of her glory. But a great many others were contemplated, and a few had been commenced before the crash came. An immense stone foundation, near what is now the corner of Sixth street and the Ohio levee, was nearly completed, upon which was to be erected the "Great London Warehouse," that was to eclipse, in point of size, elegance and general finish, the monster warehouse of like name in the City of London.

The intentions of Holbrook's company, in regard to future building operations, is probably truthfully shadowed forth in the following extract from one of the circulars issued about the time when the prospects for the town were the fairest:

"The demand for building for every purpose and every description, encourages the company to use all the labor and force which can be advantageously employed to meet these applications—in fact, the conclusion is

rresistible, that the proper and requisite number of dwellings and places for business are only wanting at Cairo to secure a population equal in number and character to any town in the West; and it will be evident to every one that the advantages which the company possess for building are very great, having their own forests of timber, saw mills, quarries of stone, lime and brick yards, and every other material required is obtainable in large quantities, and consequently at a reduced price; and every kind of labor which can be done, to save advantage, by use of steam power and machinery, will be adopted by the company and made available."

This is appropriately chapter one of the history of Cairo. Abortive as the grand effort, or "splurge," to use a more truthful description of the occasion, was, it was the one final effort to lay the foundation upon which the present superstructure stands. A generation has passed away since that time, and of all the struggling, active, busy throng that were parties to this stirring [and hopeful period, there are but very few now left us to tell over the story, and recall the hopes and fears and trials and triumphs that animated their bosoms in those young days of their lives and of the city's life. The story is a remarkable one and full of interest, and contains a lesson, when properly 'read, that none can afford to pass by unnoticed, and that all may contemplate with pleasure and profit.

CHAPTER II.

CRASH OF THE CAIRO CITY AND CANAL COMPANY IN 1841—THE EXODUS OF THE PEOPLE—PASTIMES AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THOSE WHO REMAIN—JUDGE GILBERT—HOW A RIOT WAS SUPPRESSED—BRYAN SHANNESSY—GRADUAL GROWTH OF THE TOWN AGAIN—THE RECORD BROUGHT DOWN TO 1853, ETC.

IN the preceding chapter we told of the first gathering of the people here, and on what a grand scale they went to work to build a great city. How the Cairo City & Canal Company literally took charge of everything, and, by a profuse display of money, and work and high wages, it induced many hundreds of people to come and cast their fortunes with the rising young city; and how in a moment, when all seemed the most promising and cheerful, the whole thing vanished like a pricked bubble, and leaving nothing but grief and pain for promised joy to the many hundreds who felt they had been lured into the wilds by false representations, and bitterness and disappointment took the place of hope and promise. As already intimated, when the crash came there had gathered here about two thousand people, and they were proceeding rapidly to gather about them all the appliances of civilized and municipal life. A man named T. J. Gass, mentioned in the preceding chapter, was teaching the first school in Cairo. It was a pay school, taught in a hastily constructed building near where is now the corner of Twelfth street and Washington avenue.

But when the failure of the city company came, everything of a public nature, and even every private enterprise, stopped, and the work of depopulating at once set in and went forward with almost as much celerity as

had its gathering of people the year before. The post office, Col. Walter Falls, Postmaster, continued. It is said, as an evidence that the few left here were not writing to their friends for money to get away, that his salary often amounted to as much as $2.15 per quarter. The Catholic Church, the only one regularly established here at that time, continued its work. The foundry tried to brave the storm, and continued to run when all else had apparently stopped forever, but the cross levee was not yet constructed, and the floods came in 1842, and, on the 22d day of March of that year, it put out its furnaces, and forever afterward partook of the universal abandonment to quietude and decay. Col. Falls did continue his store, on his wharf-boat and his wharf-boat business until 1846 or 1847, when he quitted the town and removed to a place once called "Ohio City," on the Missouri shore, a short distance below Cairo.

So rapidly did the process of depopulation go on that in a few months there were not more than a score of families left. The flaming forges, the flying wheels, the clangor of machinery and the "music of the hammer and the saw" had died away, and given place to a quiet that could not have been far surpassed had nature set upon the city the very signet of eternity.

And now commenced, on the part of those who held unsatisfied claims against the company, a legal effort to secure their own. Judgments were rendered, executions issued, and every article of movable property left or abandoned by the company, not excepting the fine machinery of the mills, shops and foundries, was seized upon and sold for a mere trifle under the hammer at public sale. The dry dock was either cut loose, or the high waters of 1842 swept it away in the flood, and as it approached the Kentucky shore it was seized under an execution for debt, sold, and taken to New Orleans and used at Algiers until the war, when the rebels converted it into one of their first formidable war vessels.

For more than a year, the Cairo City & Canal Company, as if overpowered by their complete failure, appeared utterly careless of the wreck they had left behind them. The company had gone and chaos came, and there seemed to be no one left to look after or care for its property or its rights here. People moved into the houses that were deserted at will, where they had no landlord, no rents, no taxes, nor no care how soon it fell into decay or was used piece-meal for kindling the matutinal fires. The same with the land; whoever first fancied to take possession and cultivate any cleared portion, did so without let or hindrance. We have spoken of the dangerous powers the Legislature had placed in Holbrook's hands. Upon the sudden disappearance of this autocrat, with his excess of law and authority, the people were left at the other extreme, and possession now was sovereign, and, as a rule, every man was a law unto himself.

Judge Miles A. Gilbert was the first person to come to Cairo after the collapse, and act as agent and representative of the company, to the extent of protecting its property and his own, of which he had large quantities, as well as a considerable holder in the stocks of the company. A detailed account of what he found here, and the spirit and moods of the people in their anger at Holbrook and his company, could they be fully given, would read like a Western early-day romance. And of all the men it was possible to send here to speak peace to the brewing storm, and stay the uplifted hands of violence, he was the only one. His unflinching integrity, his ripe judgment, and his mild,

and firm and fair treatment of all questions that arose between the people and the company were productive of results that must have saved even bloodshed at times, and at all times it was a protection to the property of the place, as well as to the angered and outraged people who clamored for the pay due them.

Judge Gilbert may justly be regarded as one of the active and leading spirits engaged in the early enterprise of founding the city of Cairo, and the only one of the early founders of the city now living. He was born in Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1810; came to Kaskaskia, Ill., June 8, 1832, with a large stock of goods; merchandized there eleven years; November 17, 1836, married Ann Eliza Baker, eldest daughter of Hon. David J. Baker, Sr., at Kaskaskia, Ill. April, 1843, he removed to Cairo, and took charge of all the property there owned by the Cairo City & Canal Company, as their agent. The company had just failed, and a great number of men, in consequence, thrown out of employment, were in a wild, ungovernable state, making a great noise about their pay. Judge Gilbert's great-grandfather was Abraham Gilbert, who died at Hamden in 1718, and was the grandson of Josiah Gilbert, who, with three other brothers, came from Norfolk, England, to America in 1640, and settled near New Haven, Conn.; so that Judge Gilbert's lineage is traceable directly back to the "Gilberts of Norfolk," England, whose coat of arms bore the motto *Tenax propositi*—firm of purpose; and there is, perhaps, nothing more illustrative of this trait of character in Judge Gilbert, in his long, honorable and active life, or better illustrative of the condition of affairs at Cairo, immediately following the failure of the Cairo City & Canal Company, than his bold, determined and successful defense of the property of the company he came to Cairo to protect and preserve, as against the enraged mob of workmen he found fiercely demanding everything, and threatening an open outbreak, and, by mob violence, to seize and sacrifice all within reach. This was the condition of affairs when Judge Gilbert arrived in the spring of 1843, and his first work was to set about the most active efforts to thwart the threatened mob. Had he reached the grounds sooner, it is probable he could have influenced the leaders and prevented an outbreak. Here were a great number of men suddenly thrown out of employment; they had grown clamorous and turbulent, and they determined to break into the company's machine and carpenter shops, a large building, 150x200 feet in dimensions, and filled with the most expensive machinery, which was attached to and formed part of the building, and in law formed a part of the realty, and had to be so treated as regards attachments or executions. The turbulents went to Judge Gilbert, and demanded that he allow them to enter the building and detach the machinery and sell it under execution. He had no authority to grant the request, and so informed them. They swore they would take it at all hazards, when he informed them he was here to protect the property, and he would do so against friend or foe. The leaders retired in great anger from the interview, and at once began to gather their mob. Judge Gilbert, realizing what was coming, selected four laboring men, upon whom he could fully rely, hired them and armed them, and the five men entered the building and hastily barricaded the doors and windows as best they could, and took their respective positions at such places as the attacking party would have to approach. They had hardly had time to do so when the mob, in great force, approached the front or main

entrance; failing to open this, they tried the windows, but finding them securely fastened they procured a ladder. Judge Gilbert, from the second story window, addressed the crowd, and his quiet, firm, yet pleasant manner secured their close attention. He told them he was their friend, and not their enemy; that it would deeply pain him to hurt or injure any one of them in any way, but that he had been placed there to protect the property, and protect it he would, to the extent of his life. He advised them to go peaceably home, and await the results of the negotiations of the President of the company, who was then in New York, and negotiating for money wherewith to pay every one of them every cent the company owed them. He showed them that they were violating the law, and that, instead of thus righting their wrongs, they were putting themselves in the position to be punished by law; that the law was his protection; it was with him in his effort to protect property, and this made his apparent helplessness and weakness strong enough to resist and repel even their overpowering numbers. He frankly told them they could not come into the building while he was alive, and that for them to kill him in order to get in would be murder, for which they would be hung. He urged them to peaceably go away, and concluded by informing them that he would kill the first man who entered the building. This quiet and sensible talk had a marked influence on the crowd; the leaders called them away, and they retired a short distance to hold a council. After much parleying, and a bounteous supply of fighting whisky, they returned to the charge, more furious than ever. They surrounded the building, cursing, swearing and howling their rage, like infuriated beasts, and calling upon each other to kill Judge Gilbert and his four faithful companions and take the machinery and contents and destroy the building. The front of the building was upon or against the levee, and the rear of it stood about ten feet above the ground, and here was a large trap-door, used for the purpose of taking in and passing out the most cumberseme articles of goods. The mob succeeded in breaking and pushing up and open this trap-door, and then they attempted to "boost" their men up through this. Judge Gilbert was at the spot by the time they had the trap open, and again appealed personally to some of the leaders and begged them to go away. He showed them he was armed with firearms and a stout hickory club, and told them he alone could kill them as fast as they could show their heads above the floor, and informed them he would certainly do so. Several ventured to put up their hands and clasp the upper side of the floor, but a sharp rap from the hickory club made them quickly take them down again. Finally, after trying all manner of means to effect an entrance, they persuaded one poor fellow, who was much under the influence of liquor, to let them push him up through the floor. He was warned, as he started up, not to attempt it, but, nothing daunted, he allowed himself to be shoved forward. He received a light blow from the club, and it affected him so little that the crowd cheered and pushed him the harder. The club was then rained upon his head fast and furious, and finally he yelled in agony to be lowered instantly or he would be killed sure enough, and he was let down. This man's dreadful experience sobered him, and also seems to have had the effect of sobering the crowd. A feeble effort was made to call out other volunteers to go up, but to this there was no response. They began to fall away in small squads, but the majority lingered around the building until after dark, when

they all left, and quiet reigned supreme once more. Judge Gilbert and his four men remained on guard all night, and it can well be imagined they did not even sleep by relays. They stayed close upon duty for several days, until the leaders of the mob (something they should have thought of first) advised with attorneys, and concluded a mob was not the true remedy for their wrongs.

This episode is properly a history of the trying times in Cairo, but it well answers the double purpose of illustrating the temper of the people when Judge Gilbert came here to take possession of the Cairo City Canal Company's interests, as well as something of the iron there was in the Judge's nature, and which constituted him the right man in the right place.

Judge Gilbert had the cross levee built in 1843, and had the Ohio and Mississippi levees repaired, inclosing about six hundred acres of land, so strong and permanent that it secured Cairo from inundation during the great flood of 1844. He remained there for three years; was one of the original purchasers of the land, from Government, on which the city is now built; was identified with all the charter railroads and organizations of the city, as either President, Director or stockholder, up to the appointment of Samuel Staats Taylor as agent of the Trustees (Thomas S. Taylor and Charles Davis). He then moved to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., where he had large landed interests; laid off a town thereon, and called it "Ste. Mary," now a flourishing village of several hundred inhabitants, where he has resided ever since, and still resides at his homestead, "Oakwood Villa," situated upon a beautiful hill overlooking the village, on the banks of the Mississippi River, with a splendid view of the river for many miles each way. He has been an active, energetic man all his life; has been for many years, and still is, though now over seventy-three years of age, one of the leading and most influential citizens of Ste. Genevieve County, with a high character for honesty and integrity, and a kindness, hospitality and generosity poverbial among those who know him. He was elected Judge of the County and Probate Courts of the county three successive terms—twelve years—and so well did he manage the affairs and finances of the county and discharge the duties of the office that he was strongly urged to accept another election to the office, but declined. In politics, Judge Gilbert, since the disruption of the old Whig party, has been a Democrat, but strongly opposed the secession movement in Missouri. The first Union resolutions in his county were drawn up by him, advocating to "stick to the Union," and that "secession would prove the death-knell of slavery."

In 1860, during the secession excitement in Missouri, the State Convention was called, to determine whether Missouri should secede or remain in the Union. Judge Gilbert took an active part in securing Union delegates from his district, against powerful opposition, and it was largely through the influence of his pen and management that Union delegates were elected from his Congressional District. At the Congressional District Convention, it is said that he sat up all night, wrote the Union circular address to the people, got it printed, and had it circulated all over the district by 12-o'clock next day, and before the secessionists (and seceders from that convention) had their circular printed.

Judge Gilbert still holds large interests in Cairo and Alexander County; has two sons living in Cairo—William B. and Miles Frederick Gilbert—practicing law there. His wife is also still living, and he has one

married daughter—Sarah F., wife of Thomas B. Whitledge, residing with him at Ste. Mary, and a prominent lawyer of that place. Judge Gilbert makes frequent visits to Cairo, and takes great interest in the prosperity of the place, and still has a lively faith in the future greatness of the city.

The presence and control of the company's interests here by Judge Gilbert was a great surprise to many who began to look upon themselves as old settlers. It was the first intimation that the abandonment had not been so complete as they had for some time supposed. When he had completed the cross levee, and had so strengthened the others as to protect the city, even from the extraordinary high waters of the Mississippi in the year 1844, when Cairo was the only dry spot from St. Louis to New Orleans, and when these duties were discharged, he would return to business that called him to other places, and, therefore, his government of the people here amounted to no more than the mere assertion of the company's title and possession to moveable property, so the Cairoites continued to occupy at will the houses and so much of the land as they pleased, without rents or question. And they were soon inclined to hoot at the idea of any one collecting rent from them. Was it not enough to live in such a place as Cairo! And thus they assured each other. Thus occupied, the property fell far short of furnishing the means of paying the annual taxes levied against it. For about thirteen years—from 1841 to 1853—there was little of change in Cairo, except that of slow decay.

Mose Harrell is authority for the assertion that the little handful of people here—as the shelter they enjoyed, the ground they cultivated, and the general privileges they exercised, cost them nothing, — probably enjoyed themselves. This inference is strengthened by the recollection that during all this time, they did, or had, but little else to do, and Harrell, therefore, asserts (he was one of the jolly crowd) " they enjoyed themselves to a degree beyond any other people, so far as he knew or could hear or read about." In the course of time, after the crash, the meager population left, of about fifty souls, had increased to nearly two hundred, and the town seemed to run to wharf-boats, flats and all manner of water craft. The business was nearly all upon the water's edge, and there was quite a period when it really looked as though, as soon as the few houses rotted down, or were used up for kindling-wood, the entire population and business would crawl over outside the levee, and become a real floating city. Here were the gathering places, eating places, drinking places and the center of all the fun or excitement. People wanted to see the steamboats land; they wanted to go on board, look around, and, by examining the passengers, recall recollections of when they were innocent members of the civilized world.

There were three wharf-boats moored in front of the town, and, strange as it may seem, all were doing a fair business, and some of them made money. The Louisiana, Henry Simmons, proprietor, lay about opposite what is now Second street; the Ellen Kirkman, Rodney & Wright, proprietors, was just below this, and the Sam Dale, T. J. Smith & Co., proprietors, lay below where the Halliday House stands. " On the hill," as the top of the levee was then called, were to be found the Cairo Hotel, by S. H. Candee, the stores of B. S. Harrell and Oliver S. Sayre, the office of the Cairo *Delta* newspaper, the saloon of George L. Rattlemueller, and the bakery of George Baumgard. The five last-

mentioned were all in the buildings erected by Jones & Holbrook on the ground now occupied by the Halliday House.

About the total population that was left here after the exodus, as the names were furnished us by Mr. Robert Baird, who was here as early as 1839, are the following—premising there are some, of course, that Mr. Baird cannot now recall, or has wholly forgotten, and further stating the explanatory fact that, of all the earliest comers of Cairo, the only persons now living of those who did not leave the city in its first panic, are Robert Baird, Nick Devore and Mrs. Pat Smith—just three persons. Here is the now imperfect list of the 1839–40 comers: Squire Marsh, Constable Lee, Dr. Cummings, T. J. Glass, Mr. Jones, Thomas Eagan, Mrs. Pat Smith, D. W. Thompson, who had moved down the hull of the Asia and converted it into a wharf-boat and hotel, afterward taking off the cabin of the boat and moving it to Blandville, Ky., where he made another hotel of it, which was about the first house in that place; Hathaway & Garrison, the latter went to California and grew quite wealthy; Mr. McCoy, who afterward went to Iowa; Dr. Gilpin and family, kept a boarding-house near where is now the corner of Sixth and levee; Thomas Feely, kept dairy, near corner of Eighth and levee; Mr. Adkins, a butcher; Mr. Ferdon, a carpenter, whose grown young daughter was afflicted with attacks of occasional insanity. In one of these moods she wandered off, and some distance north of town she came to an old, deserted hut, and as it was night she entered it and found two deer inside, and, closing the door, kept them there, and in this strange company the girl passed the night, unharmed and in seeming content. The next morning she stepped out and fastened the door, and reporting her adventure to her father, he, in company with some friends, among whom was our informant, Mr. Baird, repaired to the hut and secured the venison; next, a Mr. Lyles, the father-in-law of Mr. Miles F. Parker, a citizen of Cairo; Mr. Shutleff, a foreman in the shops; Tom Brohan, a teamster and contractor; Jacob Weldon and family, his widow afterward marrying Judge Shannessy; Isaac Lee, whose son Bill was for many years a Cairo landmark; John Riggs, a machinist, left here afterward and went to California; Ed McKinney, machinist; John Sullivan, tailor; Mr. Kehoe, carpenter and kept a boarding-house; Walter Falls, kept bar at the hotel and afterward wharf-boat and store; John Addison, carpenter and boarding-house; John Wesley, shoe-maker; William Holbrook and family; Henry Ours, baker and saloon; George L. Rattlemueller, saloon.

Pat Smith married Miss Hennessy, the wedding taking place at the residence of Mrs. Weldon. It was late in the afternoon, and at the church door Smith left his new wife to go along with the crowd, while he went to get up his cows (he seems to have always had milch cows). He got his cows, milked, and bethought himself to look up his wife, and she had gone visiting among her friends, enjoying herself very much indeed, and partly to annoy and plague her husband, and partly for fun; so well did she hide herself that it was late at night before he found her, although he had traveled the town over.

No proper history of Cairo will ever be written that omits the conspicuous mention of the name of Judge Bryan Shannessy; nay more, it must account well for some of his acts, and much of the remarkable peculiarities of character that possessed him. For the true history of all people is chiefly in the candid picturing of the extraordinary or leading characters, who were among the chief promoters or factors of that society's exist-

ence. By this we do not mean the old notion of the history of a people, where the historian had filled his whole duty when he told all the minutiæ of the kings, princes, the queens and princesses, and how they were dressed, dined, wined, and the cost of the latter; how they were sick, or died, or were buried, or were born, or with other details *ad nauseum*. Or of battles, defeats, and slaughters and sieges; of famines; of church dignitaries and State rulers. These things, during the centuries alone, were history. Had Voltaire and Buckle not lived, this might have been so yet, and continued indefinitely.

But now, the history of a people, State or nation means the common people as well as the notorious—the history of all alike. Of course it is impossible to individually mention each of the masses, as this would make it a mere directory of names, but to portray the extraordinary characters of those who were of the masses, who mingled with and were a part of them, who, as it were, were the very outgrowth; the immediate development of that community itself, is to bring to the reader's knowledge one of the best and clearest hints of what the great mass of the people were, how they acted, thought and were influenced.

Such a representative we deem Mr. Shannessy to be. He came here with the rush of 1840, as unpretentious and unassuming an Irishman as the humblest knight of the wheelbarrow in all the crowd that were drawn here by the mighty schemes of the founders of Cairo. But there was that stuff in him, sometimes called fate, faith or a star, which made him shape his course very differently indeed from the common crowd. He was one of the very few who did not flee when the memorable crash of 1841 came, and reduced the city, in a few weeks, from a prosperous and busy population of over two thousand to less than fifty souls, with no work, no business, nothing, in short, to do except to occupy the deserted houses of the desolate city. Then Shannessy, like the man who said if all the world were dead he would go to Philadelphia and open a big hotel, he opened a boarding-house, and in 1853, while but little better than cockle and jimson weeds had undisputed possession here, we find him the happy lord of a dingy boarding-house, a saloon, a Squire's shop, a drug store, the post office and a doctor's office. There was nothing else in the place, or he would have had that. It is said the few natives of the place thought of calling on him to preach to them, but when they talked it over among themselves they got afraid of the fiery thunderbolts he would launch at them in all his sermons, mixed with brogue and brimstone. He continued to hold office all his long life. When the city had waxed great, he became Associate County Judge, and he was Police Magistrate in this city so long that "five dollars and costs" was as natural to his tongue and his existence as breath.

He was a shrewd, original, strong-minded man, who "never went back on a friend." This last trait is well told by the story of a prominent lawyer, who desired to bring a certain suit, but felt doubtful about the issue; so he went to the Squire and told him freely his dilemma, and stated what he supposed to be the facts of the case. The Squire told him "that sifter would hold water, dead sure." The suit was brought, but on trial the defendant introduced evidence that utterly destroyed every vestige of plaintiff's case. The court finally gave his decision in an elaborate and learned opinion, reasoned about the law, the evidence, the world's history, the flood, the pandects, the quadrilateral and the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, and

concluded by giving judgment for the plaintiff. Everybody was amazed, even the plaintiff's attorney. Afterward, to this attorney, he remarked: "That was a very close case, very close. The closest case I ever decided in my life. In fact, I believe the law and the evidence were both dead against you; but I never go back on a friend."

He loved his friends as well as he loved office, and he believed in being just to them, and this sometimes made strangers think they had to suffer. But altogether he was full of good, kind traits of character. This is evidenced by the fact that these *outre* decisions never alienated his friends so as to defeat him at an election. He reared a large family, of the very highest respectability, and departed this life at a ripe old age and full of honors, and his fame is growing greener in the memories of all his numerous friends than is that of, probably, any other man's.

It was this decade of years in Cairo's life that it acquired a wide—if not a world-wide —reputation, as being one of the "hardest" places known. Partly, this was owing to the natural reflex swing of the pendulum that had been pushed too far the other way by Holbrook & Co., in their extraordinary puffing of the place in its first heyday, but it is doubtful if this was one of the largest factors that resulted in such gross injustice to Cairo. The writer distinctly recollects that the first he ever heard of Cairo and Mound City was in the scorching lampoons that at that time were passing between Mose Harrell and Len Faxon, on the two rival towns. Doubtless, like thousands of others, he formed his idea of the two places, although he knew, of course, they were the essence of extravagance, from these mutual attacks. If he stopped to think about it at all, he must have known that the language was Pickwickian in the extreme; yet, perhaps, like all the world, who knew nothing of their own knowledge, he must have supposed they understood each other's weak points, and made the attacks accordingly. For instance, the Mound City *Emporium* prints the following neighborly notice:

"A number of Cairoites, impelled, perhaps, by a desire to see dry land—to stand once more on *terra firma*—visited Mound City last Friday, on the tug-boat Pollard. They were a cadaverous, saffron-colored lot of mortals, most terribly afflicted with bad hats and the smell of onions. These poor people inhaled the pure atmosphere of our highlands with an almost ravenous greediness, and on their wan features would occasionally play a flush of health as they did so that betokened they were sucking in a flow, to their physical and spiritual parts, of some of that strong, buoyant principle of life possessed by every Mound Cityite. But from this delightful recuperative process they were summoned by the tap of the boat bell. Descending from the elevation our city occupies to the landing, they boarded the craft, and then, descending the Ohio to its mouth, they stopped and made a further descent of sixteen feet or more, which placed them in Cairo. A further descent of sixteen feet could not be made on account of heat, smoke and the smell of brimstone! That's just the distance between the two places!"

To this the *Times and Delta* replies: "The Buckeye Belle came down from Mound City last Saturday, having on board quite a number of people from that delectable village; but the quarantine officers of our city enforced the ordinance relative to steamboats landing with sick people on board, and would not permit her to touch, whereupon, after making sundry ineffectual attempts to land at each wharf-boat, she shoved out into the river, where all hands set up one indignant

yell of defiance, and, 'cussing,' proceeded back to Mound City, where, we presume, the passengers were remanded back to their respective hospitals."

The Cairo paper thus topographically talks of its neighbor:

"At last accounts from Mound City, the principal portion of the inhabitants were roosting in trees. Some of them sleep with skiffs by their bedsides. One of these determined not to be treed, procured two quarts of 'crow whisky,' some bread and bacon, and induced one or two inhabitants to go with him, and they have fortified themselves on the 'carbuncle,' or mound—the only dry place in the town—where they intend to stay until the waters subside.

"The principal occupation of the inhabitants for the past three weeks has been every half hour to proceed to the river, punch a stick in the ground at the water's edge, see how much the water has come up and then go home and move their cooking utensils and 'steds' into the second stories of their houses. Where there are no second stories, 'as we said before,' they 'clum' trees."

From the same source, here are a few remarks on health:

"The Mayor of Mound City, in his inaugural address, says to the Council: 'It will soon be your duty to purchase, and fit for use, a sufficient ground for a public cemetery. It will take half of the town plat for that purpose.' The Mayor means, we suppose, by 'fitting for use,' that portions of the swamp should be fenced and filled up with dirt, so as to give it a bottom."

Or this: "We saw a couple betting high at draw poker the other night. The ante was two negroes, and the little one had run up the pot to a cotton plantation and three stern-wheel boats.

"'I'll go you the City of Sandoval better,' said the big one.

"'I'll see you with Mound City and call you,' said t'other.

"'Psahw! That ain't money enough,' said big bones.

"'Well, I'll take that back, and bet you a keg of tar and a blind horse.'

"'That'll do,' said big bones, 'but don't try to ring in Mound City again, for I want to play a decent game!'"

And in this way, for about three years, the "sparring" in the two papers went on, never abating in severity or intensity of expression from the first day, until all that could be said mean of the two places was blown upon every wind, and, upon the principle of the dropping water wearing away the hardest stone, so these persistent lampoons had, doubtless, their effect upon the minds of the outside world. Then, to those who visited and saw the town, there was that unfinished, half-commenced hole dug here, and half-formed mounds thrown up there, that made up its quota of reasons for assisting any rising prejudices in the mind of the beholder, that also aided in creating prejudices against the place. Then, there was still another reason for the bad reputation of Cairo, that is so curious, so extraordinary, that, were it not vouched for by the best of authority that was here, and knew whereof it affirms, we could not believe it, and would give it no notice in these columns. We again refer to M. B. Harrell, as authority on this matter, only premising that in much of the practical jokes he was nearly always in the thickest of the fray:

"Cairo then, and up to a much later period, unjustly bore a hard reputation. Stories of fiendish murders and robberies of travelers stopping in the place were so cur-

rent over the country that the poor Cairoite who would attempt to contradict or correct them was laughed and derided into painful silence. Knowing they could not refute such a general and well-settled impression, they 'turned tack,' and whenever they saw travelers exhibiting foolish apprehensions of personal danger, they would at once set about operating upon them, 'just,' as they would say, 'to get even with them.' For instance:

"Two consumate dandies [being 'dandies,' it seems, was the great crime they were guilty of] from Pittsburgh, stopped upon one of the wharf-boats, to await a passage to New Orleans, they having arrived on a boat that was bound for St. Louis. At once it became evident that these young men had been fed upon stories of Cairo horrors; but they tried to show, nevertheless, that they could not be scared by anything, however dreadful. Both had revolvers and bowie-knives, but that they were unused to them could be told by the practiced eye of a Cairoite. These weapons were freely exhibited, and always worn so as partly to be seen while *concealed* about their persons. Diligently did these young men try to impress it upon the people that they would be 'ugly customers' in a hand-to-hand encounter. To show that they were familiar with rough life, they would swear voluminously, and occasionally they would drink brandy, etc., etc." These were fine subjects for victims, and the hoodlums of the village gathered about them in full force, and then hours of confidential talk among them would occur—care being taken that the intended victims should overhear every word, about as follows:

"I'll be ——, Tom," remarked a rough-looking customer, as he slammed down an empty boot box beside the counter, "I hain't had nothin' as has sot so hard onto my feelin's as the killin' of that boy, sense the day I hit my old woman in the breast with the hatchet. He was a smart boy, and, by ——, you know he was; and just to think I could git mad enough at him, cos he failed to lift the stranger's wallet, to smash his skull with a oar, is positive distressin'. But I'll tell ye, Tom—give us a drink—that boy Waxey shall be buried right. The human left into me will see to that. The cat-fish fed onto the old woman, but d—n the bite shall they git of Waxey. And now, Tom, have you a longer box than this? Waxey is five feet long, and this is only four. Hain't got none, hey? Well, 'tis little 'gainst a father's feelin's, but this box must coffin him. I couldn't do no better, Tom, and you know it, so I'll go home now and *saw off his legs!*"

Taking another drink, the distressed father (?) shouldered the box, and left the wharf-boat, chuckling at the effect his story had produced upon the strangers.

And now night had gathered around, and the usual crowd collected at Louis' bar-room, which, it must be known, was in the store and adjoining the depository for baggage. The strangers continued guard over their baggage, and viewed, with trembling, the growing multitude. Drinking followed the arrival of each character, and after several glasses had been emptied, the following conversation ensued, and all for the strangers' benefit, and so arranged that they could hear every word of it:

"Well, Boggie, if ever thar war a nicer time'n last night, I'm not posted. Them two strangers what we hornswoggled with us, and who danced with Spike-foot, ain't now 'sashaying' around here much. But now, Boggie, them men fought tigerish, I tell you! I didn't know, till Bob, here, told me, that we were a-goin' to mince 'em. I didn't, now,

darned ef I did! And of course, jest as soon as he told me that we war a-goin' to mince 'em, why, I stabbed the old one right in the small of the back, like. He had floored Wash Wiggins, and I guess was a-chokin' of Wash, but when he felt my knife ronch against his spinal bone, why, it diverted his attention. He cum at me savage; struck out thickly, and kep' me clear out of reach of him; but Dave, who had got a swingle-tree, seein' how matters was, dropped it on the old one's cranium, and a groan, a gurgle and a little splash of brains was all there was that followed. The old man dropped, and I, thinkin' he might revive and suffer, separated his jugular and let him bleed some. But the other, I tell you he was a snorter! He knocked Clark Ogden clean through the winder, followed, and before anybody knowed it, dressed him off confounded handsome. As we all had nothin' to do, then, but to make way with this chicken, we at once set about it. His first cut I give him; the next punch you made, and then he cut dirt and humped himself. Zofe, there, caught him near the river, but havin' no weapons, he just held him and hollered until weapons was forthcoming. The swipe that let out his innards would 'a saved him; but Dave, you know, stabbed him six times afterward, all over the breast and body. He fell then, and right thar I saw him lyin' not more'n an hour ago. Take the scrape altogether, Boggie," continued the speaker, casting a meaning glance at the strangers, "I think it just about as interestin' as any we'll have 'tween this and the mornin'."

Such was the substance of the rigmarole intended to directly affect the strangers, and it is easy enough to believe the assertion that they believed every word they heard; and the further fact that they had seen one of the desperate men steal a pocket-book from another's pocket (a pre-arranged affair, too), all combined, left the two young men appalled with horror. Even this devil-may-care crowd noticed, from the actions of the young men, that they had probably carried the joke too far, and there was danger of them plunging into the river in order to avoid the worse fate they felt certain was in store for them. It was about decided to explain the joke to them, but it was dangerous to approach them to attempt an explanation, as such an approach would be a signal for them to jump into the waters. Fortunately, at this moment a boat approached and touched at the landing, and instantly the two young men boarded her, and hid themselves in the cabin until the boat pulled out. The vessel was on its way to St. Louis, and they were going to New Orleans, but so intense was their alarm that they would have taken a boat for any point in the world to get away from Cairo.

It is said that a short time after this, a Pittsburgh paper reached Cairo, in which was a letter, dated from St. Louis, describing, with shocking details, the bloody murders at Cairo, which we have given above, the writers not only attesting that they saw them committed, but they had shot dead two of the murderers themselves, in a perilous effort to stay the butcheries. The story of the boy corpse and the short boot box went the rounds of the papers of the country, and in seven-leagued boots, the Cairo horrors traveled about the world.

We have given an account of this instance pretty fully. It was only one among hundreds, until the horrible stories from Cairo had been familiarized pretty much over the civilized world. The Cairo people did all this, they said, in revenge for the many gross falsehoods that had been circulated about them and their town. It was a unique mode of revenge, and was of doubtful virtue,



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for the outside world only too readily believed all they thus saw, but more, too, and it soon fixed itself in the minds of men as a shocking reality. Here was another cause of the blighted reputation of the place. Add this to the causes recited above, and when they are combined it is wonderful that all men did not shun the place as they would the lepers' grounds. There is but one strong reason why they did not. Cairo was the one gateway between the North and the South, and through here all must pass in nearly all communications between these two regions. This forced men to come. Even the timid and trembling were compelled thus to face the fearful imaginary dangers of the place, and when thus forced into the town, they were like the boy who finally saw the preacher, and remarked to his mother, in disgust, "Why, he's nothin' but a man;" so the Cairo people were found by these compulsory visitors to be nothing but human beings; as quiet, civil, well-behaved and honest as any people in the world. But while a slander flies upon tireless wings, truth crawls in gyves and hobbles, and while it is true that "when crushed to earth will rise again," yet there is no day nor hour fixed for the "rising" to be done, and as "the eternal years are hers," she generally takes up the most of them in running down a lie and putting the truth triumphantly in its place.

The only school taught here between 1842 and 1848 was a pay school, and only for a few months, by Mrs. Peplow. In 1848, a Sabbath school was started. It was held in the Cairo Chapel—an up-stairs room in the Holbrook House—but after a few weeks of meager attendance and listless interests it permanently closed up for repairs and the want of patronage. On the 4th of July, 1848, under the auspices of Mrs. Peplow's school, the town held its first national celebration. Dr. C. L. Lind was the Orator of the Day, and Bailey S. Harrell read the Declaration of Independence.

This year, too, came the singing-master—the king of the tuning-fork, who could read the "square notes," and who was born with a hawk-nose, chewing plug tobacco, and had been forever trying to marry the belle sunflower of every school he had taught or attended. This particular one is described as a "cadaverous, bacon-colored old curmudgeon named Winchester." He left the town in great disgust, so complete was his attempted school a failure, and it is supposed Cairo survived this calamity with greater equanimity than any of her other inflictions; we have no hesitation in calling his departure a calamity, because from the above description it will be seen he had many of the ear-marks of a great and good singing-school master, and yet he could not sing his "square notes" in Cairo. His experience here may have given rise to the little legend, "I'm saddest when I sing."

About the only relief to the monotony of Cairo life began to come as early as 1848, in the promised revival of the building of the Illinois Central Railroad. The subject was stirred more or less at every session of the Legislature, and when the news would reach Cairo of what was being done, a tremor of excitement would pass around, and the wisest heads would say, "Wait till next spring, and the engineers will then be along." There seemed to be no question of the great work being ultimately done. On this point there was neither dispute nor argument, but all questioning turned upon the one pivot, When? And here the Cairoites centered their future hopes. But year by year came and

went, and no engineers showed themselves, and the hopes and fears of the people would rise and fall with the seasons.

In the meantime, Cairo grew a little—just a little more than the natural increase of population. The few there were here found, eventually, plenty to do, and the steamboat trade had gradually grown to be of the greatest importance. In the winter season, particularly when navigation on the upper rivers would be stopped by the ice, the people of Cairo would find themselves overwhelmed by people, suddenly stopped on their way, until all houses would be filled to overflowing, and often hundreds of them would go into camp, and be compelled to wait for weeks for the breaking-up of the ice and to resume their journey. Often a boat would thus land and parties would hire rigs and thus go on to St. Louis. Sometimes others would purchase saddle-horses, or a wagon and team, and depend upon selling for what they could get when at the end of their journey. The boats going and coming soon got so they all touched at this point, and in those days there were great numbers of people traveling on deck, and these would rush ashore in great crowds for supplies at the baker's, butcher's and at the boat stores.

Gradually, too, Cairo came to be quite a re-shipping point for St. Louis, and Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh freights, and this gave abundant and profitable business to the wharf-boats. In these and a hundred ways, business thrived, and money was distributed among the people sometimes in plentiful abundance, and there were hard-working, attentive business men among them, and all such not only made a living, but generally were on the highway to independence and wealth. The social life of the place was much like that of the average small river towns, except the wags and practical jokers noticed elsewhere, and with this further and marked exception, they were a big, warm-hearted, hospitable, independent, and a mind-your-own-business kind of people. Perhaps no community was ever more wholly free from that tea-table, back-biting species of gossip and slander, and prying into other people's private affairs, than were the people of Cairo. They were a just, generous and true people, and so marked was this characteristic from the first, that they have left their impress in these respects, apparently, upon the town. The first comers are nearly all gone, the descendants of only a few remain; and yet, whosoever knows the people of Cairo well, may count as his friend many as true people as were ever got together before in the same sized community.

This concludes the second natural division in the eras of Cairo's history, to wit, the decade between the collapse of the Cairo City & Canal Company and the revival of the prospects of Cairo by the actual commencement of work on the Central Railroad, and, therefore, is an appropriate ending of the chapter.

CHAPTER III.

CAIRO PLATTED—FIRST SALE OF LOTS—THE FOUNDATION OF A CITY LAID—BEGINNING OF WORK ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD—S. STAATS TAYLOR—CITY GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED AND WHO WERE ITS OFFICERS—INCREASE OF POPULATION—THE WAR—SOLDIERS IN CAIRO—BATTLE OF BELMONT—WAIF OF THE BATTLE-FIELD—"OLD RUBE"—KILLING OF SPENCER—OVERFLOW OF '58—WASH GRAHAM AND GEN. GRANT—A FEW MORE PRACTICAL JOKES, ETC., ETC.

IN the preceding chapters we have traced the efforts to found and build a city here, and the social and business life of the people, as best we could, down to the year 1852. We found that from 1841 to 1851—more properly to 1853—was the long period of stagnation, marked only by the natural decay of time, and the small damages that it was possible to accrue to the place from a succession of high waters in the rivers. Miserable little levees, about eight feet high, girdled about the town, winding with the bends of the stream, or jogged into short angles, in the language of a Mound City paper of the early times, the "broken ribs" levee. From the first attempted founding of the city by the Cairo City & Canal Company down to 1851, the company clung pertinaciously to Holbrook's first idea of never selling a foot of the land—only leasing upon the most rigid and arbitrary terms. The agent and attorney-in-fact of the property trustees, S. Staats Taylor, Esq., arrived in Cairo, September, 1851. He came with instructions and the power to inaugurate some new and healthy ideas for the company, and for the good of the people and the town. But his first and most difficult task was to obtain peaceable possession of the company's property. The residents had much of it in possession, and so long had they occupied it without landlord, rents or taxes that they felt encouraged to treat the company's pretensions to ownership with indifference and contempt. Then, other parties from the outside had noticed the apparent abandonment of the place by the company in 1841, and they pounced upon the rich flotsam like buzzards upon a dead carcass, and by all manner of Sheriff's titles, tax deeds, and even bogus deeds, attempted to secure both possession and title, some to the whole and some to large portions of the land within the city limits. One instance, called the "Holmes claim," may serve as an illustration of some of the many difficulties that the company encountered in regaining what they had apparently abandoned. The company had acquired title to a large portion of the southern part of the city by purchase from the heirs of Gov. Bond. These heirs had made separate deeds, one of them, Elizabeth Bond, had executed her proper deed to her interests in the land and this deed Holbrook had carelessly carried in his pocket and neglected to put it upon the record, until, in the course of time, it was mislaid and forgotten. Holmes was a brother-in-law of Miss Bond, and in some way he ascertained Elizabeth's deed was not on record. He went to Thebes, then the county seat, examined the records, and, being duly prepared, at once placed a deed upon record from Elizabeth Bond to himself, conveying all her right, title and interest in Cairo. This conveyance included about one hundred acres in the southwest portion of the city. The company appealed to the courts; the case went into the United States Court, and there it stayed for

twenty-three years before being finally adjudicated and settled. Five different trials before juries resulted in three verdicts in favor of the company, and two in favor of Holmes—as the boys would say, "the best three in five." There was no question but the chain in the record-title was with Holmes, but the company based their claim and relied wholly upon color of title and seven years' possession and the payment of taxes. Upon this claim the Supreme Court of the United States gave the company the land and settled the question forever.

As said, 1851 dawned a new era upon Cairo. It came to be known that the law had passed the Congress of the United States that would at last secure the building of the Illinois Central Railroad, and this was cheering news to the good people of the town, and of the whole State. In 1851, the advance guard—the engineers—put in their cheerful appearance, and bright and early one morning a squad of them were to be seen trimming out a passage way in the bush and undergrowth and hoisting flagpoles here and there, and peeping knowingly through instruments, and the children shouted to each other that the railroad had come at last. The almost expiring hopes of the older people were revived to the highest pitch once more. Yet the onward move of the town itself loitered, and, until 1854, there was no change among the residents, and but few accessions to the population or improvements of the town. The causes for this were the difficulties about the possession and titles above noticed. Here were three years in the historical life of the city that may be briefly passed over, the real history, if any, that was made during that time, was exclusively concerning the Central Railroad, and will be found in the chapter giving an account of that enterprise.

Mose Harrell, in his sketch of Cairo, justly, we think, insists that for the "real commencement of Cairo we are not authorized to go behind that period" (1854). The many years consumed by monopolies in futile attempts to build up the place, and the greater number of years of non-action, cannot be fairly added to the real age of the place, as during the whole of that time public capital and energy were not only not invited to come to Cairo, but absolutely forbidden any kind of foothold whatever. Fairness, then, will fix the birth of the city at that exact period when it became possible and allowable for those essential elements of prosperity to take hold of the undertaking, and to operate without fetter or trammel—and not before that period.

The Agent, Mr. Taylor, had finally got such sufficient possession of the property, and had platted and laid off the town anew, that on the 4th day of September, 1854, the lots were offered for sale. On the morning of that day, Peter Stapleton purchased the lot on the corner of Third street and Commercial avenue, where he at once erected a substantial and permanent residence and business house. This was the first sale ever made of a lot in Cairo; it was the first step in the real city building that has gone on steadily from that day to the present time. The price paid for the lot was $1,250, not far from what the unimproved lot would be rated at now. This purchase was soon followed by others, including Mrs. Candee, John Howley, M. B. Harrell and the grounds on which were erected the Taylor House (burned down with several other buildings in 1860). The people were now buying the lots and building up the town, and it was no longer Holbrook and his iron-cast monopoly; and now the good work went on with rapidity, and within a year from the day that Stapleton purchased his lot, so actively had the work gone on, that a large number of buildings were erected and in the course of erection, and the streets and avenues come to be well defined by the buildings that reared their fronts along the streets and at the corners. But

at this time no improvements had been erected on the Ohio levee. The company saw proper to put restrictions here, and would only stipulate that no other building except brick, iron or stone should be built thereon. All these front lots were regarded as the valuable ones of the town. Williams' brick block had been put up on the levee, and it stood alone until quite an amount of buildings had been placed on Third and Fourth streets and Commercial avenue. Time soon demonstrated the foolishness of these restrictions, as few purchasers, before becoming acquainted with the city, its business, the character and permanency of its protective embankments, the health of the people, etc., felt disposed to erect either very fine or expensive buildings, and these barriers were brushed away and the lots on the levee put upon sale upon the same terms as the others of the town.

Then came the hosts of eager purchasers, in response to the word that went out that lots in Cairo were upon the market without restrictions, and upon terms that were regarded as just and liberal. Another proof, were any proof needed, that no man in New York, Philadelphia, or London can manage and build a great city either out here in Cairo or anywhere else, where he is not present and a part of the community. As seen by the purchase price of Stapleton's lot, the property was generally placed at a high figure, but when the property on the levee was thrown, unrestricted, upon the market, the figures were increased, and were, in fact, enormously high; yet the sales were numerous, the most buying for improvement, and many for speculation, even at these high figures. Then, indeed, came the race in putting up buildings—the wants of builders putting to the test the numerous saw mills in the county, and calling from abroad hosts of mechanics and laborers. A great variety of business enterprises were inaugurated, business, both commercial and mechanical, grew apace; drays and other vehicles rattled over the wharf and the streets, and the features of a young and thrifty city began to be visible everywhere.

In another part of this work we have given some account of the rather loose and inefficient general city government that had been adopted by the people, after the dethronement of the Czar of all the Cairos, Holbrook, and the taking of the reins of government into the hands of the few people left here. Early in 1855, so rapid had been the growth of the place, and so apparent the growing necessity, that the citizens met in mass convention, in the Central Railroad depot, and there determined that until a special charter could be obtained from the Legislature, that the city should be incorporated under the general incorporation laws.

In pursuance of this determination, the following were chosen, at a general election, Trustees for the ensuing year: S. Staats Taylor, John Howley, Peter Stapleton, Lewis W. Young, B. Shannessy and M. B. Harrell.

This board, at once proceeded to put in place the wheels and pulleys and bands and cogs of an elaborate and complete general government. It enacted voluminous ordinances and fulminated its edicts. The quiet and health of the city was their one ambition. Mose Harrell commenced to study, with avidity, the laws of hygiene under Shannessy, and John Howley and Stapleton purchased diagrams and charts of the Constitution of the United States, with a view, perhaps, of settling, by a great compromise, the questions that were agitating the wharves and wharf-boats, mails, transfers, etc. But the people, from some inscrutable cause, would continue to look upon the whole proceeding as a "good joke," and the ordinances were not enforced—remained, in a monumental way, a dead letter upon the journal of the board's proceedings.

On March 9, 1856, imperious necessity called out another effort at a city Government—

spelled with a big G—and another election was held, when, besides a Board of Trustees, a Police Magistrate was elected, in the person of Robert E. Yost, Esq. At the first meeting of the board, Thomas Wilson, Esq., was made President; James Kenedy, Marshal; Isaac L. Harrell, Clerk; George D. Gordon, Wharfmaster, and all other matters closely scrutinized, to put the machinery of the government into successful operation.

But again, this year, there was not a great deal of government in active play, except in the matter of the ordinance department; these were ably composed, and they did "sound so grand" on the river's bank, but with the exception of a Marshal, to run in a few unfortunates before the Police Magistrate—these two officers reporting, as their year's work, the munificent collection of fines, etc., of $355—and this was added to the Wharfmaster's year's report of $331.50 wharfage, making in all, for those three officers, the munificent sum of $686.50; of itself, not a very enormous salary, but then there were the honors, which may run the sum total into the thousands.

In addition to the fines and wharfage, the city this year derived, from grocery and other licenses, $2,250.50; from taxes, $2,325.78.

The entire real and personal property of the city then was valued, for the purpose of taxation, at a fraction over $450,000. There were twenty-eight licensed saloons in the city, two billiard saloons, and nine licensed drays. The records tell the story of how rapidly a solid and flourishing city was rising out of the debris of the wreck of 1841, when the City of Cairo & Canal Company carried all down in its general wreck and ruin. The music of the hammer and the saw was heard upon every side, and to all these was added the cheering scream of the locomotive whistle, and the heyday of flush times once more began to come to Cairo.

Before passing again, however, to the material affairs of the city, we choose to incorporate here the details of the most notable occurrence that disturbed the quiet or marred the dignity of Cairo. This was the mobbing of the desperate negro, Joseph Spencer, which took place in the autumn of the year 1855. A citizen of Cairo, George D. Gordon, we believe, had instituted legal proceedings against the negro for trespass, and a writ had been issued for his apprehension. It was served upon him and he informed the officer that he would be at the Justice's office in a few minutes. Instead of quietly submitting himself to the law, like a rational being, he procured a keg of powder, and with this under his arm he repaired to the court of justice. This office was in a room on the first floor of the Cairo Hotel, the upper rooms being occupied by guests, including many women and children. Arrived at the Squire's office, and seating himself upon the keg, and immersing the muzzle of a cocked pistol far into the powder, the audacious negro dictated his own terms to the officer, which were, that judgment should be instantly pronounced in his favor, and the suit thrown out of court, or he would "fire, and blow to h—ll the building and every one in it!" It was evident, from his wicked eye that he would do as he said, and scores of unsuspecting persons in the rooms above would have been blown to atoms. The hangers-on in the court room, as well as the officers present, adjourned themselves out of the doors and windows in rapid confusion. Word of this infernal outrage being generally circulated, a large number of citizens and strangers gathered, and determined that, at least, such a dangerous character should at once leave the city. The negro had a hotel wharf-boat moored to the shore, where he kept a tavern of no mean pretensions, and where many of the sojourners here in their travels have stopped and been entertained. But the reputation of the place was becoming infamous, and circumstances had caused many to sus-

pect that in the name of caring for travelers, crimes of the deepest cast had long been going on in Spencer's boat. Strangers had been known to repeatedly stop there and were never seen or heard of again after going to bed. The bedrooms ran along the building on either side, with a hallway in the center, and it was ascertained that under each bed, in every room, was a trap-door, with the carpet so neatly fitted over this that it could not be discovered without the closest inspection, and by this arrangement a person could enter, from the hull below, and pass from one room to the other without ever going in or out at a room door.

Spencer was waited upon by a few representative citizens and informed of the determination of the people, and at the same time he was assured that he should be safely conveyed across the river. The negro consented to this, provided one or two of the delegation, whom he named, would go in the skiff with him, and to this they agreed. In the meantime a great crowd had gathered on the levee above Spencer's boat. Some parties in the crowd, when they learned that these men were going to cross the river with the negro, went to them and advised them not to do so, and thereupon they declined to go, and then Spencer not only declined to go, but mocked and defied the people he had so signally outraged. An hour's time was given him for preparation to leave—then another hour; but instead of employing the time for such an end, he used it in preparing himself for resistance. He now concealed himself in his boat and refused to have intercourse with any one. The crowd grew greatly incensed and they determined to force the negro to leave at all hazards. They made a rush for the room where he was concealed and forced the door, but he had escaped through his secret trap-door as they entered. They were soon notified, however, of his whereabouts, by the report of his shot-gun from another room, the charge of the gun taking effect in the breast and shoulder of one of the party, producing a wound of which the man died some time after. We can find no one now able to recall the name of this man, he being almost an entire stranger. He was a river man, and either a pilot or engineer. When this shot was fired, the crowd rushed to the room and broke it open, but the room was vacant; and while the assailants were bewildered about the negro's second strange disappearance, the report of his gun was again heard. This shot wounded the well-known citizen, Ed Willett, who was innocently on board the boat, not joining in the assault, but endeavoring to save the furniture. This last shot enraged the people in an instant into a fierce mob that cried aloud for blood and that now nothing else would appease. The boat was torn from its moorings and towed out into the river, and in full view of at least a thousand people set on fire, and in less than thirty minutes burned to the waters' edge. But while this work was in progress the desperate and now doomed negro was not idle. He evidently felt that he must die, but seemed determined to sell his life dearly. Upon those who towed his boat into the stream, upon those who applied the torch, and upon those who filled the scores of skiffs which dotted the Ohio River, he fired repeated rounds and scarcely ever without effect. Exhausting his shot or projectiles, he charged his piece with stone-coal and fired that upon his assailants, as long as the eager flames allowed him to resist at all. And now the advancing element had fully shrouded the upper works of the boat, leaving only a platform on the stern to be enveloped. Many had concluded the wretched creature had perished in the flames, and as they were about to turn from the sickening sight there was a crash of glass heard in the great bulk of flame. In an instant afterward Spencer appeared upon the stern, in full view of the great crowd, and of his wife upon the wharf-boat, and, looking defiantly at all, he placed his hand upon his breast and leaped headlong into what he then must

have considered the "friendly waters of the Ohio." Long and anxiously the crowd looked for his appearance to the surface, but the waters had closed over him once and forever. Thus, calling destruction on his own head, perished the desperate negro, Joseph Spencer.

For weeks and months afterward the newspapers of the country made allusion to the affair as a "characteristic mob," giving it more shapes than Proteus, every writer who took it in hand, molding it exactly to his own liking. Mose Harrell, who was an eye witness to the whole sad affair, and who was daily receiving in his exchange papers from all over the country, attempted to summarize the accounts and reconcile them *all* into one straight, consistent story, and here is the remarkable result:

"Joseph Spencer, an eminent colored divine, whose desperate character made him the terror of the community, and whose deeds of blood and acts of Christian piety gave him great eminence, was recently killed by a mob in Cairo under the following justifiable and bloodthirsty circumstances: Mr. Spencer, while conducting a prayer meeting on his boat, which was reeking in the blood of his murdered victims, was shot down by a disguised mob of well known citizens, who, without premeditation, had assembled shortly after dark on the morning of the bloody day for the hellish and authorized purpose. These negro drivers, who had just arrived on a Mississippi steamer, then seized him while in the act of getting down to a game of "old sledge" with a distinguished Methodist minister from Cincinnati, tied him to a convenient tree, and there burned him until the waters of the Ohio closed over him forever. His boat, upon which he remained until the last moment, was then towed to the middle of the Ohio River, where it sunk against the Kentucky shore, by applying the flaming torch to the cabin.

"A more diabolical and fiendish act of merited punishment never disgraced a community of incarnate fiends of high respectability more signally than has this act of damnable but richly deserved retribution disgraced all concerned in it, not excepting the victim himself, who was seen at Memphis recently, swearing vengeance dire against his sanctimonious murderers."

Thus, from Joe Spencer to Eliza Pinkston, the "bloody shirt" floated in ample folds all over the North, while the "mud-sills" and the "corner-stone of slavery," equally ripened and flourished at the South. And of a nation's throes, coming of these infinitesimal circumstances, a Lincoln's fame was born, and the way was prepared for that "ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome," to assassinate Lincoln in a theater, on Good Friday, of 1865; and the hanging of an innocent woman; and the second assassination of a President, and the hanging of an insane man. These are the skeleton, surface results, but beneath that ghastly covering who will ever know, who can ever in his wildest imaginings conceive the blighted virtue, the ruined names, the crushed hearts, the ghastly corpses, the unspeakable agony and woe, that ran over this people like a consuming conflagration! It is well for the mental health of the human race that the charity of oblivion rests so deeply upon the sickening story that it may never be told. Joe Spencer was nothing but a wretched, desperate, ignorant and brutal negro, whose life was a constant menace to all with whom he came in contact; yet the century had been preparing the way for even this vile wretch, and it culminated in his self-sought destruction into a power for evil which may run on for yet a hundred years. Nothing is clearer than that it was the right way, the high and solemn duty of the people of Cairo to either drive off or kill the dangerous, bad negro. They should have done this long before they did, and if it was necessary to kill him in order to get rid of him, he was entitled to no more consideration than a snake

or a rabid dog. But when he could stand at bay no longer, he placed heavy irons about his neck and plunged into the river, with his deadly gun in his hands, and, thus prepared, he fully determined never to rise again, but his conjured ghost was impressed into the service of aiding in the bloody preparations for the carnival of death that was so soon to follow after his destruction.

In a preceding chapter, we had occasion to notice the penchant, the genius rather, of the young men of Cairo, that was so fully developed in those dull years following the dispersion of the people here in 1841. So ingrained had this become, that now, when the flush times again came to Cairo, and work and business crowded upon them from every side, they would steal these golden moments whenever opportunity presented itself to again indulge in their favorite pastime.

The Legislature had organized a Court of Common Pleas for Cairo, and appointed Isham N. Haynie, Judge. He came to Cairo to hold his first term of court, and a court room had been secured in the Springfield Block. He had not more than fairly opened the session when the "boys" opened a similar court in the other end of the block, and they had all the officials and paraphernalia of a most August court. The officer of Judge Haynie's Court would stick his head out of the window and call a juror, attorney, or witness, and so would the official at the moot court, only the bogus one would call louder, oftener, and a greater number of names, and the bailiffs were flying around the streets summoning witnesses, jurors and parties to come into court instanter. The bogus grand jury held prolonged sessions, and as the bailiffs well understood who to summon as witnesses, and as the jurors well understood what questions to ask such witnesses, it was a roaring farce from morn till night, particularly the revelations they drew out of an old chap whose shebang was down on the point, and who sold ice principally. From day to day this immense burlesque went on, and many names of the best people began to be compromised sadly. Judge Haynie finally took notice of the matter, and a United States Marshal making his appearance with writs, frightened the "boys" seriously, and, in fact it resulted in driving several of them temporarily out of town, until the matter was finally fixed up in some way, and their thoughtless acts were excused.

A more innocent and comical joke was worked off by John Q. Harmon and Mose Harrell. They were both young fellows, and Mose was clerking in his brother's store—a place of great resort for the old fellows who delighted to loaf, and chew tobacco and "swap lies," and absorb the heat of the stove in cold weather. To move these fellows from the warm fire and clear the store-room was the project set about by these boys. Harmon had got a supply of sand and had it carefully wrapped in a good sized bundle, and seeking the time when the loafers were thickest about the store, he walked in with his package in his hand. He addressed Mose, in a tone that all could hear, telling him he was going hunting, that he had all the powder he wanted, displaying his three or four pounds of sand, and went on to tell Harrell that he wanted some shot and would pay for it in a few days, etc.

"No sir!" said Harrell, "if you have no money, you cannot get any shot."

"Well," says Harmon, "you need not be so short about it. I'll pay you next week."

And from the first the words grew more bitter and loud, and soon the two quarrelers had the entire attention of the house. In the meantime, Harmon had wedged his way close up to the door of the red-hot stove, when, the quarrel going on still, he opened the stove door and bitterly said: "Well, if I can't get any shot, I don't want any powder!" and heaved the bundle into the stove. Such a

hurried exit—some of them not taking time to rise from their chairs to run, but tumbling backward and rolling to the door, and all were upon the streets in such a frightful race to get away they did not take time to look back at the building which every instant they expected would be blown sky high, until they ran so far they were fagged out. In the meantime, John and Mose were fairly rolling over the floor in explosions of laughter. It was several days before the old loafers would venture within half a mile of Harrell's store.

During the winter of 1857, the city was specially incorporated by the Legislature, and on the 9th day of March following the first Council, under the charter, met for organization and business. The following gentlemen formed the Council:

Mayor, S. Staats Taylor; Aldermen, Peter Stapleton, Peter Neff, Patrick Burke, Roger Finn, John Howley, Harry Whitcamp, C. Osterloh, C. A. Whaley, William Standing, Cornelius Manly, Martin Eagan and T. N. Gaffney.

As the city officers were not elected by the people at that time, the Council elected John Q. Harmon, City Clerk; H. H. Candee, Treasurer; and Thomas Wilson, Marshal.

The Board of Aldermen disapproving of the work of their predecessors, by a simple resolution, wiped from the books every general and special enactment found in force, leaving no vestige of the old board's wisdom or folly in operation, save only such enactments as conferred rights or privileges for a specified time or special nature. The whole city government was remodeled—an entire new set of ordinances, relating to every legitimate subject, being framed and adopted. They assumed all responsibility, willing to take the credit arising, or the shower of condemnation following the new order of things. The charter was broad and liberal in its provisions, and under it, with very few and immaterial amendments, the usual work doubtless of "governing too much" has gone on smoothly ever since.

S. Staats Taylor filled the office of Mayor six times, viz.: During 1857–58–59–60 and 63.

H. Watson Webb was Mayor during 1862, being elected without opposition. J. H. Oberly in 1869.

In 1864, David J. Baker, one of the present Judges of the Circuit Court, was elected Mayor.

During the years 1857–58–59–60 and 61, John Q. Harmon held the office of City Clerk. He was succeeded by A. H. Irvin, who held it seven years. J. P. Fagan, elected 1868; Patrick Mockler, 1869; Mockler was suspended and T. Nally, appointed to fill out his term; John Brown was then elected. N. J. Howley, in 1870, held it four terms; 1872, W. H. Hawkins; 1875, W. K. Ackley; James W. Stewart, 1876; John B. Phillis, 1877; D. J. Foley, 1879; re-elected in 1881, and again in 1883.

The following were the City Treasurers in the order in which they are named: H. H. Candee, Louis Jorgensen, John H. Brown, B. S. Harrell, A. C. Holden, Peter Stapleton, John Howley, J. B. Taylor, who held the office until 1872, and was succeeded by Robert A. Cunningham; in 1875, B. F. Blake was elected; then F. M. Stockfleth, and then B. F. Parke; in 1879, E. Zezonia; 1881, Thomas J. Curt.

The City Marshals were Thomas Wilson, D. C. Stewart, P. Corcoran, R. H. Baird, Martin Egan, John Hodges, Jr.

In addition to the City Marshals above given we may mention M. Bambrick, Andrew Kane.

City Attorneys—H. Watson Webb, who filled the office for four successive terms, and was again re-elected in 1863 and 1864. In 1871, P. H. Pope was elected, and re-elected in 1872. In 1873, H. Watson Webb was again elected. In 1875, H. H. Black, was elected, and re-elected in 1876; 1877, William Q. McGee; 1879, W. E. Hendricks, and re-elected the next term.

Police Magistrates—B. Shannessy, who held the office successively from 1857 to 1864, Fred-

oline Bross was elected in 1865. In 1876, two Police Magistrates were elected to this office. J. J. Bird in 1880; Bird resigned and George E. Olmstead was elected; in 1881, Alfred Comings was elected.

In 1863, for the first time the Council provided for the office of City Surveyor, and the Board elected August F. Taylor to that position. Mr. Thrupp has filled the position almost continually.

In addition to the Mayors above enumerated, Thomas Wilson filled the office in 1870; John M. Lansden, 1871; re-elected in 1872; in 1873, John Wood; 1874, B. F. Blake; 1875, Henry Winters; re-elected 1877; and in 1879, M. B. Thistlewood was elected and re-elected in 1881. The present officers just elected, will be found complete in another chapter.

Cairo was always "diabolically Democratic," at least until the "man and brother" from the cotton-fields and jungles of the South parted company with the swamp alligators and toothsome possoms of that region and came upon the town like the black ants of his native Africa. The town sits upon that point of land in Illinois that is wedged away down between what were the two slave States of Missouri and Kentucky. So cosmopolitan were the Cairo people that they were impatient of the bawlings and crockodile tears of the Abolitionists, and the equally idiotic oaths about the divine institution of slavery. And hence they were equally abused by both sides of the fanatics and fools. Among other most horrid slanders that ran their perennial course through the columns of many Northern papers, was the one that Cairo was ready and eager to mob and kill every "loyal" man who happened to be found in the place. One flaming story was added to the Spencer mobbing, about a little preacher named Ferree, who attempted to make an Abolition speech in Cairo and was odorously egged, etc. The whole thing was only one of the many slanders upon Cairo.

In the campaign of 1856, a noted negroite, from the office of the Chicago *Tribune*, came to Cairo to make a Fremont speech. His paper had published tomes of the Cairo slanders, and dwelt long and lovingly on the Spencer and Ferree mobs. After the distinguished orator arrived in Cairo he ran his eye over the columns of his paper, of which he carried a file that was filled with sectional slanders, and he became nervous, and actually worked upon his own fears until he began to seriously believe many of his own published lies. He thought the people would mob him. He locked himself in his room and sent for the Republican leaders, and informed them he was afraid to attempt to speak in Cairo. These men assured him there was no danger, but he would not be satisfied until nearly every leading Democrat in the town had been sent for, and they all pledged themselves and staked their lives upon his entire safety and immunity from all danger. Then, though still nervous, he consented to go on with the meeting. When the hour for the meeting had come the hall was packed with people, although there were not a score of Republicans in the place. The speaker, with his escort, appeared upon the platform, was introduced and received with hearty cheers. He commenced his speech, and the attention of the crowd was close and respectful, and upon the speaker's slightest allusion to anything patriotic or of a spread-eagle nature, prolonged cheers would greet his words. His exordium had been splendidly pronounced and speaker and audience were *en rapport*, and thus encouraged the orator was rising to the occasion in some of the most eloquent slanders of the South that ever greeted eager and lengthened ears, when all at once, Sam Hall, who sat nearly in the front row of benches, jumped to his feet, turned around with his back to the speaker and facing the audienee, and placing his hand significantly to his hip pocket, in a clear and distinct voice, said: "I'll shoot the first son-of-a-sea-cook that throws an egg!" These words struck the ora-

tor's ears like the crack of doom; his big speech, even articulation, was frightened out of him; he was so nervous that he could no longer stand, and silence, with an exceptional here and there men clearing their throats and suppressing the "audible smiles" of those who knew what the inveterate wag, Sam Hall, meant, was intense, and the speaker hurriedly passed out of the rear door of the hall, and made fast time to his hotel, and was on the first train out of town, and for weeks the Chicago *Tribune* wrung the changes on "Another Cairo Mob—Free Speech Suppressed," etc.

Among the early and long time institutions of Cairo was "Old Rube," the innocent advance guard of the whole "coon" tribe, that have since been inflicted upon Cairo. Old Rube was a rather quiet, well-behaved darkey, who did chores about town, acted as "mud-clerk" for most of the saloons, was always, when he could catch an audience or listener on the street, talking learnedly about the Scriptures, and had a great weakness for chicken-roosts. "Old Rube" was a more modest Ethiopian than his modern kind, at least he never attempted to turn the Cairo white children out of their schools, and have himself installed in their places. His extraordinary ideas, and his amusing way of putting them, made him not only tolerated by all young and old of the place, but they afforded much innocent pastime. He was one morning doing his usual clerking in the new telegraph office, when it was run by Mose Harrell. The only telegraph instruments in those days were the old-fashioned kind, that were wound up, and used long strips of paper. In sweeping about the instrument, which was wound up, in some way he touched it, and it commenced to run down. He realized what he had done and was greatly frightened as he saw the weight slowly descend toward the floor. In some way he got it into his woolly pate that when the weight struck the floor an explosion would follow, and he thought it would blow the whole world into smithereens. On a full run he started to hunt Mose, and when he found him, told him what was going on. Mose in apparent fright, rushed back with Rube to the office, and just as they entered the machine had run down and stopped, of course, just before the weight touched the floor. He made Rube believe he was just there at the last moment, and confirmed the darkey's idea and enlarged them greatly by showing him how the explosion, commencing at Cairo, would have blown away entirely St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and in fact all the leading cities of the world. For the remainder of Rube's life he told over this thrilling story in which he and Mose Harrell were such conspicuous actors, always adding some embellishments to the story, and every time going a little more learnedly into the scientific intricacies of electricity. In discussing the Scriptures, he evidently believed that the story of Jonah and the whale, and Noah and his ark, were about the sum total of the whole business. He believed it a religious duty to smoke a strong pipe, because had Jonah not had his pipe and matches in his pocket, after the whale swallowed him, and was swimming off for a general frolic with the other whales, he would never have been cast ashore. Explaining one day on the streets all about how Noah constructed the Ark, how long it took him, and how much material there was in it. The question was asked, "Where did he get his nails?" "Why, in Pittsburgh, of course, you fool you! Whar could he get 'em if not dar?" He believed heaven a place made up exclusively of chicken roosts, and where there was nothing higher for them to roost upon than a common rail fence. Every one kindly tolerated the ignorant and innocent old man, gave him always plenty to eat, and he dressed himself year in and out with the old clothes of which he always had an immense supply. In his young days, he had been one of the innumera-

ble servants of George Washington, at all events he had told the story until he undoubtedly believed it, and he always respectfully spoke of him as "Mas'r George." He was a stanch Republican from the formation of that party, and was a regular attendant upon its meetings in Cairo, yet his associates and friends were exclusively Democrats. He never expected or apparently wanted to vote, and sometimes, like perhaps a majority of the white voters, got his religion and politics so mixed up that he could not disentangle them. And often when the question was suddenly sprung upon him he could not tell "Mas'r Linkum" from the ark, nor Noah from the whale, but, to his credit be it said, this mental, political and religious confusion but rarely took possession of the old man, except after he had cleaned and righted up, and purified and sweetened his usual morning round of the doggeries. He has long since, if his theories were all correct, had a touch of experience of those other worlds, about which while here he talked so much, and dreamed such vague and incoherent dreams. He rests beneath the willow tree.

1858—Cairo Inundated.—For the second time a widespread disaster overwhelmed Cairo, and under circumstances in some respects very similar to that of 1841. But this time it was water. On Saturday, June 13, 1858, at about the hour of 5 P. M., the levee gave away on the Mississippi side of the town, near its intersection with the embankment of the Illinois Central Railroad. For several days previous it had been predicted by many who had closely watched the progress of the flood, and who were familiar with the character of the levees, that the town was in constant danger. The people were warned of the peril; but lulled into a feeling of security by the fact that during the fifteen years past they had escaped submersion, and by assurances of the reckless that all was safe, they paid no attention whatever to the warning regarding it, only as the bugbear of panic-makers. As a consequence, the flood came upon many of the people unexpectedly, leaving them only time to escape with their lives.

The break, it is now known, resulted from the defective construction of the works by the unprincipled contractor who made the embankment. The water was more than a foot below the top of the levee, and up to the moment of the break gave no sign of the coming disaster. The waters rushed through with a great roar, carrying with them the embankment in great sections, and in places with such force and violence as to uproot trees and stumps in its course.

A force of 500 men were as soon as possible placed upon what is known as the "Old Cross Levee," an embankment running from the Ohio to the Mississippi in the upper portion of the city, with the hope that they would be able to fill up the openings which had been cut on the line of the streets and stop the flood of this embankment. But the waters poured in so rapidly and came with such a strong current that this attempt was reluctantly but necessarily abandoned.

A lady resident, still of the city of Cairo, who was here at the time, gave the writer a most graphic description of the scenes immediately following the break in the levee. Generally the women and children only were at the houses—the men at their business, many trying to move their goods and perishable articles to safe places in upper stories, where they could get these, and yet many others were out upon the levees trying in vain to stop the waters. It was after 6 o'clock when a man came galloping down the main street, horse and rider covered with mud and calling out at the top of his voice, "The levee is broken—flee for your lives!" In a few minutes the waters were seen stealing along the sewers and low places in the streets, winding about the houses and the people like an anaconda. The

poor women and children were generally wringing their hands and crying in utter helplessness. She says she saw one poor woman with a piece of stove-pipe under one arm and a cheap looking-glass under the other, on her way to the Ohio Levee, followed by a brood of five or six children, and all weeping in the greatest distress. Confusion was turned loose, and while all were in the greatest fear and apprehension, yet it was those whose houses were low, one-storied concerns and in low places, that death to them and their little dependent ones seemed staring them in the face. Generally those who were in houses of two stories concluded to stay at home and were busy moving everything into the second story.

Soon through the streets in great force came the muddy waters, carrying upon its bosom logs, fences, trees and lumber, and presenting a scene that oppressed the stoutest heart; and night settled upon the sad scene, and in the darkness and soon in the water itself, were families making their way to the Ohio Levee. By daylight Sunday morning, there was no dry land to be seen inside the levees, and by noon of that day the waters inside were of the height of the rivers. As far as the eye could see the spectator behold naught but a sea of turbid water and a scene of confusion and ruin.

Some of the one-story buildings in the low grounds of the town presented only their roofs above the water; a few light and frail ones had left their foundations, and yet a few others had careened, while every building of this character had been abandoned at an early hour by their occupants.

In every quarter of the city skiffs, canoes and floats of every kind plied industriously from house to house and were engaged in removing women and children, furniture, goods, etc., to the Ohio Levee. The plank walks were sawed into convenient sections and used as floats, and every imaginable species of craft were improvised for the occasion.

Altogether about 500 persons were driven from their homes, and the little strip of the Ohio Levee, the only dry spot for miles around, was crowded with men, women and children, dogs, cattle, plunder, wagons, cars, etc., from one end to the other. Every nook and corner of the warehouses were crowded to excess with the houseless and their plunder, and the cars on the railroad track were all similarly occupied. Many made their way in rafts and skiffs and also left on steamboats for the highlands, and many of these stood aloof from "health and fortune" by making their absence permanent.

Some families were made destitute by the flood, but these were so promptly provided for by the more fortunate citizens that no real cases of suffering ensued. Charity was offered the people from other cities, but the plucky Cairoites said "No; we can and are providing for our own people."

We can get no reliable estimate of the damage financially that the people of the town suffered. Many poor people whose loss in dollars and cents was small, yet to them it was great because it was their all. But under the circumstances, and considering that the visitation was upon the entire town, and each one lost more or less, the aggregate was not large, not near so large in property as in the disrupting of established business, the destruction of confidence and the general bad odor it attached to Cairo's already grievous burdens in this respect. It was the suffering by the city, as a city, that brought more damage than all the water inflicted. The general revulsion that followed, the depreciation of property, the loss of confidence—these formed a sum of damages that cannot be estimated in dollars.

There was no perceptible rise in the rivers after the breaking of the levee, and the waters began rapidly to recede. In less than two weeks the city was dry again, and every day the citizens were returning to their homes; logs

and rubbish were cleared from the streets, houses were repaired and re-painted, and fences re-built, and but a few months had passed when the prominent marks of the flood had been cleared away—wiped out forever.

The two years following the submersion of Cairo formed probably the most trying period of her history. Real estate dropped its former high figures, and purchasers could buy at almost their own figures, but the shock public confidence had received prevented investments, and business being in a measure deadened, there was no incentive for improvement strong enough to move to action those who had formerly invested. Rival interests eagerly proclaimed the downfall of the city, and confidently predicted it would never attempt to rise again, and there were many in Cairo and out of it who were ready to believe the blow had proved effectually crushing. But the repairing, widening and strengthening the levees and expending vast sums in this work, soon created a better feeling at home and helped to inspire confidence abroad, and by the end of the second year after the overflow, property had about regained its former value and the business of the place its accustomed tone; and as time wore on, and the heights and proportions of the levees increased, confidence in the habitableness of the locality gained its original standard.

In 1861, Cairo had recovered wholly from the overflow, and her population had increased to a little over 2,000 souls, the census of 1860 showing a population for Alexander County of a little over 4,000. The town had recovered slowly, but its foundations had been solidly built and the levees had been made the strongest and safest in the world.

In April, 1861, the great civil war was fully inaugurated. The majority of the people of Cairo "knew no North, no South, no East, no West, but the Union, the whole Union, one and inseparable, now and forever." They had hoped, up to the last hour, that in some way the bloody issue would be spared the country once more. A military company, armed and uniformed, and composed of nearly all the young men of the town, met and drilled at their hall regularly every week. They met one evening, and after their usual exercises they engaged in a social meeting and talked over the then absorbing subject of the war. It was evident that it was then upon the country. Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops, and Seward had proclaimed that it would be fought out in ninety days. Several of the Cairo braves made "talks," and the meeting finally passed some "armed neutrality" resolutions and adjourned. During all that night the incoming trains were freighted with United States soldiers, and when the Cairo soldiers got up in the morning, the streets and woods were full of them. And the Cairo company never met again. It is due the Cairo boys to say that about every one of them joined the Union army, and, still more to their credit, it is said that every one of them rose to honorable, and many of them to eminent promotions. The immediate effect of the occupation of the place by the military was to check improvements and paralyze business. This largely resulted from the fact that some of the early commandants of the place were ignorant fanatics, and who proposed to treat every Democrat as a traitor, and visit all with a heavy hand. Then, the further fact, that neither the Government nor troops had any money here at that time, and the business means of the city were absorbed in advancing supplies on credit. But when the Government commenced distributing money here to the troops and its creditors, then a far more gratifying condition of affairs was at once inaugurated. Our merchants, mechanics and laborers were reimbursed for what they had advanced, and at once an unusual activity not only marked every department of business, but new

branches of trade were introduced, the old ones were multiplied and a vigor, which had never before been felt, characterized the entire city. Cairo was the great gateway between the North and the South. It was a military post of vast importance. Thousands of soldiers were stationed here, forts erected, and still other thousands of soldiers were daily passing through the place. Greenbacks were plenty and morals became scarce. Many unblushing outrages, which were never punished, were committed upon citizens by the demoralized soldiers. But the war advertised Cairo more than had all else in her history as an important and commanding point on the continent, and business and capital was attracted here in an unparalleled degree. And by the spring of 1863, Cairo was, for the third time, in the glories of flush times. New houses were going up on every hand that were always rented before finished, and, for a village, often at enormous figures; but the new-comers were on a race for some place to shelter their families, and they rarely hesitated about the price of the rent. Everybody was making money, and spending it freely and lavishly. The evidences of this were well given in the swarms of gamblers that came here and were busy plying their vocation, until finally, so systematically were they robbing the soldiers, that rigid military orders were issued in regard to them, and some were put in irons.

Gen. Prentiss came here, we believe, in charge of the first arrivals of soldiers, and assumed the command of the post. He was superseded by Gen. Grant, who was here so long that he almost became a citizen. He had his office in the bank building, on Ohio levee, now occupied as a law office by Green & Gilbert. The present old settlers of Cairo all came to know Grant quite well while he was here. John Rawlins came here with Grant and was his factotum in office headquarters, and Washington Graham, a citizen and business man of Cairo, was Grant's factotum outside. Graham had extensive business ambition, and he was shrewd enough to know and understand Gen. Grant and quickly formed the closest intimacy with him. He spent his money on the General like a prince, and he was soon the power behind the throne. He bought the best of cigars by the wholesale, and constantly kept the liquid commissary department at headquarters abundantly supplied. Washington Graham, had he lived during the war, would have, beyond doubt, extended his influence and power just as Grant was advanced along the line of promotion. He was a man of genial nature, strong social powers, and shrewd sense—exactly the kind of man who liked to be the power behind the throne, and wielding that power, when opportunity offered, to put money in his purse, and to make the fortune of his friends and pull down remorselessly his enemies. He soon became essential to the Grant party in all its junketing on the rivers, and was a member of headquarters' mess on the steamboat in the expedition to Paducah and to Fort Donelson. Grant liked him and his liberal ways from the first of their acquaintance, and when he was stricken down with consumption and went to his friends in St. Louis to die, it must have seemed to Gen. Grant a serious affliction. The General must have loved all jolly, liberal men. No man in the world could play his role better than Washington Graham. Gen. Grant's family were here for some time with him, and had living-rooms across the hall from his headquarters. At that time the family seemed to be very plain, unpretending people. Bill Shuter's extensive establishment was the *alma mater* of much of the enthusiastic patriotism of those days, as well as some of the early strategic movements of the war in the West.

Among the first military movements of Gen. Prentiss after he was placed in command of the



Ebeni Leavenworth

forces at Cairo, numbering 4,800 men, was to formally demand the arms of the Cairo Guards. As the company had dissolved into the air immediately upon the coming of the soldiers, the General could find no one to respond to his flag of truce demanding an unconditional surrender of the ordnances. But he found the keys to the armory, and the deadly weapons of war were taken possession of in the name of the United States and turned over to arm the Union soldiers.

The next and much more important movement was to look out for the steamers C. E. Hillman and John D. Perry, which he had been notified by Gov. Yates had been loaded with arms and ammunition and were on their way South with their cargoes. When the boats reached Cairo they were boarded and brought to the wharf. A large number of arms and ammunition were seized and confiscated—a proceeding, at the time informal, but it was afterward approved by the Secretary of War.

Gen. Grant's first battle in the war was Belmont, Mo., a point nearly opposite Columbus, Ky., where the rebels were in strong force, and had detached a small portion of the Columbus forces to occupy Belmont. Gen. Grant concluded it would be an immense piece of strategy to capture Belmont, and thus relieve that portion of Missouri, and to some extent intercept all communications between the rebel forces of Kentucky and Missouri. So a fleet of boats sailed down the river, and a part of the force marched down by land from Bird's Point—the force from the river to land and attack in front, and the land force to come up in the rear, and thus pocket the enemy. The whole scheme was well devised, and the river force, reaching the grounds long before the land force, and so eager were officers and men for blood and glory, that they at once attacked. The river forces were under the immediate command of Gen. Grant. They were hastily deployed from the boats, a short distance above Belmont, formed in battle line, opened fire, and charged upon the enemy's encampment and captured it. But the tents were empty, mostly, and all hands were in deep indignation at the enemy for running away in such a dastardly manner. And the soldiers fell to work ripping up the tents, and prying into the culinary affairs of the enemy's camp, and exulting over their easy victory. Just when they had become pretty well scattered over the grounds, the enemy suddenly emerged from the woods, and at short range, opened a galling fire. The advance of the land forces just then appeared, and for a few minutes the battle raged fiercely—the rebels charged, and the Union forces fled to the boats, and in a dreadfully un-dress-parade fashion, and amid flying bullets the boats were loaded and steamed back to Cairo. From the manner in which the boats had been sprinkled with shot, from buckshot to birdshot, and from many of the wounds in the clothes of the federals, the enemy must have been mostly armed with shotguns and fowling pieces. The land forces continued to return in straggling squads, to Bird's Point for a week, as some of them got lost in the river bottoms. The federal forces had simply walked into a trap that had been set for them, and they escaped by the "skin of the teeth."

An incident of this battle is worth relating. When the Union forces captured the enemy's camp, as stated above, they found nobody at home, but they did find a female baby about three months old, sleeping peacefully on the bare ground, amid the roar of battle and the whistling bullets that played thick and fast all around it. There was no one to claim it, and a good Cairo citizen took the babe in his arms and brought it to Cairo, where it was taken in charge by Father Lambert, and a home provided for the little trophy of war. Nothing could ever be learned concerning the child, although every exertion was made to do so. It was duly christened a Christian, and

named "Belmont Lambert." The supposition is, that in the attack and firing upon the camp, the mother of the child had been killed, and as the father must have been a rebel soldier, it is probable he was killed in this battle, or in some other soon after, and it may be that no one of this father, mother and babe ever knew what became of the others. We know nothing of the history of Belle Lambert, after she was provided for here in Cairo, as an infant. If alive now, she is a grown woman, twenty-two years old. What a dream the strange story of her life must be to her. How she must have employed heavy hours of her young life in peering at every lineament of her features in the glass, trying to discover traces of her unknown father and mother, and having fixed them in her mind, as she supposed, how eagerly would she scan every strange face she met, in the vain hope, in all this multitude, of finding the long-lost and ideally formed and loved mother or father. Is there a mother's heart in all the world that is not melted at the story of this lost babe—the little angel waif, found unharmed in the midst of slaughter and blood—a little flower of peace and love, sleeping sweetly amid all its hideous surroundings.

But to refer again, briefly, to the Belmont battle: There is a part of that story that is furnished us by a prominent and reliable gentleman of Cairo, William Lornegan, who was acting mate on the transport, Montgomery, that has never been told in print, and that will some day be essential to the truth of history. He says that one afternoon while the Montgomery was anchored in front of Cairo, Wash Graham came on board and ordered the Captain to coal at once, and drop down to Fort Holt, on the Kentucky side, and that when he received the signal from the flag-boat he was to swing out into the stream and follow. The Captain asked Graham what the signal was to be, and was answered, "five whistles." Then, for the first time, word passed around with the crew that they were going to attack Columbus. Before that, they supposed they were going to be loaded with soldiers, and take them to Cape Girardeau, as they had made a trip or two of this kind already. These troops, it was afterward known, were to march by land, and come upon Belmont, in conjunction with the water forces, and the Bird's Point forces. A force had been sent out from Fort Holt to make a similar detour upon Columbus from the east. Thus, by three columns, a land force on each side of the river and a fleet of transports and two gunboats by the river, the two places, Columbus and Belmont, were both to be captured. In accordance with instructions, the flag-boat passed down by Fort Holt about 4 o'clock, P. M., and gave the five-whistle signal, and the fleet of five transports and two gunboats sailed down the river. Going about half way to Columbus, they rounded to and tied up for the night. The next morning the fleet dropped down in full view of the Columbus bluffs, all over which were mounted the rebel cannon, commanding the river. About 9 o'clock in the morning, the forces were disembarked, and were marched toward Belmont. The gunboats dropped down a short distance below the fleet, and fired upon Columbus, the guns from the fort promptly responding, sending their balls, from the first shot, closely about the transports—one ball falling just at the stern of the Montgomery, and splashing the water over the deck. The fleet moved out from this point, and took a position two and a half miles further up the river in a safe bend, and there listened at the progress of the fight at Belmont. The opening musketry was not of long duration, and then there was a long cessation, and the firing again commenced. Mr. L. tells us that he saw nothing of the fight at Belmont, and only learned from hearing the soldiers talk about it, that the enemy threw a force across the river from Columbus, and renewed the fight. He says the first signs he noticed from the battle-ground was about sun-

down, when two soldiers appeared at the boat, one leading and helping the other, who had been wounded in the arm. They reported that the rebels had crossed over from Columbus, and were "cutting our men all to pieces." The transports at once dropped down to the point where they had landed the night before, so as to permit our forces, whom they learned were in full retreat before the enemy, to get on board. By the time they had landed it was dark, and by this time, our forces were coming, pell-mell—rank and file—officers and privates, in one indiscriminate mass on board the boats. In the confusion, some one from the hurricane deck gave the mate the order to haul in his gang plank and cast loose. This was only done, when the Captain of the boat ordered the gang plank run out again, so as to permit the fast-coming soldiers to get on board. This was done, and then almost immediately the order was again given to cast loose, and this was obeyed, and the boat steamed up the river. The whole fleet was on its way, and the banks of the river were lined with rebels, pouring a hot fire into the boats. The rebels sent a battery across a bend up the river, intending by this movement to capture or sink the entire fleet. As good fortune would have it, they only reached their position just as the boats passed, but so closely had they pursued them that they fired a number of shots at the fleet. Mr. L. thinks that had the fleet been delayed thirty minutes longer, the capture of the Union army and fleet would have been complete. A number of soldiers were left on the bank, and they made their way to Bird's Point, as best they could, and for days and days these stragglers were coming in. Mr. L. says the fact of our forces not all being able to get on the boats was painfully manifested to his mind at the time by a conversation he heard Gen. Logan have with some other officer. Logan denounced what he called deserting these men to their fate, and was insisting the fleet should return and take them on board. Mr. L. says when he heard this, he made up his mind he would swim ashore and walk home, rather than go back.

Wash Graham seems to have been the acting Admiral of the fleet, and so far as its actions were concerned, he managed his part of the battle with skill and success. Upon the return of the army to Cairo, everybody seemed to be laboring for several days under a general kind of nebulous demoralization. But in a short time the troops were called back to Cairo, Bird's Point and Fort Holt, and the most of them put upon transports and sent to Paducah, Ky. The history of Grant's expedition up the river and the fights at Fort Henry, Heiman and Fort Donelson are a part of the war history of the country, and are not properly to be considered as an essential part of the history of Cairo; although Cairo was the base from which the expedition started and on which it relied for material support. And although it is also true that there are men still living in Cairo who were in that expedition, and who were boat officers on the boat that carried Gen. Grant, Wash Graham and staff, and whose recollection of much of the behind-the-curtain facts that took place on that boat, are essential to the truth of history, yet we do not care to lumber the story of the city of Cairo with them, but to the war historians who are to come—those who do not care to write a partisan account of the war, there may be found valuable mines of truth among the war survivors at Cairo.

In another chapter, we give a tolerably broad insinuation of the kind of men among the first commandants of the post Cairo had during the early war times. Col. Boohfort was a crank and in his dotage; he was a silly old vicious creature, threatening everybody—"I'll have you shot, sir! Have you shot!" or in his more rational moods threatening to put them in irons. He had a whole company of his own men arrested one day and was going to have them shot

as usual, because in riding by their camp he heard them singing "My Mary Ann," when it turned out that that was his wife's name. A Cairo butcher's team ran away one day and at full speed, the driver trying his best to stop them, they ran across his parade grounds, and when the old man saw his sacred grounds thus sacrilegiously invaded, he screamed at the poor, helpless driver as far as he could see him, "I'll have you shot! Arrest that man! etc." The people, however, soon learned that he was as vain as he was weak, and they wound him around their finger by a little fulsome flattery and bragging on him as being the greatest General in all the world. Yet his presence was a dreadful affliction to the place. They greatly feared and despised him, and there were few in the town but that rejoiced when he was taken away. His successor was, we believe, Gen. Meredith, of Indiana—a soldier and a gentleman, and better still, a man of good sound sense. His presence gave cheer and hope again to the people, and once more men could go and come from their homes to their business without fear and trembling. The result was, the business and the prospects of the town were soon in the most flourishing condition. Then, some of the commandants of the post in the town were sometimes cursed with painfully officious and dishonest Provost Marshals. And when one of these fellows was in command of the Provost guards that patroled the city, and did police duty, he had it in his power and sometimes did perpetrate scandulous outrages upon private citizens. They were blackmailers, clothed with power to compel terms from their victims. The people had to appease these sharks by frequent *voluntary* subscriptions to buy presents from their *admirers*, in the way of fine swords, horses, watches, and champagne, cigars and whisky. These subscriptions were taken up by passing around a subscription paper, and each man would put down his name and not less than $5, and thus he paid his tax to be let alone so that he could carry on his business. It is incredible how many ways these rascals could invent to bring men face to face with the alternatives of blood-money, or iron manacles. A specimen that may illustrate all: A large lot of rebel prisoners were passing through town, after the Fort Donelson fight, and they were standing in front of the business houses on the levee; the weather was wretched, and the poor creatures were the picture of discomfort; they wanted clothing, food, and, especially, tobacco. At a tobacco store where several prisoners had begged a little tobacco, two or three rebel officers entered and wanted some of the weed, and all the money they had was Confederate bills. The tobacco was given to them, only a few plugs, and the Confederate money was taken as a curiosity. The Provost-Marshal a few days after arrested the members of the firm and fined them $100 for taking Confederate money. They paid the bill, and, of course, the Government never saw a cent of the money. "Oh, patriotism! patriotism! what atrocities have been committed in thy name." Another instance of legal honesty will suffice for our purpose, without any further reference to the thousands of others of a character incomparably worse: An official approached a merchant and wanted to buy forty or fifty suits of clothes. He said he did not care what they were so they were cheap, very cheap, anything, any style, second-hand or rebel captured uniforms, or anything else that could be classed as suits. The goods were promptly got ready for delivery at about $2.50 a suit. The officer looked at them, took them and instructed the merchant to make out his bill at $22.50 a suit. And upon his paying in cash the difference in the real price and the bill, he received his voucher for the whole amount.

When the Union forces wrested the Mississippi river from the grasp of the rebels, and made this great highway again a free channel

of travel and commerce, then, indeed, were the floodgates of prosperity once more opened to Cairo, and the town as the gateway between the Mississippi Valley and the South was the busiest place of its size on the continent. On every train and on every steamboat the tide of humanity poured through the town. The steamboats, freighted to the very waters edge, going and coming, filled the rivers, and day and night they were struggling and almost fighting for room at our wharves to load and unload their cargoes. The Ohio levee, from one end to the other, was covered with freight in great rows and piles in bewildering quantities. The marine-ways and docks from here to Pittsburgh were building boats as fast as they could, and every day, almost, new and elegant ones rounded to at our wharf, and yet they were wholly inadequate to carry the immense merchandise that was awaiting shipments. The railroads were taxed until they cried "peccavi!" And it is a well-known fact that property amounting to millions of dollars awaited shipment over the Illinois Central Railroad, at stations where there being no room in the depots, it was exposed to the weather and rotted. To all this there came a corresponding horde of people to Cairo—permanent and temporary sojourners. The hotels, boarding houses, tenement and everything in the shape of a house was crowded to suffocation; new houses were at once being rapidly constructed and the universal cry was for more. Rents went to fanciful figures, and in a short time it was impossible to tell how many people were here. Lots, leases, houses, rents and nearly all Cairo property went balooning away in a gay style—sailing up and up as grandly and to as dizzy heights as a Fourth of July orator's eagle. As said, the transient population was immense. In 1864, it was even estimated, counting the floating population, that there were nearly 12,000 people here, although the vote at that time had never reached a thousand. In other words, the population was estimated greater then than the census has since shown it to be, although the last general election showed there were over 1,800 voters. In other words, the census of 1880 shows a population of a little less than 10,000 people. And it is estimated now that the actual number of inhabitants here is a fraction over 12,000.

CHAPTER IV.

DECIDEDLY A CAIRO CHAPTER—CAIRO AND ITS DIFFERENT BODIES POLITIC AND CORPORATE—CAIRO CITY AND BANK OF CAIRO—CAIRO AND CANAL COMPANY—CAIRO CITY PROPERTY—TRUSTEES OF THE CAIRO TRUST PROPERTY—THE ILLINOIS EXPORTING COMPANY—D. B. HOLBROOK—JUSTIN BUTTERFIELD—RECAPITULATION, ETC., ETC.

AT a time simultaneous with, or just prior to, the coming of the nineteenth century, the delta formed by the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers began to attract the attention of far-seeing men, as one of the future important points upon the continent. And from the time the first white man's eyes ever beheld it, 210 years ago, as Joliet and Marquette and their little party, consisting of five men besides themselves, floated around the point of land that forms the extreme southern limit of Illinois, and with joy and gladness beheld the beautiful blue Ohio River, and by this, their marvelous voyage

of discovery, placed this great Mississippi Valley under the ægis of France and Papal Christendom, and thereby inaugurated that tremendous world's drama that continued during more than ninety years, in which France and the Church were such conspicuous actors; we say, from this date on, the little strip of land on which the city of Cairo stands attracted the attention of men, and presented something of its prospective importance to the entire Christian world. At the time of its discovery, nearly all nations were more or less involved in wars of conquest and invasion—those mighty struggles for supremacy in civilization, that were the most important factors in the present advanced state of mankind, and especially that splendid civilization that has been spread broadcast over the world by the Anglo-Saxon race. Hence, for more than a century after the discovery of the point of junction of the two great rivers, situated almost in the center of the inhabitable portions of the continent of North America, its transcendent importance, in a military point of view, were studied and well comprehended by all the military powers of Europe. Its wonderful undeveloped and almost unclaimed commercial value and inexhaustible productions were but little considered until the long Revolutionary war had been fought out, and peace had begun to win those triumphs that have resulted in the present rich and prosperous nation of more than fifty millions of people.

A large number of incorporation acts, dating back even to the Territorial times of Illinois, have been enacted, and a somewhat extended notice of these legislative doings is made of great importance, from the fact that in the attempt to make laws for founding a city here there resulted the most important legislation, in both the State Legislature and the Congress of the United States, for the entire State of Illinois, that have ever been placed upon the statute books; wise laws, that have brought Illinois from a sparsely settled, bankrupt and unpromising waste and wilderness, to the position of the first State in the Union in many of the leading agricultural products, as well as in railroads and all that tends to make a rich, prosperous and happy people.

On the 9th day of January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature concluded the time had come that imperatively demanded that a city be founded here, and on that day it passed an act for the incorporation of the "City and Bank of Cairo in the State of Illinois;" the incorporators, consisting of John G. Comyges, Thomas H. Harris, Thomas F. Herbert, Shadrach Bond, Michael Jones, Warren Brown, Edward Humphreys and Charles W. Hunter, who had entered a certain tract of land between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and near the junction of the same. This land included Fractional Sections 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and the northeast fractional quarter of Section 27, Town 17 south, Range 1 west, and contained about 1,800 acres. The act of incorporation is ushered into the world by the following grandiloquent stump speech: "And whereas, the said proprietors represent that there is, in their opinion, no position in the whole extent of these Western States better calculated, as it respects commercial advantages and local supply, for a great and important city, than that afforded by the junction of those two great highways, the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. But that nature, having denied to the extreme point formed by their union, a sufficient degree of elevation to protect the improvements made thereon, from the ordinary inundations of the adjacent waters, such elevation is to be found only upon the tract above mentioned and described. [It must be borne in mind

that this is one way of putting it that the town site only commenced at the north line of Bird's land, which was not included in the town plat.] So that improvements and property made and located thereon [no semblance of levees then made] may be deemed perfectly safe and absolutely secure from all such ordinary inundations, and liable to injury only from the concurrence of unusually high and simultaneous inundations in both of said rivers, an event which is alleged but rarely to happen, and the injurious consequences of which it is considered practicable, by proper embankments, wholly and effectually and permanently to obviate. And whereas, there is no doubt that a city erected at, or as near as practicable, to the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, provided it be thus secured by sufficient embankments, or in such other way as experience may prove most efficacious for that purpose, from every such extraordinary inundation, must necessarily become a place of vast consequence to the prosperity of this growing Territory, and, in fact, to that of the greater part of the inhabitants of these Western States. And whereas, the above-named proprietors are desirous of erecting such city, under the sanction and patronage of the Legislature of this Territory, and also of providing by law for the security and prosperity of the same, and to that end propose to appropriate one-third part of all money arising from the sale and disposition of the lots into which the same be surveyed, as a fund for the construction and preservation of such dykes, levees and other embankments as may be necessary to render the same perfectly secure; and also, if such fund shall be deemed sufficient thereto, for the erection of public edifices and such other improvements in the said city as may be, from time to time, considered expedient and practicable, and to appropriate the two-thirds part of the said purchase-moneys to the operation of banking. And whereas, it is considered that an act to incorporate the said proprietors and their associates, viz., all such persons as shall, by purchase or otherwise, hereafter become proprietors of the tract above mentioned and described, as a body corporate and politic, while it guarantees to all those who may become freeholders or residents within the said city the fullest security as to their habitations and property, will at the same time concentrate the views and facilitate the operations of the said proprietors and their said associates in rendering the said city secure from all such inundations as aforesaid, and in promoting the internal prosperity of the same." After this extraordinary line of whereases, the Legislature proceeds to regularly incorporate the "City and Bank of Cairo"—the city to be here, at the junction of the rivers, and the bank temporarily to be, and transact business in, the town of Kaskaskia, giving the body corporate the title of the "President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cairo," requiring John G. Comyges and his associates, within the space of nine months from the passing of this act, to proceed to lay off, on such town site, a city, to be known and distinguished by the name of Cairo; which shall consist of not less than 2,000 lots, each lot being not less than sixty-six feet wide and 120 feet deep, and the streets of said city to be not less than eighty feet wide, and to run, as near as may be, at right angles to each other; that the price of the said lots shall be fixed and limited at $150 each, and appropriating the money arising from the sale of lots as follows. Two-thirds part thereof, that is to say, the sum of $100 on each lot sold, shall constitute the capital stock of the bank; dividing the capital stock into twice as many

shares as there are lots, the one-half of which shares shall belong to the purchasers of said lots, in the proportion of one share to each lot, and the remaining of the shares shall be the property of the said John G. Comyges and his associates, their heirs and assigns, in proportion to the interest they may hold in the same respectively; the remaining one-third part of the purchase-money to constitute a fund to be exclusively appropriated to the security and improvement of said city; the said Comyges and associates are authorized to appoint so many commissioners as they may deem necessary, to receive subscriptions for the purchase of lots; they are required, upon any person applying to make such purchase of subscription, to direct the person so applying to deposit to the credit of the Bank of Cairo, in the Bank of the United States, or in the nearest chartered bank, one-third of the purchase money, in three and six months' payments. Then it provides that no subscription shall be received from any person for more than ten of said lots. When 500 lots have been subscribed for, the Commissioners are to call a meeting of such subscribers at Kaskaskia, and elect from their body thirteen Directors, who were to hold office one year, and then these Directors are to choose, by ballot, a President; authorizing them to prescribe by-laws and regulations, and defining the duties of the officers; the Directors are at once to distribute by lot among the subscribers, the number each is entitled to receive, and to make deeds therefor upon full and final payment, and they are imperatively required to receive all moneys deposited to their credit in other banks, and thereupon to "commence their operations as a banking company." Provision is then made that the total amount of debts which the bank may at any time owe shall not exceed twice the amount of the capital stock actually paid into said bank; making the bills of credit, under the seal of the corporation, assignable by indorsement, as well as making all bills or notes which may be issued by the corporation, in payment, though not under seal, binding and obligatory as upon any private person or persons; the bank is required to make half-yearly dividends of profits; requiring each Cashier, before entering upon the duties of his office, to give bond and security to the amount of $10,000, and each clerk in the bank to give like bond to the amount of $2,000; limits the interest on loans made by the bank to six per cent. It then provides for the appointment of three of the Directors, a Committee, to have the charge and management of all that portion of the purchase moneys above set apart, and appropriated as a fund for the security and improvement of said city; and which fund, or such portion thereof as the said Committee shall deem proper and advisable, shall be invested in stock of said bank, the said Directors being authorized and required to add to the capital stock so many shares as shall be sufficient to take in the same, at the par value of the stock. Section 20 explicitly requires that it shall be the duty of the Directors, immediately after their election, to appoint three persons not of their own body, but who shall be removable at the pleasure of the Directors, who shall be citizens of Illinois, and even residents of Cairo, if competent and judicious persons can be found in the city, who shall be styled "The Board of Security and Improvement of the City of Cairo," which board, or a majority thereof, shall, under the sanction of the Directors of the said bank first had and obtained, direct and superintend the construction and preservation of such dykes, levees and embankments as may be necessary for the security of the

city of Cairo, and every part thereof, from all and every inundation which can possibly affect or injure the same; and the erection, from time to time, of such public works and improvements as the state of such fund will justify. They are authorized to increase the capital stock, but it shall never exceed the sum of $500,000. Section 23 commands that the corporation shall not at any time suspend, or refuse payment in gold and silver for any of its notes, bills or obligations, nor any moneys received on deposit in the bank or in its office of discount and deposit, and if at any time such default is made, then the bank shall forfeit 12 per cent per annum from the time of such demand. The twenty-fourth and last section declares this to be a public act, "and that the same be construed in all courts and places benignly and favorably."

Such was the grand scheme of the Illinois Territory for founding here a city. To some extent, it was running counter to the world's experience, namely, to start the bank and the embryo city at one and the same time, and require the bank to build the city and the city make rich and strong the bank. It was a species of legislative financial wisdom that might be likened unto the old saying of making one hand wash the other. They prolonged their vision into their future and our present time, and dreamed golden day-dreams of all Illinois—at least all the part of it south of Kaskaskia. They thought, perhaps, of Romulus and Rome and the she-wolf; of St. Petersburg and Peter the Great; of Venice and her gondoliers, and her soft moonlight and music; of Alexandria, in Lower Egypt, with her great forests of masts in her harbor, and her temples and towers and steeples and minarets glittering in the morning sun—the proud mistress of the world, in wealth, commerce, intelligence, prowess and glory—and their souls were fired with no less an ambition than to rival and surpass all these, and, therefore, to found and build here a great and eternal city. They knew of the Egyptian Cairo, lying midway between Europe, Asia, the Mediterranean Sea and the north of Africa; of St. Petersburg, where the Gulf of Finland, the Black Sea and the White Sea, the Baltic and the Caspian pour in their wealth upon her, through the Dnieper and Dniester, the Neva, the Dwina and the Volga, with all their ten thousand reservoirs, by the help of her great canal system, giving her a direct navigation of 4,000 miles, from St. Petersburg to the borders of China. They looked upon New York and her vast navigation; upon New Orleans, whose waters drained a great empire. They, doubtless, unrolled the world's map, and there noticed that there are certain points that engage the attention of mankind; that these points are centers of civilization, and in all time they have been found where vast bodies of water meet, and large, populous and fertile territories converge, giving the most favorable conditions for colonization, supply and defense. There cannot be a doubt that, in the estimate they put upon the natural point at Cairo, they were wholly correct, however much they may have been mistaken in the legislative machinery they deemed it wise to put in motion to start into being the young city.

John R. Comyges was the moving and master spirit in the inception and origin of the "City and Bank of Cairo" scheme. He attended upon the Legislature, and unfolded his vast enterprise in such glowing terms that that body made haste to grant his every request. He must have inspired those wonderfully-constructed "whereases" that were enacted into a law. And it must have been his busy brain that conceived the dashing

idea of first founding a wild-cat bank in the wild jungles, the oozing marshes and among the festive frogs of the Delta, and upon this South Sea Bubble to lay the foundation of a great city, where men should "build for the ages unafraid."

This, the earliest effort to start a city here, to fix a "base whereon these ashlars, well hewn, may be laid," although so generously aided by the Territorial Legislature, came to naught, by the death of Comyges, just as he was about to visit the capitalists of Europe, to enlist their aid and interests in the grand and promising scheme. The company had entered the land on the old credit system, and had surveyed and platted the town, and were pushing every department under favoring prospects, when the sudden death of their organizer and leader, when there was no one to take his place, spread such general doubts and dismay among the stockholders, that the enterprise collapsed and passed away, and the title to the land reverted to the Government.

A part of the interest that now attaches to this original Cairo Company is the record it made as to the knowledge men possessed sixty-five years ago, as to the high waters in our rivers, and how much we have learned by the intervening experiences between then and now. In the prospectus, it stated to the world: "It remains only to be shown that the want, in this tract, of sufficient material elevation presents but an inconsidrable obstacle to its future greatness. To prove this fact, it becomes necessary to advert to the provisions contained in the charter and the report of the Surveyor, Maj. Duncan, who, at the request of the proprietors, undertook to run the exterior limits and to ascertain the elevation of the ground; from which report it will appear that an embankment of the average height of five feet will secure it effectually against the highest swells in both rivers. It may here be proper to state that much of this tract is already high, and quite as eligible for warehouses and other buildings as many of the most flourishing stations on the Ohio." They carefully estimated, from their engineers' reports, that $20,000 would build all the levees around Cairo to forever secure it against any possible waters in the rivers.

Cairo City & Canal Company.—On the 4th of March, 1837, the Illinois Legislature incorporated Darius B. Holbrook, Miles A. Gilbert, John S. Hacker, Alexander M. Jenkins, Anthony Olney and William M. Walker as a body corporate and politic, under the name of the "Cairo City & Canal Company;" giving the usual powers of a charter company, and to own and handle real estate, but providing that "the real estate owned and held by said company shall not exceed the quantity of land embraced in Fractional Township 17, in Alexander County, and the said corporation are hereby authorized to purchase said land, or any part thereof, but more particularly the tract of land incorporated as the city of Cairo, and may proceed to lay off said land, or any part of the land of said Township 17, into lots for a town, to be known as the city of Cairo, and whenever a plan of said city is made, the company shall deposit a copy of the same, with a full description thereof, in the Recorder of Deeds' office in the County of Alexander. * * * And the said corporation may construct dykes, canals, levees and embankments for the security and preservation of said city and land and all improvements thereon, from all and every inundation which can possibly affect or injure the same, and may erect such works, buildings and improvements which they may deem necessary for promoting the health and prosperity of said city. And for

draining said city, and other purposes, said corporation may lay off and construct a canal, to unite with Cache River, at such point of such river as the company may deem most eligible and proper, and may use the water of said river for said canal, running to and through said city of Cairo, as said company may direct. * * * * The capital stock of the company shall consist of 20,000 shares, and no greater assessment shall be laid upon any shares in said company of a greater amount than $100 each share. And the immediate government and direction of the affairs of said company shall be vested in a board of not less than five Directors, who shall be chosen by the members of the corporation in manner hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; shall elect one of their number to be President of the Board, who shall also be President of the company. * * * * The President and Directors for the time being are hereby authorized and empowered, by themselves or their agents, to execute all powers herein granted to the company, and all such other powers and authority for the management of the affairs of the company not heretofore granted, as may be proper and necessary to carry into effect the object of this act, and to make such equal assessments, from time to time, on all shares of said company as they may deem expedient and necessary, and direct the same to be paid in to the Treasurer of the company; and the Treasurer shall give notice of all such assessments, and in case any subscriber shall neglect to pay his assessment for the space of thirty days due notice by the Treasurer of said company, the Directors may order the Treasurer to sell such share or shares at public auction, after giving due notice thereof, to the highest bidder, and the same shall be transferred to the purchaser, and such delinquent subscriber shall be held accountable to the company for the balance. * * * * A toll is hereby granted and established, for the benefit of said company, upon all passengers and property of all descriptions which may be conveyed or transported upon the canal of the company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon and established, from time to time, by the Directors of said company. That the company shall not be authorized by this act to erect or construct any dam or dams upon or across Cache River, for the purpose aforesaid, until they shall first have obtained the consent of the County Commissioners' Court of Alexander County, which consent so obtained shall be entered upon the records of said court; and whenever the route on said canal shall be located, the company shall have recorded a plan and description thereof in the office of the Recorder of Deeds and the office of said County Commissioners' Court, in Alexander County. The said company shall be holden to pay all damages that may arise to any person or corporation, *by taking their land for said canal or any other purpose* when it cannot be obtained by voluntary agreement, to be estimated and recovered in the manner provided by law, for the recovering of damages happening by laying out highways. When the lands, or other property or estate of any femme-covert, infant or person *non compos mentis*, shall be wanted for the purposes and objects of the company, the guardian of said infant or person *non compos mentis*, or husband of such femme-covert, may release all damage and interest for and in such lands or estate taken for the company as they might do if the same were holden by them in their own right respectively. This act shall be deemed and taken as a public act. It shall continue in force for the term of twenty-five years

from the passage thereof. The final section requires that unless $20,000 is expended on the canal within five years from the date of the act, it shall be forfeited. In February, 1839, the Legislature amended that act as follows: "That the said Cairo City & Canal Company shall not be obliged, as authorized by its charter, to lay off and construct a canal to unite with Cache River, *should the same be deemed injurious to the health of the city*—and the twelfth section of said act, which requires a certain amount to be expended on said canal within five years, is hereby repealed."

We have given verbatim enough of this remarkable charter, in its ultimate results one of the most important that was ever granted by the State of Illinois, for the reader to see for himself that it is one of two things, namely, either the most amazing in the complete simplicity of its author's ideas, or Machiavelian in its transcendant ability to hide the iron hand beneath the velvet glove. No State document was ever drafted that could look more innocent, and at the same time appropriate to itself complete and sovereign and autocratic powers, in the name of building a canal from the mouth of Cache River to and through the city of Cairo to the extreme southern point of land. If the company ever thought of building a canal from the mouth of Cache through the city, they would not only have to curve it several times on its route, to keep the canal from running into the river, but they must have known they would have to erect great and strong artificial levees on both sides of their canal to prevent both rivers from rushing from their long-occupied beds, with an angry roar, souse into the canal. On the other hand, if they never did contemplate building the canal, then, indeed, is its masterly shrewdness patent at a glance. Certainly, even an Illinois Legislature would have discovered the cat in the meal-tub had the incorporators gone before them and asked for a charter to found a city, and, without any canal attachment, asked for such complete powers of the right of eminent domain over private property, real and personal! If they ever intended to build a canal, they were soon cured of that hallucination, as is shown by the amendment of 1839, which simply permits the whole canal scheme to be dropped, and yet leaves all the great powers that were originally granted the company intact. So far as can now be ascertained, the company never abused or exercised to the ill of any one these powers conferred by the charter. If there was a purpose lurking beneath the fair face of the fundamental law of the new city, it, perhaps, was not in the idea of its author to use it to wrong or oppress any private citizen, and it would only be invoked as a last resort to protect the vital welfare of the future city.

As stated above, this Cairo City & Canal Company charter became a law March 4, 1837, and not March 4, 1838, as probably the compositor made Mose Harrell say, in a sketch of early Cairo that he published a few years ago. The date is important, because on June 7, 1837, "The Illinois Central Railroad Company," which had been incorporated January 16, 1836, and authorized to construct a railroad, commencing at or near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and extending to Galena, released all its rights back to the State of Illinois, conditioned, however, that "the State of Illinois shall commence the construction of said railroad within a reasonable time, and to commence at the city of Cairo and build north to Galena."

On the 27th day of June, 1837, there was an agreement entered into between the orig-

inal Illinois Central Railroad, by A. M. Jenkins, its President, and the Cairo City & Canal Company, by D. B. Holbrook, its President, by which it was stipulated the railroad to be constructed by the Illinois Central Railroad "shall be commenced at such point in the city of Cairo as the Cairo City & Canal Company may fix and direct. This release of the Central Railroad of its franchise back to the State was caused by the wild craze that had taken possession of the entire State on the great internal improvement system, that so quickly landed the Commonwealth in bankruptcy, and abruptly stopped all State progress for several years. This was a sad and severe lesson to the young State, but probably in the end it was for the best. On the same day of the above agreement, namely, 26th June, 1837, the Cairo & Canal Company having obtained, by purchase, the lands in Town 17 south, Range 1 west, on a portion of which had been laid out the city of Cairo, mortgaged the entire property to the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, to secure certain loans and moneys advanced by English capitalists.

The release made by the Illinois Central Railroad Company was accepted by the State, on the conditions imposed, and the State commenced at Cairo the construction of the railroad, which the railroad company had been authorized to construct to Galena; and the Cairo City & Canal Company pressed forward the improvements it was making, upon which, up to February 1, 1840, it had expended, of borrowed money, about $1,000,000. It had erected mills, various workshops and houses for its employees, and there had congregated here about 1,500 souls. But on February 1, 1840, the great internal improvement system, which had been inaugurated by the infatuated State Legislature of 1837, was repealed, and the work upon the Illinois Central stopped, after the State had expended, as stated, over $1,000,000. While the bursting of this bubble seriously crippled, financially, the entire people of the State, it was especially disastrous at Cairo. It was the work upon the railroad that had brought the people here, and when not only the State was bankrupt, but the Cairo City & Canal Company was insolvent, the railroad defunct, the banker of the company in England had failed, and all work and improvements were abandoned, the people fled, and desolation brooded over the town, where now "the spider might weave, unmolested, his web in her palaces, and the owl hoot his watch song in her temples."

On March 6, 1843, the Legislature passed an act to incorporate the Great Western Railway Company. While this was a railroad charter, authorizing the construction of a railroad upon the line of the original Illinois Central Railroad, yet it was, in fact, a re-incorporation of the Cairo City & Canal Company. After the enacting clause, it says: "That the President and Directors of the Cairo City & Canal Company (incorporated by the State of Illinois) and their successors in office be and they are hereby made a body corporate and politic under the name and style of the 'Great Western Railway Company,' and under that name and style shall be and are hereby made capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, defend and be defended, in any court or place whatsoever, to make, have and use a common seal, the same to alter and renew at pleasure, and by that name and style be capable in law of contracting and being contracted with, of purchasing, holding and conveying away of real estate and personal estate for the purposes and uses of said corporation; and shall be and are hereby invested with

all the powers, privileges and immunities, which are or may be necessary to carry into effect the object and purposes of this act, as hereinafter set forth; and the said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct and finally complete a railroad, commencing at the city of Cairo, thence north by way of Vandalia, etc.," almost exactly as specified in the charter of the original Illinois Central Railroad.

This act of incorporation was merely the grafting into the Cairo City & Canal Company a railroad franchise, which in no single clause diminished the original powers of the Cairo City & Canal Company, but enlarged and extended them throughout the entire length of the State. So completely were the two companies made one, indeed, so fully was the railroad merged into and absorbed by the canal company, that the officers of the city company, including the President and Directors, were made the officers of the railroad by the legislative act. It should be borne in mind that the State had expended over $1,000,000 in work upon the Illinois Central Railroad, and all this was turned over to the Cairo City & Canal Company and the Great Western Railroad (all one and the same thing) and this was turned over to the new company in the following rather loose language, in Section 12 of the incorporation act: "The Governor of this State is hereby authorized and required to appoint one or more competent persons to estimate the present value of any work done, at the expense of the State, on the Central Railroad; also of any materials or right of way; and whatever sum shall be fixed upon as the value thereof, by said persons, shall be paid for by the company, in the bonds or other indebtedness of the State, any time during the progress of the road to completion, and any contract entered into under the seal of the State, signed by the Governor thereof, shall be legal and binding, to the full intent and purpose thereof, on the State of Illinois."

Section 14, with equal State liberality and vagueness, goes on to specify that whenever the whole indebtedness of the company shall be paid and liquidated, the Legislature of the State of Illinois, thereafter then in session, shall have the power to alter, amend or modify this act, as the public good shall require, and also that of the City of Cairo & Canal Company; and the *eleventh section of the act incorporating the said Cairo City & Canal Company, which limits its charter to twenty years, be and the said section is hereby* repealed, and this act be and is declared a public act, and as such shall be taken notice of by all courts of justic in the State, etc.

Two years after this, March 3, 1845, the Legislature repealed the act incorporating the Great Western Railroad Company. This repealing law like all other legislation upon that subject, was no doubt passed at the instance of the railroad company, or rather of the Cairo City & Canal Company. On its face, it has the appearance of a design to give back to the State all its rights and privileges except those pertaining to the founding of a city here and the construction of a canal from Cache to and through Cairo.

But on February 10, 1849, the Legislature passed another law, which repealed the repealing act, and starts out by saying that the President and Directors of the Cairo City & Canal Company, under the name and style of the "Great Western Railway Company," chartered March 6, 1843, and that William F. Thornton, Willis Allen, Thomas G. C. Davis, John Moore, John Huffman, John Green, Robert Blackwell, Benjamin Bond, Daniel H. Brush, George W. Pace, Walter B. Scates, Samuel K. Casey, Albert

G. Caldwell, Humphrey B. Jones, Charles Hoyt, Ira Minard, Charles S. Hempstead, John B. Chapin, Uri Osgood, H. D. Berley, Henry Corwith, I. C. Pugh, John J. McGraw, Onslow Peters, D. D. Shumway, Justin Butterfield, John B. Turner, Mark Skinner and Gavion D. A. Parks be associates with said company in the construction of said railroad, and are empowered and reinstated, with all the powers and privileges contained in said act of incorporation, and are also subject to all restrictions contained in said act of incoporation—the act in force March 3, 1845, which repealed the charter of the company, to the contrary notwithstanding. This reviving act then proceeds to extend the privileges of the Cairo City & Canal Company in a most liberal manner. It authorizes them to construct the Great Western Railroad from the termination set forth in the said charter, at or near the termination of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the city of Chicago. Section 3 is important enough to give it entire, as follows: "And the right of way the State may have obtained, together with all the work and surveying done at the expense of the State, and materials connected with said road, lying between the termination of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and Cairo City, are hereby granted to said company upon conditions as follows: Said company shall take possession of said road within two years of the passage of this act, and as far as practicable preserve the same from injury and dilapidation; and said company shall, within two years from the passage of this act, expend $100,000 in the construction of said road, and $200,000 for each year thereafter, until said road shall have been completed from the city of Cairo to the city of Chicago.

SEC. 4. The Governor of the State of Illinois is hereby authorized and empowered to contract with and agree to hold in trust, for the use and benefit of said Great Western Railway Company, whatever lands may be donated or thereunto secured to the State of Illinois by the General Government, to aid in the completion of the Central or Great Western Railroad from Cairo to Chicago, subject to the conditions and provisions of the bill granting the lands by Congress, and the said company is hereby authorized to receive, hold and dispose of any and all lands secured to said company by donation, pre-emption or otherwise; subject, however, to the provisions of the eighteenth section of its charter. [This clause was to the effect that all lands coming into the hands of the company, not required for use, security or construction, should be sold by the company within five years, or revert to the Government.] Provision was then further made that the Governor should, from time to time, as the company progressed with the work, designate in writing the proportion of such lands donated by Congress to be sold and disposed of.

In order to complete the list of incorporation acts, that had a direct reference to the owners and proprietors of the city of Cairo, it is proper here to explain that on January 18, 1836, the Legislature incorporated the Illinois Exporting Company. The act states that "all such persons as shall become subscribers to the stock hereinafter described, shall be and they are hereby constituted and declared a body politic and corporate." It proceeds to enable the President and Directors of the company to "carry on the manufacture of agricultural products; erect mills and buildings; export their products and manufactures, and enter into all contracts concerning the management of their property. The capital stock is $150,000, and may be increased to $500,000; meetings and

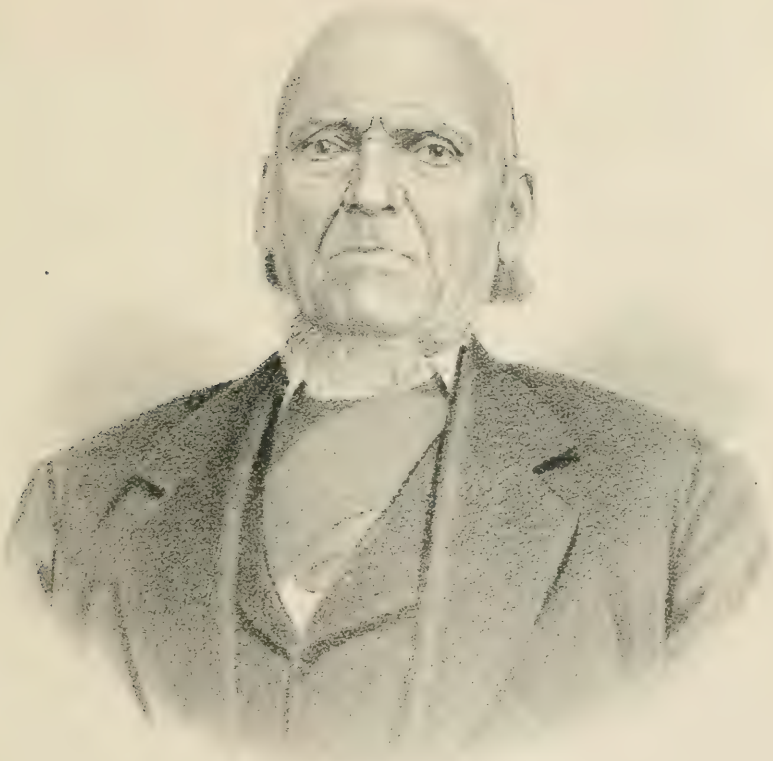
general places of business of the company to be at Alton; may select any other place of business; may erect mills, etc., in any county in the State, by permission of the County Commisisoners' Court. James S. Lane, Thomas G. Howley, Anthony Olney, John M. Krum and D. B. Holbrook are appointed Commissioners to obtain subscription to the capital stock of the company; any one could become a subscriber by paying $1. *Provided*, the provisions of this act shall in no case extend to the counties of Edgar, Green and St. Clair, etc., etc.

On September 29, 1846, in consequence of the general and financial disasters, resulting from panic and widespread bankruptcy throughout the commercial world, the parties interested in Cairo, the mortgagees, judgment creditors, owners in fee and otherwise interested, after a series of consultations, agreed and did form and create the "Trust of the Cairo City Property," conveying the property to Thomas Taylor, of Philadelphia, and Charles Davis, of New York, as Trustees.

On May 10, 1876, the Trustees of the Cairo City property, having expended in making material improvements about Cairo $1,307,-021.42, of which $184,505.64 was expended upon the levee running along the Ohio River, and $149,973.23 upon the levee running along the Mississippi River, and $70,445.06 upon the protection of the Mississippi River bank, and $571,534.08 upon general improvements, and $330,553.41 upon taxes and assessments, found themselves unable to pay two loans obtained from Hiram Ketchum, of New York—one on October 1, 1863, for $250,000, and the other on October 1, 1867, for $50,000, to secure which, mortgages, of the dates given, had been executed. The mortgages were, therefore, foreclosed, and the property of the Trust of the Cairo City Property sold to the bondholders under the mortgage, and a new, and the present, trust was formed, called the Cairo Trust Property, under the control and management of Col. S. Staats Taylor and Edwin Parsons, the Trustees.

On the 14th of February, 1841, the Legislature passed an act conferring upon the Cairo City & Canal Company "all the powers conferred upon the Board of Aldermen of the City of Quincy, as defined between the first and forty-fifth sections of the charter of that city," and these grants were confirmed for ten years.

It is possible there were other laws passed for the benefit of the many charter companies that depended and hinged upon the Cairo City & Canal Company, but we have not, so far, found them. But in all these acts and doings, one fact is distinctly seen: Many people believed that it was all, practically, the work of D. B. Holbrook, and that, as a rule, up to the time that his path was crossed by Judge Douglas, the names of D. B. Holbrook and the Cairo City & Canal Company were practically one and the same thing. He was certainly a man of great activity of intellect, shrewdness and untiring industry, and while all conceded him this, yet many deemed him utterly selfish, and indifferent to all interests except his own, and that he was a shrewd and dangerous marplot, who brought evil to Cairo by his reckless greed of power and money. In speaking of the crash that came upon Cairo in 1841, Mose Harrell, among other things, enumerated, as the chief cause thereof, to have been the failure of the banking-house of Wright & Co., London, through which continuous loans to the City Company were anticipated; the suspension of work on the Illinois Central Railroad, upon which so much trade depended, and the general abandonment of the system of public works inaugurated by the State in



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1837, and he says: "Possibly another reason was the monopoly of which Holbrook was the head. Under his rule, no person could become a freeholder in the city; *ground there could not be purchased or leased;* all the dwellings were owned by the company; no one could live in the city, unless at the pleasure of Holbrook, as even the hotels were the property of the company. More than that, the company were empowered (with) all the rules and regulations for the municipal government, such as a Mayor and Common Council might establish. The company could declare a levy of taxes and enforce its collection, and could expend the money as it chose." In a letter published in the New York *Herald*, and of date October 3, 1850, we extract the following: "In 1835, Mr. D. B. Holbrook, originally from Boston, procured from the Legislature of the State of Illinois his first charter for the Cairo City & Canal Company, and he also procured a charter for the Central Railroad Company, from Cairo to Galena. He subsequently obtained a third charter, for the Illinois Exporting Company, with authority to carry on transportation by land and water, and to insure against risks from fire and water, and to carry on manufacturing business generally. He also purchased and revived a defunct bank charter, known as the Cairo Bank, and one or two others I cannot specify. Mr. Holbrook at once organized the Cairo City & Canal Company; took the stock himself, and had himself elected President; also organized the Central Railroad Company, by a nominal payment of $1 per share (which was never paid in, but a note given in lieu of the money), and elected himself President. He also organized the Illinois Exporting Company, in the same mode; and also organized the Cairo Bank, and put one of his instruments at the head of it. Subsequently, D. B. Holbrook, as President of the Cairo City & Canal Company, entered into a contract with D. B. Holbrook, as President of the Central Railroad Company; and D. B. Holbrook, as President of the Central Railroad Company, further contracted with D. B. Holbrook, of the Illinois Exporting Company, and D. B. Holbrook, as President of that company, contracted with D. B. Holbrook, as President of each of the other companies, that each of said companies might exercise all and singular, the rights, privileges and powers conferred by law upon either; by which all companies were to be consolidated into one, and exercise the several powers conferred upon each. * * * * In 1836, the Illinois Legislature adopted its mammoth system of internal improvement, and among other enterprises, commenced the construction of a Central Railroad as a State work, Mr. Holbrook having surrendered his charter for that purpose. After having spent about $1,000,000 on the road, the credit of the State failed, and the system was abandoned. A charter was subsequently granted by the Legislature to the Cairo City & Canal Company, by which that company was authorized to construct the Central Railroad. At the last regular session of the Legislature, while a bill was pending before Congress, making a grant of land to the State, in aid of the construction of the railroad, a law was passed, transferring to the said company the right of way, and all the work which had been executed by the State at the cost of $1,000,000, together with all the lands which had been, or should hereafter be, granted by Congress to the State in aid of the construction of said railroad. How this act was passed remains a mystery, as its existence was not known in Illinois until Judge Douglas brought it to light in a speech at Chicago in October last. In that

speech, Judge Douglas denounced the whole transaction as a fraud upon the Legislature and the people of the State, and declared that he would denounce it as such in the Senate of the United States, if an application was ever made to that body for a grant of land, whilst the Holbrook charters, and especially the act referred to, remained in force."

The letter proceeds to give an account of how Judge Douglas finally compelled Holbrook and his company to execute a complete release of their charter to the State, and then says: "But for the execution of the release by Mr. Holbrook, and the surrender of all claims to any railroad charter, or rights and privileges under any act of the Illinois Legislature on the subject, the grant of land would never have been made by Congress. Thus it appears that Mr. Holbrook has no charter for a railroad in Illinois, and no claims to the lands which have been granted, unless the State of Illinois refuses to accept the release, or makes a new grant to D. B. Holbrook, which, unless its members are crazy, it is not likely to do. I have deemed it necessary to make this exposition of the facts in the case, in order that capitalists in New York and elsewhere may not labor under erroneous impressions in regard to so important a matter, affecting alike the honor of the State of Illinois and that of Congress."

A full and complete account of the negotiations, correspondence, etc., that resulted in this important transaction, will be found in another chapter in the account of the building of the Illinois Central Railroad. We give here these extracts from the letter of "An Illinois Bondholder," merely to show the tenor of the attacks that were in that day made upon Holbrook, and the wide and profound sensation the appearance of this extraordinary financier made all over the country. The reader can now readily see there are many historical inaccuracies in the letter, yet, at the time it was published, it was a strong document, and had evidently been carefully prepared by some one who had studied well the subject. It is possible the writer was a jealous rival of Holbrook's, and one who conceived that his own success could only be accomplished by first pulling down Holbrook and his company. Certainly, there is too much feeling displayed in these attacks upon this remarkable man by his cotemporaries, to cause all their statements about his unholy purposes to be now implicitly received, and given to the world as attested facts. A patient and impartial investigation of the times, and the general circumstances surrounding D. B. Holbrook and his associates in the Cairo City & Canal Company, leads to the conclusion that they were seeking sincerely to improve the great West, and to build here in Illinois great cities and railroads, and that neither the glory nor the blame, nor the wise and beneficial acts, nor the mistakes of the company properly belonged wholly to Holbrook, as were so widely charged in his day of activity here. His associates and co-incorporators in the Cairo City & Canal charter were among the most eminent, patriotic and just men in the State in their day. They have mostly passed from earth, and all have ceased from the active struggles of life, and of Breese, and Casey, and Judge Jenkins and Miles A. Gilbert, the only one living, and the many other co-laborers in the early work of improvements in Illinois, their untarnished memories will ever remain a rich legacy to the people of Illinois. The finger marks of these men will ever remain upon the early history of the State. Each one of them worked in his own chosen or allotted sphere, yet in harmony with his other incorporators, and together

they thought out and worked out causes here, whose effects will endure perpetually.

As remarked in the early portion of this chapter, the act granting the charter of the City of Cairo & Canal Company was the first step in attracting the attention of many of the leading men of the nation to this great natural commercial point, and that attention once arrested, and the lakes of the North and the waters of the great rivers at once made plain the fact that they must be joined together by railroads, had set busy minds to thinking how this immense work could best be done, or, for that matter, done at all. Men were studying the maps with the care and diligence which warriors give these things with reference to their marches, retreats or battle grounds.

In the latter days of Judge Breese's life, he claimed that he had promulgated the idea of a Government land-grant in aid of the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad.

There is an abundance of evidence that not only Judge Breese, but that many others were giving it close attention. But, commencing with Judge Breese, and following along all the now existing records, letters and publications, we find they, one and all, fell short in the full completion of the idea of a land donation in this: They advocated donating the lands by pre-emption, and not as in the form the act was finally passed by Judge Douglas as a direct and absolute transfer of the title in fee to the railroad, upon its conforming to the prescribed conditions. Nearly all the people of Illinois had discussed the subject in social life, in the press and in public meetings held in the counties along the route of the proposed railroad, but the pre-emption-donation idea only prevailed, and the first time the thought of a direct title in fee was put forth by Mr. Justin Butterfield, January 18, 1848, in a public meeting of the citizens of Chicago, which he had called for the purpose of considering the feasibility of constructing a railroad to connect the Upper and Lower Mississippi with the Great Lakes of the North, and to recommend to Congress that a grant of lands should be made to the State of Illinois for that purpose. The meeting was presided over by Thomas Dyer, Esq., and Dr. Brainerd acted as Secretary. Col. R. J. Hamilton, Justin Butterfield, M. Skinner, A. Huntington and E. B. Williams were appointed, by the chair, a Committee to report resolutions, and they reported the following, which had been prepared by Mr. Butterfield, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the great and almost incredible increase in wealth, population and commerce of the great valley of the West, during the last ten years, as clearly exhibited by official reports submitted to the Congress of the United States, appears to require, on the part of that enlightened body, a corresponding attention to its wants and necessities.

Resolved, That the grant of public lands by Congress, for the purpose of opening or improving avenues of commerce in their State jurisdiction, has been approved by the wisest and most experienced of our statesmen, and has been eminently beneficial to the States and the Union.

Resolved, That a railroad, to connect the Upper and Lower Mississippi with the great lakes, would be a work of great importance, not only to the agricultural and commercial interests of the State, but to all portions of the United States interested in the commerce of the lakes and the Western rivers.

Resolved, That, in a military point of view, as well as for the speedy and economical transportation of the mails (objects eminently connected with the general welfare and common defense), such a road would be unquestionably of national importance, and therefore deserving of aid from the National Legislature.

Resolved, That our Senators and Repre-

sentatives in Congress of the United States be requested to use their best exertions to secure the passage of a law, granting to the State of Illinois the right of way and public lands, for the construction of a railroad to connect the Upper and Lower Mississippi with the lakes at Chicago, equal to every alternate section for five miles wide on each side of said road.

Upon these resolutions, Mr. Butterfield delivered an able address, which he read from manuscript; from which we make the following extracts: "The locomotive, whose speed almost annihilates time and distance, has introduced a new era in travel, in transportation and in commercial interchanges. It is in successful operation in most of the nations of Europe, and in most of the American States, Illinois excepted—a level, champaign country, better adapted by nature for its use than any other State or country of equal extent in the world. Why we should be so far behind the age, in the adoption of this great improvement, it is unnecessary now to inquire. Suffice it to say, that in the years 1836 and 1837, when we were comparatively weak and feeble in population, in productive industry and pecuniary resources, we madly and wildly rushed into a gigantic and ill-digested system of internal improvements altogether beyond our ability. We projected more than thirteen hundred miles of railroad; we borrowed millions of money, and sowed it broadcast; our money was soon expended, and our credit gone; in the great re-action of 1839 and 1840, desolation swept over the land, and the moldering ruins and crumbling monuments of public works are all that now remain of our once magnificent system of internal improvements. * * * *

"The extent of steam navigation upon the Mississippi and its tributaries is rising of 16,000 miles, giving a coast of over 32,000 miles, * * a large portion of which is as fertile as the Valley of the Nile, and capable of sustaining a population as dense as that of England, and is now settling and improving with unparalleled rapidity. The Middle and Eastern States, and many of the nations of Europe, are the great hives that are sending forth their swarms to populate our Western lands; year after year, in ever-increasing numbers, they come, and truly demonstrate that 'Westward the march of empire takes its way.' But who can foresee, who can calculate, the immense trade, travel and commerce that will be done upon the Western lakes and rivers when their banks and coasts shall be settled with half the density with which Europe is populated?

"It is proposed to construct a railroad to connect the Upper and Lower Mississippi with the Great Lakes; this railroad to commence at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers at Cairo. * * * *

"Cairo is the most favorable point for the southern terminus of this road, as the navigation of both the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, above Cairo, is often obstructed by ice in the winter and by low water in the summer; but from Cairo to New Orleans there is an uninterrupted navigation all seasons of the year. * * * * The railroad is important to our national defense. I believe it is regarded by military men, that in case of a war with a maritime power, like England, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and that portion of our country bordering upon Canada in the north are our weakest frontiers; and in the event of such a war, it will be necessary for our defense to marshal our naval forces, so as to maintain our maritime ascendency in the Gulf and on the lakes. That it is viewed in this light by the Government, may be inferred from the fact that about three years ago the project of the United States constructing a ship canal, be-

tween Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, was agitated in Congress, and resulted in the Secretary of the Navy sending out one of our most distinguished naval commanders, and the chief of the Engineer Corps, to investigate the practicability of the measure. * * * *

"We ask the Government to make a donation of public lands to the State of Illinois, to aid in the construction of this railroad, equal to every alternate section, for a space of five miles wide on each side of it. * * * We do not ask for this land to be given to any private or chartered company, that they make gain or speculation out of it, but we ask for it to be donated to *this* State, in trust, to be used in the construction of a great public work, that will shed its benefits upon the whole of our common country, that will bind us together in the golden bands of commerce, and be our greatest blessing in time of peace, as well as our surest defense in time of war." * * *

The address concludes with the following sentence: "In the winter season there accumulates upon the hands of our merchants produce to the amount of about one-half million of dollars, which lies dead-weight upon their hands for three or four months, until the opening of the navigation of the lakes. Our merchants, in the meantime, receive information by telegraph of the rise and fall of produce, but cannot avail themselves of the benefits of the lightning, either to buy or sell. Here the produce is, and must remain, under the inexorable decree of nature, locked up by the ice. Construct this railroad, give Chicago a southern outlet for her produce in the winter, and it is all she asks."

The resolutions adopted by this meeting, and the speech made by Mr. Butterfield, were printed in pamphlet form, and were sent to the different counties along the line of the proposed road, with requests that public meetings should be held at each county seat, for the purpose of creating a public sentiment in favor of the Congressional land-grant project, and of requesting the Illinios Delegates in Congress to support it. This work among the people of Illinois, in order to influence to activity the members of Congress, was necessary and proper, and attended with much labor and considerable expense, and the preceding circumstances that brought both of these about were the following: The Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia, had become the owner of large interests in Western real estate, as well as a large number of the bonds of the Cairo City & Canal Company, and the holder of much of the land of the company as security for loans advanced. It was, therefore, largely interested in Cairo. In the year 1843, it sent its confidential clerk, S. Staats Taylor, to the West, to look after its interests. Mr. Taylor made his headquarters in Chicago, and had his office, during that time, with Justin Butterfield. This, probably, was the main cause of deeply interesting the latter in the railroad project from Chicago to Cairo. Then, the bank's interests in the West caused it to take a deep concern in the progress of the State of Illinois, and especially of Cairo and its vicinity, and it therefore provided the necessary funds to defray these first and necessary expenses. In fact, it is now well understood that the starting point in the building of the Central road and the city were made originally a tangible fact and the expenses defrayed in getting the law passed by Congress, by the hypothecation of a strip of land in the city of Cairo, running from river to river, and long known as the "Holbrook strip." This strip of land is what is now Tenth street to Twelfth street, inclusive.

Mr. Justin Butterfield was one of the large-minded, public-spirited men of Illinois, who was profoundly interested in the development and welfare of his adopted State, and while he did not lay claim to the paternity of the advanced idea that perfected the land-grant to the railroad, and made it such a great and complete success, yet as he had stated to his office companion, Col. Taylor, he had first heard the idea advanced at some of the county meetings he had held, and his active mind was ready to take it at once in its entirety, to see its value and to boldly and ably push it forward to its final triumph. Certainly, the Central road had no better or abler friend than was Justin Butterfield, who, singularly enough, was the Commissioner of the General Land Office during the building of the railroad, and in that position was constantly called upon to guard the State's, the road's and the Government's interest in the matter of the land grant of the road. Probably for his incorruptible discharge of these duties, he was savagely attacked in some of the public prints, and on April 24, 1852, he repelled these slanders in an open letter to the country, which opens with the following explanatory sentence: "During the past and present months, various publications have appeared in the Chicago *Democrat* (John Wentworth's paper), charging J. Butterfield, Commissioner of the General Land Office, with having been actuated by deadly hostility against the Illinois Central Railroad Company; of unwarrantably delaying and procrastinating the adjustment of the grant of lands; of attempting to kill the Chicago branch, by deciding that it should have diverged from the main trunk at the junction of the canal and river at Peru, and that the act of the Legislature, providing that it should not diverge from any point north of 39 degrees, 30 minutes, was void; and of corruptly making various other decisions in the progress of the adjustment of that grant, adverse to the rights of that company, from which an appeal was taken to the Secretary, and Mr. Butterfield overruled in all his objections; but that things went on so slowly, that the Directors of the company laid their case before the President, who at once ordered Mr. Butterfield to put the whole force of his office upon the work, if necessary to its execution; and that after this Mr. B. changed his whole course of conduct, etc."

After giving this summary of the charges against him, he proceeds to say in reply: "Had these publications been confined to the scurrilous sheets issued by the notorious editor of that paper, I should not have noticed them; but these falsehoods are told with such apparent candor and circumstantial detail, that some respectable papers, I observe, have been imposed upon, and copied them." He then gives a brief and succinct history of the grant, and the transactions under it, and then sums up the six distinct falsehoods in the charges, denies and refutes them in detail, and thus concludes his interesting letter: "The route of the old Central Railroad, as established in 1836, was from Cairo, via Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur, Bloomington, Peru and Dixon, to Galena; it did not touch within about one hundred miles of Chicago.

"A project was devised and published, in the latter part of 1847, for a railroad leading directly from Cairo to Chicago, and from thence to Galena, recommending an application to Congress for a grant of lands to be made to the State, in alternate sections, to aid in its construction. Judge Dickey, James H. Collins, Thomas Dyer and hundreds of other citizens of Chicago and other portions of the State, will recollect who was the author of the project! To whom did

the newspapers of that day ascribe it? Who, at his own expense, got up and circulated petitions far and wide to Congress for a donation of lands to the State for this purpose? Who called the first meeting that was ever held in the State on the subject of a railroad direct from Cairo to Chicago? An address which I had the honor to make on that occasion, giving my views of the immense importance of the work and urging its prosecution, was published and circulated.

* * * * * *

"Those who have, for years past, known my sentiments and humble services in favor of internal improvements, and especially for a direct communication between Chicago and Cairo by railroad, can judge of the probability of my having attempted to strangle the project on the eve of its accomplishment! The charge emanates from one whose name and character, wherever he is known, is a sovereign antidote for all the poison he can distill.

"Although famous at the Capitol, in the adjustment of 'Congressional stationery,' in which vocation 'he can't be beat,' he is evidently a great novice in the adjustment of railroad grants."

Recapitulation.—In their chronological order, we give the corporation acts, as they were passed by the different Legislative bodies, that had in view the building of the city of Cairo, and that are referred to at length in the preceding part of this chapter.

January 9, 1817—John G. Comyges and associates were incorporated by the Territorial Legislature of Illinois, as the "President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cairo," and authorized to build a city upon the lands entered by them.

January 16, 1836—D. B. Holbrook, A. M. Jenkins, M. A. Gilbert and others were incorporated by the Legislature of Illinois as the "Illinois Central Railroad Company," authorizing the company to construct a railroad, "commencing at or near the mouth of the Ohio River, and thence north, to a point on the Illinois River, at or near the termination of the Illinois & Michigan Canal," with the privilege of extending the road from the Illinois River to Galena.

February 27, 1837—Act passed by the Legislature of Illinois, "to establish and maintain a General System of Internal Improvement," and "providing for a Board of Public Works," and directing and ordering the construction of a railroad from the city of Cairo, at or near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, to some point at or near the southern termination of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, via Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur and Bloomington, thence via Savanna to Galena, and appropriating for the construction of said railroad the sum of $3,500,000.

March 4, 1837—A. M. Jenkins, D. B. Holbrook, M. A. Gilbert and others were incorporated as the Cairo City & Canal Company, and were authorized to purchase and sell land in Township 17 south, Range 1 west, in Alexander County, and to build a city thereon, to be called the city of Cairo. This act amended February, 1839.

June 7, 1837—The Illinois Central Railroad Company released and gave back to the State the right to construct "a railroad, commencing at or near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and extending to Galena, conditional, however, that the said State of Illinois shall commence the construction of said railroad, within a reasonable time, from the city of Cairo."

June 26, 1837—An agreement entered into between the Illinois Central Railroad, by its President, A. M. Jenkins, and the Cairo City

& Canal Company, by D. B. Holbrook, its President, that the railroad to be constructed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company "shall commence at such point or place in the city of Cairo, as the Cairo City & Canal Company may fix and direct."

June 26, 1837—The Cairo City & Canal Company mortgaged its lands in Township 17 south, Range 1 west, of the Third Principal Meridian, on a portion of which the city of Cairo had been platted and laid out, to the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, as security for loans secured from English capitalists.

February 1, 1840—The act to establish and maintain a General System of Internal Improvements, passed February 27, 1837, was repealed by the Legislature, and the work on the Illinois Central Railroad stopped; building a city here stopped, and, to complete Cairo's disasters, the company's banker in London failed, and the Cairo City & Canal Company were hopelessly bankrupt, and the nearly fifteen hundred people that had gathered here dispersed, and desolation brooded over the land.

March 6, 1843—The President and Directors of the Cairo City & Canal Company were incorporated as the Great Western Railway Company, and authorized to construct a railroad, "commencing at the city of Cairo, in Alexander County, Ill., and thence north, by way of Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur and Bloomington, to a point on the Illinois River at or near the termination of the Illinois & Michigan Canal," and to extend the main road to Galena.

March 6, 1845—The last above-mentioned act repealed by the Legislature.

September 29, 1846—The bondholders, creditors and owners of the City of Cairo & Canal Company franchise, organized The Trust of the Cairo Property, and all the company's property in Town 17 south, Range 1 west, was conveyed to Thomas Taylor, of Philadelphia, and Charles Davis, of New York, as Trustees of the Cairo City Property.

February 10, 1849—The President and Directors of the Cairo City & Canal Company, with others, rechartered and reinstated as the Great Western Railway Company, with all the powers conferred by the act of March 6, 1843, and the Governor of the State authorized to hold in trust for the Great Western Railway Company whatever lands might be donated or thereafter secured to the State of Illinois by the General Government to aid in the construction and completion of the Illinois Central or the Great Western Railroad from Cairo to Chicago.

December 24, 1849—Release executed by the Cairo City & Canal Company to the State of Illinois, of the charter of the Great Western Railway Company, upon the condition that the State would build "within ten years from January 1, 1850, a railroad from Cairo to Chicago, and that the southern terminus should be the city of Cairo.

September 20, 1850—An act of Congress, granting to the State of Illinois the alternate sections of land, for sixteen sections in width, on each side of the railroad and its branches, for the construction of a railroad from the southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, with branches to Chicago and Galena.

September 20, 1850—Release by the Cairo City & Canal Company of the charter of the Great Western Railway Company to the State, and the acceptance of the same by the State of Illinois.

February 10, 1851—The act of incorporation of the Illinois Central Railroad passed by the Legislature, and providing for the

conveyance to Trustees the lands donated by the General Government to the State.

June 11, 1851—An agreement between the Illinois Central Railroad and the Trustees of the Cairo City Property, for the railroad to construct and maintain levees around the City of Cairo, in consideration of conveyance to the railroad company of certain lands in the city of Cairo, specifying the levees were to be about seven miles long, and to inclose about thirteen hundred acres of land on the point.

September 15, 1853—The city of Cairo was platted and laid out and recorded by the Cairo City Property, and the first lot sold to Peter Stapleton.

October 15, 1853—Deed executed by the Trustees of the Cairo City Property, to the Illinois Central Railroad, for the land specified in the agreement of the road to construct and maintain levees.

May 31, 1855—An additional agreement entered into between the Cairo City Property and the Central road, by which the road agreed to "construct and maintain new protective embankment, to prevent the abrasion of the Mississippi levee." This agreement materially changed that of June 11, 1851.

June 12, 1858—This new embankment, constructed on the Mississippi River, gave way, and the city was inundated.

October 12, 1858—The Illinois Central Railroad, having restored the levees to the condition they were in before the overflow, were informed that the reconstruction of the levees did not fulfill their agreement, and the road was notified to widen and strengthen the works to at least a width of twenty feet on the top of the levees, with a slope on each side of one foot perpendicular to five feet horizontal, and the entire levees to be raised two feet higher than the old levees.

October 29, 1858—Formal notice given by the Trustees of the Cairo City Property to the Illinois Central road, that, in consequence of the road's failure and refusal to strengthen the levees, according to their contract, the Trustees would at once proceed to do the work and hold the railroad company responsible for the reimbursement of all costs of the same, with interest.

October 1, 1863—Mortgage executed, by the Trustees of Cairo City Property, to Hiram Ketchum, Trustee, to all the property of the Trust of the Cairo City Property, as a security for a loan of $250,000.

October 1, 1867—An additional mortgage, by the same parties last above-named, upon the same property, for an additional loan of $50,000.

July 18, 1872—Suit commenced by the Cairo City Property against the Illinois Central Railroad, for $250,000, money expended by the city company upon the levees. The suit was compromised by the payment by the railroad of $80,000, and the conveying back by deed to the Cairo City Property, of 397 acres of the 487 acres that had been conveyed to the railroad, in consideration that the road would construct protective levees. By this settlement, the railroad was released from any further obligations in regard to the levees.

May 10, 1876—The Cairo City Property, being unable to pay the loans negotiated in 1863 and 1867, the mortgages were foreclosed, and the property of the Trust sold to the bondholders under the mortgage.

January 20, 1876—A new Trust formed, called the Cairo City Trust Property, under which the property is now managed by S. Staats Taylor and Edwin Parsons, Trustees.

The finale of all this is, there was much more legislation than city or railroads constructed. It is an evidence that the way cities are built is not by cunning or strong

legislative acts, but by strong, enterprising, busy men; not by powerful, speculative corporations, but by independent individuals; not by anticipating the incoming rush of the thousands who make it a metropolis, and discounting in advance the per capita profits of their coming, but by voluntary acts of each one, acting in ignorance and unconcern of what the future is or may be of the place—the busy, enterprising men of small capital and vast energy. These are the broad and strong foundations of all great cities that have ever yet been built in this country. It is the antipodes, in everything of a movement to found a city, to be, when completed, the property of a chartered corporation.

CHAPTER V.

THE LEVEES—HOW THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE BY LAW PLACED THE NATURAL TOWN SITE ABOVE OVERFLOWS—FIRST EFFORTS AT CONSTRUCTING LEVEES—ENGINEER'S REPORTS ON THE SAME—ESTIMATED HEIGHT AND COSTS—THE FLOODS—THE CITY OVERFLOWED —GREAT DISASTER, THE CAUSE AND ITS EFFECTS—THE LEVEES ARE RECONSTRUCTED AND THEY DEFY THE GREATEST WATERS EVER KNOWN.

IN the preceding chapter we have attempted to give a succinct account of the many charter and other corporation laws passed in reference to founding the city of Cairo, commencing with the first act of the Illinois Territorial Legislature, of June 9, 1818, and in chronological order tracing these acts down to date. Following this, in the natural order, would be a similar account of the construction of the city's levees, from the first little rude embankments of William Bird around his little trading house, to the present more than seven miles of the finest, and probably the most solid, protective embankments in the world.

In the year 1828, John and Thompson Bird brought their slaves over from Missouri, and built an embankment around the hotel that then was the solitary building in Cairo; which stood a short distance below the present Halliday House. It was a frame building, about twenty-five by thirty-five feet in dimensions. This levee seems to have fulfilled its purposes well, and for years kept out the waters. The same parties soon after erected another building, for a store, and as this was just outside the levee, it was perched on posts that were high enough to keep it from the raging waters.

For the particulars of the next attempt to construct levees we are indebted to the now venerable Judge Miles A. Gilbert, of Ste. Mary's, Mo., who gives us his recollections of the acts and doings of the old City & Bank of Cairo Company. He says: "John C. Comyges, the master spirit of this enterprise, had just perfected his plans to go over to Holland, and bring to Cairo a shipload of Dutch laborers, to build the dykes or levees around the city, when he was taken sick and soon died, when the other incorporators, becoming discouraged, the enterprise was finally abandoned. In those days (1818), the public lands were purchased from the Government, under a credit system of $2 per acre—50 cents in cash paid, and $1.50 on time. If the $1.50 was not promptly paid at maturity, the land reverted to the Government, and the 50 cents per acre paid was forfeited, and the land became again subject

to entry. In 1835, Judge Sidney Breese, Miles A. Gilbert and Thomas Swanwick re-entered these lands, the object being to revive the old charter of the City & Bank of Cairo Company, of 1818, which had not yet expired by limitation of its charter. In order to gain influence to effect this purpose, Miles A. Gilbert and Thomas Swanwick sold an undivided interest to Hon. David J. Baker, Hon. Elias K. Kane, Pierre Mesnard and Darius B. Holbrook." [Then follows an account of the chartering of the original Illinois Central Railroad, and the Internal Improvement System, and the final release of the railroad charter to the State. For particulars see preceding chapter.—Ed.] "Judge Gilbert informs us that one of the conditions of the Central's release to the State was, the State should build a road upon the proposed line and establish a depot in the city limits, and the city company was to deed the railroad ten acres of land for depot purposes, which deed was duly made.

"In 1838, D. B. Holbrook, the President of the Cairo City & Canal Company, went to England and negotiated a loan or hypothecation of the company's bonds, to the amount of 155,800 pounds sterling. On his return, he revived and organized the Cairo City Bank, which was, as required by law, for the time being, located at Kaskaskia, when work was commenced at Cairo upon a large and extravagant scale. Anthony Olney was appointed General Superintendent. A large force was set to work, building the levees around the city.

"Foundries, machine shops, workshops, boarding-houses and dwellings went up as if by magic. But in the midst of this general and cheerful prosperity, the banking-house of Wright & Co., of London, failed. The immediate cause of the suspension at Cairo was the failure of Wright & Co. to meet the drafts then drawn on them by the Cairo City & Canal Company, and that were on their way to England. Had the failure been postponed sixty days longer, and the existing drafts been honored, the Cairo Company could have met all its contracts thereafter incurred, by a little prudence, and the company have been made self-sustaining. D. B. Holbrook made every effort in his power to raise means to pay and secure those whom the company owed at Cairo, but distrust had seized every one, and the result was the company, bank, and all work suspended. Following this, recklessness and mob law reigned supreme"—idleness, rioting, demoralization and drunkenness held sway, and the seething, roaring mob were as a den of mixed wild beasts, where only the fierce and bloodthirsty passions were manifested or to be met. Here was the rapidly gathered together young city, of about two thousand people, plain laborers mostly, many skilled mechanics, boarding-house keepers, engineers, merchants, traders, contractors, and the women and children. Their incipient city fringed along the banks of the Ohio River, where the great old forest trees had been felled along the edges of the river bank to make room for this little border of mosaic work of civilization in the far West. The young town was in all its bewildering newness and freshness—that unfinished confusion on a fresh bank of earth here, a ditch there; a rough, stumpy, newly blazed road or trail, hardly yet cut by its first wagon tracks, leading nowhere; newly-built houses dotted here and there as though dropped at random from the skies, without reference to their ever taking their positions in streets or regularity, so new, too, were they, that a blanket, a piece of carpet or a quilt did duty for a door, and upon every hand were other still newer houses in every stage of building, from the few half-

hewn logs that lay scattered over the ground and obstructing the passage-ways, to those with the new board roof being nailed on; workshops, boarding-houses, hotels, foundries, in short, a great city was almost magically being built in the wild forests, and simultaneously a great railroad was being built in the city, and happy and busy men were working out this apparently inextricable confusion, and bringing order and symmetry out of disorder, when the crash came, and hope and confidence fled from the people; all labor instantly ceased, and whole families swarmed from their homes, cabins and tents, after the fashion of angry bees when a stick is thrust into their hive. Holbrook's fair promises were scouted, the law of the land ridiculed, and pell-mell the mob commenced an indiscriminate sacking of all public or city company property. They mostly must have found but little comfort in this, as there was little or nothing that could be converted to private use that would be of any value, and hence the robberies or appropriations must often have been after the fashion of the soldier, who started on the march to Georgia, and the first day out discovered the highways and the by-ways, the fields and the woods were full of bummers, who were stealing everything as they went. Piqued at his being behind the early birds, he looked about him for something to steal, when the only thing he could find left was a plow. This he shouldered, and in happiness resumed his march. After tugging in sore agony and distress under his load of loot for a few miles, he overhauled his elder patriotic brother, stranded by the wayside from a grindstone that he had appropriated a few miles back. These two patriots, as it is right and proper they should be, are now on the penson list, for permanent disability—not for wounds received in battle, but for strains in transporting from the Southern Confederacy the sinews of war.

Mr. Anthony Olney, the Superintendent, attempted to stay the storm and protect the property, but soon saw how futile his efforts were, and he quit serious efforts in that direction. He died a short time after this.

Soon those to whom the Cairo City & Canal Company was indebted began to make efforts to collect their money by law. They attached everything they could find belonging to the company, which was sold at public sale for a mere trifle. For nearly two years the place was abandoned by all the representatives of the company, and the mob and the officers of the laws had effectually disposed of all the company's property.

In 1838, just previous to the commencement of the improvements noted above, the city company issued the following circular:

"The President of the Cairo City & Canal Company, having made arrangements in England for the funds requisite to carry on their contemplated improvements in the city of Cairo, upon the most extensive and liberal scale, it is now deemed proper to give publicity to the objects, plans and other matters connected with this great work, in order that every one who feels an interest or has pride in the success of this magnificent public enterprise, may properly understand and appreciate the motives and designs of the projectors.

"The company, from the commencement determined to withhold from sale, at any price, the corporate property of the city, until it should be made manifest to the most doubting and skeptical, the perfect practicability of making the site of the city of Cairo habitable. This being now fully established, by the report of the distinguished engineers, Messrs. Strickland & Taylor, of Pennsylvania, and also by that of the principal en-

gineers of the State works of Illinois, the company are (?) proceeding in the execution of their (?) plans, as set forth in their prospectus, viz.: To make the levees, streets and embankments of the city; to erect warehouses, stores and shops convenient for every branch of commercial business; dry docks; also buildings adapted for every useful mechanical an manufacturing purpose, and dwelling-houses of such cost and description as will suit the taste and means of every citizen—which course has been adopted as the most certain to secure the destined population of Cairo, within the least possible time. The company, however, wish it fully understood, that it is far from their desire or intention to monopolize, or engage in any of the various objects of enterprise, trade or business which must of necessity spring up and be carried on with great and singular success in this city; it being their governing motive to offer every reasonable and proper encouragement to the enterprising and skillful artisan, manufacturer, merchant and professional man to identify his interests with the growth and prosperity of the city. When the company makes sales or leases of property, it will be on such liberal terms as no other town or city can offer, possessing like advantages for the acquisition of that essential means of human happiness—wealth. The President of the company is fully empowered, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to sell or lease the property, and otherwise to represent the general interests and affairs of the company."

This proclamation was the work of the President, Holbrook, and it was the aims, hopes, ambitions and intentions of the company, as he was willing and eager for all the world to see and know them. In this manifesto, Mr. Holbrook feels constrained, in the name of the company, to say, "that it is far from *their* desire or intention to monopolize or engage in any of the various objects of enterprise, trade or business, which must of necessity spring up, etc." It was only after the calamitous crash came that people remembered there had been anything really said in the President's circular except that "the President of the Cairo City & Canal Company, having made arrangements in England for the funds requisite to carry out their contemplated improvements in the city of Cairo, *upon the most extensive and liberal scale*, etc."

The subject of "funds" was all that caught the eye of the hopeful comer to Cairo, and the liberal and extensive works of building the foundations of the city, that caused the money to pour out to the people in a golden stream, were abundant evidences to all the world that the company had not only got the money, but were honestly putting it to the purposes for which they said "they had secured it" in *their* circular. But in the great financial wreck, that carried down such a wide circle of public and private enterprises, and that came like a clap of thunder from a clouldess sky, the larger portion of the laborers that suffered from the visitation looked no further for the source of their woe than to Holbrook and his circular. And no doubt that here was the origin of the distrust of this man and his schemes, that eventually widely spread, and entered deeply into the minds of men all over our country, even to that extent that his usefulness ceased, and he returned to his Boston home to retirement from his struggles, to privacy and death.

When Holbrook got the money from England, he put his engineers at once to work to ascertain the wants of the town site in the way of protective embankments from the waters of the two rivers that laved the three

sides of its shores, and when they reported, he put 1,500 laborers upon this work, which he was pushing vigorously when the crash came. The levees along the two rivers had been regularly made and joined together at the southern extremity, but the cross levee on the north, to connect the two levees on the shores, and thus encircling the entire city, had not been constructed, and thus, practically, all the work completed was of little or no value without the completion of the north cross-levee.

As stated above, the Cairo City & Canal Company, and their Superintendent, Mr. Olney, had abandoned the town and their property, and, eventually, so did nearly all the 2,000 people that had gathered here, and so complete was this exodus that it is stated less than fifty of them permanently remained. These seem to have been an easy, devil-may-care class of men, who found themselves the happy possessors, and for all purposes of use and occupation, the owners of a great young city, or the half-finished ground-plans thereof.

The sudden coming together of what all the world thought to be a young and promising great city was equaled only by its sudden, almost complete desertion when the storm of adversity broke upon it.

The completed improvements in the town were the iron works of Bellews, Hathaway & Gilbert, which were supplied with the best English machinery, which were in full operation, and turning out much valuable products. This institution continued its business, running its machinery to its full capacity until the 22d of March, 1842, when the floods of that year, owing to the unfinished condition of the levees, washed it away. This flood at the same time swept away the dry dock, which had been erected at a cost of over $35,000, when it was seized by creditors, taken to New Orleans and sold. The City Company had made a large addition to the Cairo Hotel, which was thronged with guests at all times, many of them being tourists, attracted here by the wide name and fame of Cairo. Two large saw mills were turning out building lumber and steamboat timbers. A three-story planing mill was running to its fullest capacity. This was situated on the corner of Eighth street and the Ohio levee. The steamer Asia and the hull of the steamer Peru had been moored in front of the city, and were made into wharf-boats and hotels. Holbrook had erected a spacious and elegant residence on the spot now occupied by the Halliday House. The company had erected twenty neat and commodious cottages during the season of 1841.

Then the numerous shanties, cabins and pole-huts, together with the unfinished levees and an unfinished railroad, were the heirlooms that became the possessions of the happy-go-lucky fifty people that remained here amid the general wreck and ruin.

In April, 1843, Miles A. Gilbert was appointed Agent of the Cairo City & Canal Company, to take possession, care and general control of its property in the city. The condition in which he found matters upon his arrival here, the mood and temper and claims of the people, the lawless spirit of the mob, and their primitive notions of the vested rights to everything that their occupancy had given them, the episodes Mr. Gilbert encountered, that drove him to that "last resort of nations," are fully told in the biographical sketch of him in another part of this work.

As soon as Mr. Gilbert had vindicated his right to the possession and control of the property, he put a force of laborers at work constructing the cross-levee, from the Ohio to the Mississippi levee, and this was com-

pleted during the year 1843. He also repaired, strengthened, raised and leveled the old levees running along the river banks. The levees, as now completed, inclosed about six hundred acres of ground. Their average height above the natural surface of the land was between seven and eight feet.

Their efficacy as embankments to keep out the waters is well told in the following from Mr. Miles A. Gilbert: "They kept out the great flood in the Missisippi of June, 1844. Cairo was the only dry spot in the river bottoms to be found between St. Louis and New Orleans. That season, I had a field of corn, of many acres, planted inside the Cairo levee, which grew to maturity and ripened into a good crop, although the water surrounding the city was about eight feet higher than the surface of the corn-field."

The flood in the Mississippi River of the spring of 1844 was historical, and remains to this day, as marking the extreme height to which the waters of that river have attained since its discovery. The writer remembers standing upon the high bluffs opposite St. Louis, when the waters of the river stretched from the base of the hills like a great sea, and as he looked west over the expanse of waters, could see no dry land except Monk's Mound, which was covered with domestic animals. From Alton to New Orleans, the river extended from the hills on one side to the hills on the opposite side, and probably averaged in width between fifteen and twenty miles. The destruction of human life, the devastation of property, in all this strip of wide country, for twelve hundred miles, was appalling. Houses, fences and buildings of all kinds were washed away, and a wide track of desolation marked the whole course of the river—except within the levee of the city of Cairo. Here, Miles A. Gilbert's field of corn was vigorously pushing up its heads, to look and smile, perhaps, upon the angry flood that surrounded it. What a triumph for the young city, to follow, as it did, so closely in time upon the tracks of the financial disaster that had swept over it, and against which no levees or embankments could protect it! What a laurel wreath it was for Miles A. Gilbert and his co-laborers in their heroic determination to overcome all obstacles, and build a city here!

From the hour that Mr. Gilbert finished and inclosed the city with a levee, there has come to the town no disaster from the high waters in the Mississippi River; and yet the highest floods ever known in that river came while the levees were so constructed and finished by Mr. Gilbert, and before they had been raised to their present height, which is an average of about twelve feet above the surface of the ground all around the city, or, in other words, five feet in height had been added to the original levees.

It is a well-established fact that even the first levees built here would have been an abundant protection from any waters in the Mississippi River. While this wonderful river, in its onward surge to the sea, defies and baffles the puny arm of man to guide, check or control it, yet nature has so arranged the topography of the country, through which the river runs between this point and St. Louis, that its greatest floods can do no harm at Cairo. At Grand Chain, the river has cut its bed down through the solid rocks many hundreds of feet, and the great, water-seamed cliffs stand facing each other, forming the narrowest point, and the highest perpendicular rocky bluffs on either side of any other place in the Lower Mississippi. This narrow gorge holds back the water above, and allows it only to pass through in such quantities, that the wide bottoms that

commence here take them off as fast as they can come.

While this is true of the Mississippi River, it is not the case with the Ohio River. The same Grand Chain crosses the Ohio, and passes into Kentucky a few miles above here; yet the river channel has not been so confined by steep, rocky shores, but, upon the contrary, there is quite a sufficient space for the waters in uninterrupted volume, even at the highest stages.

But recent experiences teach there has been a material change in the frequency and force of the high waters, especially in the Ohio River. The great freshets in the Mississippi are usually known as the "June rise," and generally come from the melting snows in the Rocky Mountain regions, while the Ohio River is almost wholly influenced by long-continued heavy rains in the Mississippi Valley. Since 1860, the drainage of the entire agricultural country in the Valley has been greatly increased, until lagoons and marshes and ponds that once held the rainfall, and allowed it to pass off only by evaporation, are now dry and well-tilled farms. So wide and thorough has general drainage been inaugurated, in surface, and subsoil and tile drainage, that it must greatly affect the gathering of the waters to the large rivers, and is, no doubt, one of the large factors in producing the change that has taken place in the annual freshets in our rivers. Still another alleged influence is the clearing out of the forests all over the country, and thus taking from the atmosphere and the soil one large source of gathering and holding back the waters. But this last theory is somewhat fuddled by the often-advanced philosophical idea that the cutting away of the forests reduces the rainfall, and hence the great droughts which so severely afflict the country at now frequent intervals. One or the other, perhaps both, of these theories are false, yet there is one thing well established, namely, that a heavily-timbered country always bespeaks a large rainfall there, while the treeless desert as certainly tells of a cloudless sky and no rainfall. So, if the trees do not produce an increase in the rain, the rain certainly does increase the tree growth.

When Miles F. Gilbert had completed his levees around the city of Cairo, in 1843, he had walled the waters out, and fenced in the ragged squad of fifty men, women and children that constituted the population of the forlorn city. This tattered remnant of people had taken and held possession of the houses, and the first choice of hut, shanty, cottage, Holbrook's handsome residence, or mill, or factory, was to the swift of foot, who, when the exodus commenced, could get there first, and acquire ownership by possession. They evidently looked upon Mr. Gilbert with some distrust and ill-will, as he was "not regular" in this; he claimed there were yet property rights here of the Cairo & Canal Company, and he further believed in the majesty and supremacy of the law of the land. He gave his time and labored faithfully, never, for a moment, so doubting his eyes and senses as to lose faith in the future great destiny of Cairo. From 1843 to 1851 did he continue thus to "hold the fort," and protect the town and build up its interests. In those eight long years of decay and dilapidation, the population increased only from 50 to 200 souls. Except for the efforts of Mr. Gilbert, there was an interregnum here, and a prostration of the hopes of the town quite as profound as was the financial and commercial panic in the country generally. And all over the West this prostration lasted until the passage by Congress of the bill for the building of the Illinois Central Railroad, in February, 1851.



April 15, 1851, S. Staats Taylor succeeded M. A. Gilbert, as Agent of the Trustees of the Cairo City Property. At that time, only about fifty acres, along the Ohio River, near its confluence with the Mississippi River were cleared. The rest of the grounds were mostly covered with a dense growth of timber. The buildings and other improvements made by the city company, from 1837 to 1842, had nearly all fallen and decayed, or been removed. Only a few buildings remained, and they were in a tumble-down condition. The Central Railroad had made arrangements to commence the construction of its road, and desiring privileges within the city of Cairo, and the right of way from the north to the south limits of the town, on June 11, 1851, Thomas S. Taylor and Charles Davis, the Trustees, living in New York, entered into a contract with the railroad company to construct and maintain levees around the city. The consideration paid the railroad, in addition to the right of way through the city, was 487 acres of land, this land mostly on each side of the track and the levees around the city, with certain tracts extending to the rivers on each side of the city. This agreement provided that the railroad company should encompass the city with a levee or embankment of adequate height to exclude the waters of the rivers at any then known stage or rise of the same; that this embankment or levee should be so formed or graded as to furnish a street or roadway, as nearly level, transversely, as might be deemed proper, of not less than eighty feet in width, and, beyond the street or roadway, to slope toward the river, on a descent of one foot in five, to the natural surface of the land, which slope was to have been continued toward the river, to low water mark.

As this agreement and contract was eventually the most important to the city company, to the town and to the railroad, and led finally to misunderstandings and lawsuits between the two companies, and to much discussion and disputes among property holders in the city, and as they have never been properly understood by the many interested therein, we give them here entire, together with the correspondence arising therefrom between the railroad, the city company and the property holders:

" AGREEMENT.

" *The Illinois Central Railroad Company, with the Trustees of the Cairo City Property. June 11, 1851.*

" Memorandum of an agreement made provisionally, this 11th day of June, 1851, between Thomas S. Taylor and Charles Davis, of the first part, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company of the second part.

" 1. It is hereby mutually agreed, that proper deeds, conveyances and instruments necessary to secure the performance of this agreement, shall be executed by the respective parties hereto, when prepared in due form of law and with accurate descriptions.

" 2. It is also agreed, that the site of Cairo City, substantially as shown on a map thereof made by H. C. Long, dated June, 1851, and annexed hereto, shall be established by the parties of the first part, and maintained by them against the abrasion and wear of the waters of the rivers, and that all the constructions, of whatever nature, for the purposes of forming, maintaining and protecting the site of the city, shall be made by and at the cost of the parties of the first part.

" 3. It is agreed, that this site shall be encompassed entirely by a levee or embankment of adequate height to exclude the waters of the rivers at any stage or rise of the same now known, to be established, for

the purposes of this agreement, by the engineers of both parties, which shall be so formed and graded as to furnish a street or roadway as nearly level, transversely, as may be deemed proper, of not less than eighty feet in width, and, beyond the width adopted for the level street or roadway, to slope toward the rivers, on a descent of one foot in five, to the natural surface of the land —which slope is to be continued toward the river, to a point to be selected by the engineers at low water mark; but a level surface (transversely) may be introduced between the slope of the levee or embankment and the slope down to the low water mark, in case the width of the bank between the water and the levee should make it necessary or expedient, and it should be so arranged by the engineers of both parties. All of which embankment, or levee, or slopes, and intermediate level, if any there be, shall be made, formed and graded by and at the cost of the parties of the second part.

"4. It is agreed, that the location of the levee or embankment shall be such as will supply, from the excavation and removal of the earth forming the slope to the low water mark, all the earth necessary for the formation, grading and construction of the levee or embankment, with only such variations in the places as the engineers of both parties may agree upon as absolutely necessary.

"5. It is agreed, that when the levee street is formed and graded, of a width of not less than eighty feet on top, and the slope of the levee wharf formed and graded, that the same shall be considered as completed under this agreement, and that no further protection or construction, such as paving, planking, etc., shall be required of the parties of the second part; but all repairs, works or constructions which may thereafter become essential or necessary for the preservation, maintenance and repair of the levee or embankment shall be made by and at the cost of the parties of the second part; and such as may be essential and necessary for the preservation, maintenance and repair of the level in front of the levee or embankment, and of the slopes or levee-wharf, shall be made by and at the cost of the parties of the first part, except in front of those parcels of land to be appropriated to the parties of the second part, extending to and into the waters of the rivers, where the level, slopes or levee-wharf shall be maintained and repaired by and at the cost of the parties of the second part, but not so far as to discharge the parties of the first part from the agreement to establish and maintain the site of the city No. 2.

"6. It is agreed, that the parties of the second part may, whenever they may see fit, lay down, construct and operate a single or double line of rails, of such form or rail, gauge and manner of construction as they may deem judicious, upon or along the levee or embankment or any part thereof; and may use the same for the transportation of passengers, goods and merchandise, by steam or other power—subject only to such reasonable and just rules and regulations, as to the use of their tracts, as may be made and imposed by the proper authorities of Cairo City for the time being, but no rules or regulations shall be imposed, or if imposed need be respected, which, in effect, would essentially effectually impair or entirely destroy its right of constructing and operating the tracks on the levee or embankment.

"7. It is agreed, that cross-levees or embankments shall be made and maintained by and at the cost of the parties of the second part, of adequate height and width for the purposes proposed for them, which shall cross from the levee or embankment on the

Mississippi to that on the Ohio, one of them on and upon the strip of land marked on the map A, and the other on the strip of land at the northern boundary of the city, marked B; but no public streets or highways are to be laid out upon these levees or embankments, except to cross the same nearly or exactly at right angles; and the tracks and rails laid thereon are not to be subject to any rules or regulations other than those which are imposed upon the parties of the second part by their act of incorporation and the laws of the land.

"8. It is agreed, that the parties of the second part shall proceed with due diligence in the construction of the cross-levee or embankment on the lower strip marked A, and of the levee or embankment below the same, and entirely around the point of the city, at the confluence of the rivers, as shown on the map; but that they may postpone to such time as they may deem reasonable and proper, the construction of the cross-levee or embankment on the upper strip of land, marked B, and the levees or embankments to connect with those previously constructed on the lower portion of the city.

"9. It is agreed, that the parties of the second part may locate their railroad from the northern line of Cairo City, upon the line of the width of roadway shown on the annexed map, being 100 feet, to a point to be established and fixed by the engineers of the two parties, in the northern line of the cross strip of land, marked A on the annexed map, and below and south of that point on and over all the land colored blue on said map, to be surveyed and described by metes and bounds; and also on and over all the lands colored blue on the annexed map, above the northerly line of the strip marked A, on each river to the northerly line of the city; and also on and over the strip of land marked B, including in the preceding description the station lots, depot grounds and levee wharves shown on the said map.

"10. It is agreed, that when the above location shall have been made according to law, that the deeds of release and cession shall be made, executed and delivered by the parties of the first part, to the parties of the second part, in the consideration of the agreement on their part for the construction and maintenance of the levees, embankments and slopes above described, of all the lands and premises to which reference has heretofore been made, and which are to be particularly surveyed and accurately located and described, to hold the same absolutely in fee simple, for the uses and purposes of the said railroad and its business, and for the transportation of passengers, goods and merchandise and the station accommodations, storage, receipt, delivery and safe keeping of the same, and for the machine and repair shops, engine and car houses, turn-tables, water tanks, and generally for all the wants and requirements of the railroad service, so long as the said parties of the second part shall continue to use, occupy and operate the same for the purposes above intended.

"11. It is agreed, that the parties of the second part may lay down, maintain and operate their lines of tracks and rails, upon the above-described lands, in such manner and form as they may deem proper; and may use thereon steam, or other power of any kind, subject only to the general liabilities of land-owners as to the use of their property, but exempt from any special rules or obligations imposed or attempted to be imposed by the parties of the first part, or any and every grantees or grantee of the Cairo City Property.

"12. It is agreed, that the tracks or lines of rails of the parties of the second part,

to be laid down on the strip of land, of 100 feet in width, running entirely around the city, shall be laid, as nearly as may be, at and under each street crossing, upon the natural level or grade of the land, in order to gain as much elevation as possible under the bridges to be erected by the parties of the first part, and each at every street crossing, but the grade may vary from the natural surface at all other points, as the parties of the second part may see fit.

"13. It is agreed, that the cross streets are to be located by the parties of the first part, across and over the strip of land mentioned in the preceding article, with a space of at least 400 feet between them; and are to be graduated so as to cross the strip of land on bridges, with at least sixteen feet above the rails of the parties of the second part, for the passage of engines, and that no crossing shall be laid out to cross the tracks in any other way than with sufficient space below it for the passage of engines, and that no crossing through or upon any of the station or depot lands.

"14. It is agreed, that the parties of the first part are to build and maintain all the bridges or street crossings, at their expense and cost, and that the parties of the second part are to drain and protect the strip of land above-mentioned, by sewers, drains, culverts and fences, at their expense and costs.

"15. It is agreed, that the parties of the second part shall release and convey to the parties of the first part, all their right, title and interest of, in and to a certain depot lot in the city of Cairo, containing ten acres of land, conveyed to them by the State of Illinois by deed dated the 24th day of March, 1851, and also of, in and to all the roadway of the railroad heretofore located in the city of Cairo and also conveyed to them by the above-mentioned indenture, so far as the same may not be included within the boundaries of the lands and premises, which are intended to be conveyed to the parties of the second part, under this agreement.

"16. Finally, it is agreed, that in case of the necessity of any further covenants or arrangements, to carry out the purposes of this agreement, or explanatory of the same, but not essentially to impair or modify the same, that both parties will proceed to adjust and execute the same, in the full spirit of mutual confidence in which this agreement has been negotiated and settled, and that in the event of any misunderstanding or disagreement of any kind, or in any way connected with this agreement, its purposes and objects, that the points of disagreement and dispute shall be reduced to writing, and in that form submitted to the arbitrament and decision of three referees, to be chosen in the usual manner."

This agreement was duly signed by Robert Schuyler, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and by T. S. Taylor and Charles Davis, Trustees of the Cairo City Property.

In addition to the foregoing vast consideration of lands and privileges granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, 5,000 shares of the Cairo City stock were conveyed to the order of the Directors of that company, by the Trustees of the Cairo City Property, as appears by the following extract from a circular published by them in November, 1854, for the information of the shareholders, and of all others interested, or wishing to become interested therein:

"In the year 1851, the Trustees made the most advantageous arrangements for the property, by which they secured the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad,

from Cairo, as its southern terminus, to Chicago and Galena; and by which they also secured the completion of the levees of the most permanent character, and inclosing the whole site of Cairo, by the said Illinois Central Railroad Company, and at its expense. These arrangements were perfected by the Trustees, by an authorized expenditure or issue of 5,000 new shares in the 'Cairo City Property,' and by donations of the land at Cairo needed for railroad and other purposes."

On May 31, 1855, the following additional memorandum of an agreement was made and entered into between Thomas S. Taylor, of the city of Philadelphia, and Charles Davis, of the city of New York, Trustees of the Cairo City Property, of the first part, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company of the second part:

"WHEREAS, the said parties did, on the 11th day of June, 1851, make and enter into a certain agreement with each other, relative to the deeding and conveying certain property at Cairo, by the said first to the said second party, and in consideration thereof for the construction of certain levees and works, for the protection of the said city of Cairo from the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, by the said party of the second part; and

"WHEREAS, the said deed and conveyances have been executed, delivered and accepted, and a part of the levee to be constructed, on the Ohio River, had been begun and partly completed, and in other respects said contract remains to be executed; and

"WHEREAS, for the purpose of obviating misunderstanding, as well as because remonstrances seem to render it expedient, it has been deemed best to modify the said contract in one or two particulars, as well as to render more clear its meaning in others; now, therefore,

"*This Indenture witnesseth*, That, for the consideration named in said agreement, and in consideration of the premises, and of $1 by each of the parties hereto paid to the others, the receipt whereof is mutually confessed, it is agreed by the said parties as follows, to wit:

"*First.* The said second party agrees that the levee on the Ohio River, now under construction, shall be completed to low water mark, which has been designated and fixed by the engineers of both parties, at a point forty-two feet below the grade line of the levees, as soon as the condition of the river will permit, and the paving in front of the lots of land conveyed by the first parties to the said second parties, under the agreement of the 11th of June, required to be done by the parties of the second part before mentioned, shall be prosecuted and completed by the second parties with all convenient dispatch; and the first parties shall, in like manner, prosecute and complete the pavement in front of the remainder of the said levee, when completed as above.

"*Second.* The said first party agrees, that the completion of the remaining parts of the levee agreed upon and described in the said agreement of June 11, and the construction of which was therein undertaken by the said second parties, as is herein agreed, but in no way modifying the said original agreement in this respect, except as to the time of constructing and completing said levees, and that upon the condition of the construction of protective embankments, as hereinafter agreed.

"*Third.* The said party of the second part agree to maintain in good repair the protective embankment, now existing, from the

point of the confluence of the Rivers Ohio and Mississippi to the old cross embankment, to the height of the newly-constructed levee on the Ohio River, except so far as the engineers of both parties shall deem it advisable to deviate from the present course of the same; and in case it shall be deemed advisable to deviate from it at any point, the new embankment required to be constructed by the said direction shall be constructed and maintained by the said party of the second part, to the same height and in the same manner as they are required to maintain the present embankment.

"The said second party shall and will also construct and maintain a new protective embankment upon the Mississippi River, from a point at the westerly end of the old cross embankment, to be fixed by the engineers of both parties, upon a location to be determined by said engineers, to connect with the track of the Illinois Central Railroad, at or near the strip of land marked 'A' upon the map or plan fixed to said agreement of the 11th of June, A. D. 1851; and the mark to be required for the construction and repair of the embankments herein mentioned, shall be completed before the 1st day of December next.

"*Fourth.* The embankments above provided, but which are only provisional and temporary, substituted for the levees agreed to be constructed by the said second parties, shall be maintained and kept in repair by the said party of the second part, until the levees by them agreed to be constructed shall be built in the manner and form as prefaced in the said agreement of 11th June, 1851. And the said second parties agree to construct and complete the said levees as fast as the business of the Illinois Central Railroad requires the extension of the track over and upon any portion of the bank of the Mississippi River, which is to be protected by such embankment, whether upon the levee or on the inner track, and shall in like manner construct a similar levee or levees, upon the banks of the Ohio, between the land by the strip marked 'A' upon the said map or plan, and the levee already constructed upon the bank of said river, as the business of the city of Cairo shall require it, and the parties of the first part, or their successors, shall require it to be done.

* * * * * * *

"*Eighth.* The parties of the second part shall examine the Mississippi bank, on the tract of land conveyed to them for a station, and take all necessary steps to protect the same from further abrasion until the construction of the permanent levees, according to the said agreement of the 11th June, 1851, at their own expense.

"They shall, in like manner, examine and protect the point of the Mississippi River, where the abrasion has affected the old embankment, and do what is necessary to protect it for the same period, at their own expense.

"They shall also survey the Mississippi River banks opposite the point nearest the Cache River, and shall do at their expense, what is in the report of the surveyors necessary to protect the same from further abrasion or inroads; provided such work shall not exceed in expense the sum of $20,000; and provided also, all the work herein provided for, as well as the said provisional temporary embankment, shall be constructed under the joint superintendence of the engineers of the two parties, and be proceeded with as early as practicable."

This agreement concludes by specifying that the original agreement is to remain in full force, except where modified by this.

It is then duly signed and acknowledged by W. H. Osborn, President of the Illinois

Central Railroad, and by the Cairo City Property.

There were many causes occurring, between the dates of this first and second agreement, that led, finally, to the adoption of the additional and explanatory second agreement between the two interested parties, the leading ones of which are yet the unwritten though important part of the city's history.

In accordance with the terms of the first agreement of 1851, the Illinois Central Railroad, in a short time after the adoption of the articles, proceeded about the work of making new levees, and to construct these according to the terms of the contract.

In order to the better understanding of the work done by the road, it is proper to explain that the levees, as completed under the supervision of Miles A. Gilbert, were constructed near the banks of the two rivers, and circling and coming together at the south upon the line now occupied by the levee. The north cross-levee was upon a ridge of ground commencing near the present Illinois Central Railroad stone depot (about Tenth street), and running directly west to the Mississippi River, inclosing about six hundred acres. By the contract with the Central road, the north cross-levee was to be extended, or carried north, so that the levees would inclose about thirteen hundred acres of ground, or to the position substantially as now constructed.

The new levees along the rivers were located inside the old levees, and, where practicable, their dirt was used on the new ones.

The President and Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company were, unquestionably, in good faith anxious to fulfill their contract; construct strong and really protective levees; stop the abrasion of the natural bank on the Mississippi side, and further the interest of their road and the city, and help build a great city here. But their work upon the levees soon began to drag; to meet unaccountable obstructions; to work at loose purposes, and often to assume the appearances of undoing good work that had been before done, and tearing down instead of building up. This inexplicable course of circumstances would often menace the very existence of the city; greatly astound and exasperate the Cairo City Property, as well as the President and Directors of the Central road.

The secret of these studied wrongs that so greatly injured the city, and from the evil effects of some of them it has hardly recovered yet, was this: The Chief Engineer of the Central Railroad—a man named Ashley—and it is alleged other officers, and among them R. B. Mason, the Superintendent, had conceived a daring scheme of speculation, whereby they purchased a great deal of real estate in and around Mound City, and in order to make this valuable they undertook to destroy Cairo, and thereby make Mound City the actual terminal point of the road. And Engineer Ashley evidently anticipated that his official position in controlling the work in Cairo would enable him to carry out this purpose.

That such was their cunning scheme, which Ashley boldly attempted, is strongly evidenced by this incident, as well as many others that occurred in the year 1854, as follows:

A contractor upon the levee work, named Dutcher, brought on a force of six hundred or more laborers to work on the road and levees, and commenced to cut down the old levees, and, as he stated, for the purpose of erecting the new ones. But the new ones were left with great gaps, and often there were long stretches where there were no ap-

pearance of new embankments going up. In the meantime, the high waters began to come down the rivers, and the agent of the Cairo City Property began to realize that Dutcher was exposing the city. He said all he could to change the course of the work, but Dutcher would only promise and do nothing. When it became plain something must be done quickly, Mr. Taylor employed 300 men to work at night, and bank off the rising waters, where the levees had been cut down. They would go to work in the evening, when Dutcher's men would quit work. After this had gone on two or three nights, Mr. Dutcher claimed the city company were interfering with his work, and he abandoned his contract, and turned adrift his force of 600 men, all of whom, of course, were given to understand that the city company had brought about the troubles. On the third night, when the night laborers repaired to their work—the waters every moment now becoming very dangerous—they found their works and tools in the possession of a mob of Dutcher's men, and they were vowing and swearing that no man should do a stroke of work unless their whole force was also employed, and paid at the rate of $3 each per night. Such was the emergency, that even to delay and parley was to sacrifice the town, and the agent of the Cairo City Property ordered one and all to go to work. They did so, and this disastrous mob attack, at a critical moment, when it could not be resisted, was after all, the means that saved the city and kept out the waters. The strip of levee between the old and new levee was the weak spot in the works, and so rapidly did the waters come during the night, that on this place the men worked for hours in water over twenty inches in depth. To understand this, it is necessary to state that there was an old levee outside of this, and that when the water broke over the outside levee, it came to the new one in a swirl or circle, so that the tendency of the current was not over the new levee. But so great was the emergency, and, thanks to the mob, so abundant were the laborers, that men were placed upon the endangered spot, and actually so thickly were they crowded, that human flesh formed an embankment, and kept back the waters until dirt was placed there, and the levee made high and strong enough to stay the waters. The riotous laborers lingered about the town, often threatening the men at work on the levees with violence; openly threatening to burn and destroy the town, and they were several times caught attempting to cut the levees and let in the water. The regular laborers had armed, as well as they could possibly, with pistols and guns, and one night the rioters fired a number of pistol shots in the direction of the workmen, and it is most fortunate that they did not hit or hurt any of them, for the reason that the laborers had their instruction to pay no attention to their assailants unless some of their men were hurt, and in that event to charge upon them and spare not, but kill all they came to. Many of the people in the town took sides against the company, and turbulence continued to spread and intensify and grow, and finally the company telegraphed to St. Louis for a few boxes of muskets, and when the mob saw these arrive, and noticed they were taken to the company's office, the next morning the roads, the by-ways and the brush, even, were full of Dutcher's laborers, with their little bundles on their shoulders, getting out of town as fast as they could. Dutcher, when he threw up his contract, repaired to the nearest hills, up the line of the railroad, and there awaited news of the drowning or burning of Cairo, and vapored and blowed his wrath at the town, threatening to sue and collect many

millions of dollars damages for interfering with his contract work.

There are many other circumstances that go to establish the fact that Ashley was not only disloyal to the railroad company that employed him, but that he was willing to sacrifice not only Cairo, but the best interests of the road in his schemes of speculation and selfishness. So plain did this eventually become, that the authorities of the railroad became aware of his tricks, and they peremptorily and curtly dismissed him from their service. Instead of the city company being sued and made to pay immeasurable damages for employing this large force of men to work at night and save the city, the agent, Mr. Taylor, made out a bill against the road for every dollar he had expended, and the road paid it, because it was convinced that, instead of interfering with Dutcher's contract work, the company, by their agent, was simply doing the work the road had bound itself, by solemn contract, to do.

Strange as it may seem, this dastardly attempt to destroy the town, and probably all in it, was not understood at the time by the people; in fact, many so completely misunderstood the daring moves of the unholy conspirators, that they not only did not see how they and theirs had been saved, but they took sides, and many were vehement partisans of Ashley and his followers. They believed that the city company had stood about the town like a dog in the manger, and refused to let the railroad build the levees; and when the arrival of the muskets had dispersed the riotous laborers, and driven them in panic away, there were citizens left to take up their quarrel, and threaten the city company.

Another par incident, only on a more extended scale, was when the United States Marshal came down from Springfield to serve writs upon the "heads of the town"—leading citizens, as it were, who, like pretty much all of the residents, were defiant trespassers upon the company's property, and the few leaders of whom the company had commenced proceedings against in the United States Court. When the Marshal arrived, there was a flutter of excitement, and the mutterings of the threatened storm were all around the sky. But the Marshal was quiet and gentlemanly; in truth, he seemed to be about the only one not heated with great excitement. He waited upon the parties for whom he had writs; told them that he was going up the river for two days, and then he would return, and they must give bail, or he would be compelled to perform the painful duty of putting them in jail. That night, a meeting of the people was called; some brave, short speeches were made, and finally the meeting resolved that the city company had no right nor title to any property within the city, and that they *would not obey the writs of the United States Court.* Here was insurrection and civil war! Or, as it turned out, a roaring farce, that surpassed the Three Tailors of Bow Street, when they issued their proclamation to an astonished world, and announced that "We, the People of England, etc."

When the officer returned, and the "rebels" took a second look at him, they concluded to recognize his writs, and, under solemn protests, gave bail and escaped the bastile.

The embankments constructed by the Illinois Central Railroad, under their contract, did not prove to be protective embankments or levees. On June 12, 1858, they gave way, and the city was inundated; this inundation was the result solely of the imperfect construction of the embankment. Logs and stumps had been put in the levees, and this furnished a route for the waters until the

dirt became so soft and giving, that it ceased to be an obstruction to the waters, and the flood came. This destructive overflow led to the following correspondence between the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Cairo City & Canal Company, and which furnishes the only complete explanation of the facts, and the views of the different interested parties at the time that we can now procure:

July 13, 1858, Charles Davis, Esq., one of the Trustees, addressed the President and Directors of the Central road, substantially as follows: "The recent inundation of Cairo has particularly directed the attention of the Trustees of the Cairo City Property to their agreements with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, relative to the construction and maintenance of levees or protective embankments around the city of Cairo.

"At the time of making those agreements, the Trustees understood, and have ever since understood, and have uniformly and repeatedly been advised by various counsel, that these agreements were, on the part of your company, not only a legal undertaking to construct levees or protective embankments, to the extent and in the manner prescribed in said agreements, but were also a continuing and perpetual legal undertaking to maintain the same after they had been constructed.

"The Trustees have received, both from their beneficiaries and from purchasers of land at Cairo, very many expressions of regret that the levees and protective embankments have proved insufficient for the purpose of their construction, and very many statements of great actual and prospective loss and damage to such beneficiaries and purchasers, and many inquiries whether the Illinois Central Company had performed their agreements beforementioned. Their beneficiaries have communicated to the Trustees the opinion of said beneficiaries, that the duty of the Trustees to the said beneficiaries required them to demand, and by all means in their power to enforce, a full and continual performance of said agreements, and urgently request the Trustees to give immediately, and in the future continue to give, their attention to this matter.

"Without now adverting to any omissions in the past, the recent inundation has done much damage to the levees and embankments, which, under said agreements, it is the duty of your company to repair. The Trustees have a telegram from Mr. S. S. Taylor, dated at Cairo, 6th inst., informing them that the sewers were all open, and a portion of the city dry, so that work on the levees and embankments could be resumed.

"The Trustees do hereby, in conformity to the requests of their beneficiaries, and in assertion of their rights under said agreements, request the President and Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to repair the damage which has been done, and also to perform at once whatever has been omitted that is required to be performed, under said agreements for the construction and maintenance of levees and protective embankments around the city of Cairo.

"When the Trustees consider the importance of the performance of these agreements to the company itself, but much more when they consider the innumerable and the very heavy liabilities to which the company is needlessly exposed by every omission to perform agreements of such general and public concern, the Trustees can scarcely believe that the President and Directors of the company will delay unnecessarily, or even voluntarily neglect to do all that the company has by said agreements undertaken."

To this, under date 15th July, 1858, Mr. Osborn, the President of the Central road,

replies, acknowledging the receipt of the letter, and stating "it is the intention of the company to repair the damage occasioned by the late freshet to the works at Cairo, as far as is incumbent upon it under the contracts with your company. I am not aware of any omission in the performance of the contract, and do not understand that clause of your letter which requests this company to perform at once whatever has been omitted that is required to be performed under said agreement for the construction and maintenance of levees and protective embankments, etc."

Under date 22d, the same month, Mr. Osborn again writes to Mr. Davis, and among other things says: "I am desirous to meet the views and wishes of your shareholders, but the difficulty is the ready money. Capt. McClelland has decided to accept, if not already done, the proposition of Mr. Edwards, to whom the price of the unfinished work was referred, payable, $5,000 upon the 1st day of September, and the balance (about $6,000) on the 1st day of December. If you will be good enough to postpone those payments until the 15th of January, I will at once give directions to have a force make the repairs to the levee and embankments with all practicable dispatch."

On the same day, by written communication, Mr. Davis accepted the terms and conditions proposed by Mr. Osborn.

Under same date, S. Staats Taylor, in reply to letter of inquiry from the Trustee, Mr. Davis, writes: "I would state that, in my opinion, an embankment twenty feet wide on the top, with a slope on each side of one foot perpendicular to five (or even four) feet horizontal, would be sufficiently strong to resist the pressure of any water that could be brought against it, provided it was properly constructed. The late high water at Cairo has demonstrated that the levees are not high enough, and to make them safe in this particular they should be at least two feet (if not three feet) higher. Where the levees were up to grade, the water in the Ohio was within one foot seven and a half inches of the top of the levees, and on the Mississippi side it was still higher, bringing it within a very few inches of the grade.

* * * * * * *

"I have reason to believe that the embankment at the place where it broke was rendered weak and insecure by logs being buried in or under it, and a considerable portion of the new protective embankment, both on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, was constructed without the natural surface being properly prepared by grubbing and plowing, so as to allow the artificial embankment to amalgamate and firmly combine with the natural ground. From a neglect to do this, the water during the late high water percolated, and found a passage in many places in considerable quantities, between the artificial embankment and the natural ground. This neglect to properly prepare the ground existed at the time of building the new levee on the Mississippi last winter, and the ground was not only not grubbed or plowed, but large stumps were allowed to remain in that levee, and are there now, notwithstanding my notification at the time to Capt. McClelland that they were so allowed to remain there. The contractor employed by the railroad company last winter was detected by myself in burying large logs in that embankment, not merely allowing those to remain that had fallen, when the embankment was to be constructed, but actually rolling others in from other places. When detected, those that were in view were removed, but as a portion of the embankment was constructed before his practices were known, the probability is

that others are yet in the embankment, detracting, of course from its strength and security."

A communication from Mr. S. S. Taylor, which was read at the meeting of the Trustees on the 29th September, 1858, is, to some extent, a semi-official account of the overflow of the town in 1858, and as such deserves to be placed upon a permanent record. It is dated Cairo, September 6, 1858. "After the last meeting of the stockholders, in September, 1857, our city continued to increase in population, and improvements continued to be made, the improvements, owing to the financial crisis, being fewer in number than during the previous spring and winter. The increase in population was, nevertheless, greater than at any previous period, every house and structure capable of protecting population from the elements becoming filled to repletion. This increase continued during the winter and spring, so that at the municipal election in February last, in which there was no such particular interest taken by the people as to bring out a full vote, there were over four hundred votes polled, and at the same time it was known that there were about two hundred and fifty residents who did not vote, some by reason of not being entitled, and others for want of interest.

"It was thus ascertained, with a considerable degree of accuracy, that at the time of the election in February last, we had at least 650 men residents here. It is generally conceded that one in seven of a population is a large allowance of voters, in many places it not being more than one in ten. But giving us the largest allowance, and that may be proper, inasmuch as in a new place there is always a preponderance of men, this calculation will afford us a population of 4,500. Shortly after this time, some inconvenience from the accumulation of water within our levees began to be felt. This accumulation arose from excessive rains. These rains interfered somewhat with the filling in and grading of the Ohio levee, and in the early part of December we were obliged to close our sewers, from the waters in the rivers having risen to a level with their outside mouths, and, with the exception of a few days in the early spring, they remained closed until they were re-opened after the overflow.

"This state of things continued until, and was in existence at, the time the breach in our levees occurred on the 12th of June last.

"As you are aware, this breach, whereby the water was first let into the town, occurred on the Mississippi, at the point where the levee on that river leaves the river bank, on the curve toward the Ohio River, and about half a mile from the junction of the two levees.

"At this point where the crevasse first occurred, the levee was very high, the filling of earth being not less than twelve feet high.

"In the neighborhood of the crevasse, the soil appears to be sandy, and an undue quantity of that kind of soil may have entered into the composition of the levee at that point. An inspection of the crevasse also shows that the ground was not properly prepared for the reception of the embankment, it not having been properly grubbed, as appears by the roots and stumps still standing in it, in the ground where the embankment is washed off. When the levee broke, no one was in sight of it, that I can ascertain. Capt. McClelland, the Vice President and Chief Engineer of the Central Railroad and myself had passed over it on foot within two hours before it occurred, and a watchman, whose duty it was to look after it, was over it about twenty minutes before, but

to none of us was there any appearance of weakness. After leaving the location about twenty minutes, and being distant less than one-fourth of a mile, the watchman heard the roaring of the waters running through the crevasse, and when I reached it, three-fourths of an hour afterward, the water was running through to the full width of 300 feet, and in an unbroken stream, as if it was to the full depth of the embankment. The probability is, I think, that, aided by the stumps and roots in the embankment, and it is possible some other extraneous substances, the water had found its way through the base of the embankment, and had so far saturated it as to destroy its cohesion with the natural ground below, and then the weight of the waters on the outside had pushed it away.

"As you are aware, when the contracts for building the different divisions of the Illinois Central road were originally let, in June, 1852, that for the construction of the lower cross-levee and the levees below it, on both the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, was included in the letting, and was given out to Mr. Richard Ellis. Under this contract, work was commenced and prosecuted at various points, on both the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from September to December, 1852, when the contractor failed, and the work was abandoned until December, 1853, except on that portion along the Ohio River above the freight depot. On that section it was continued, with a view, apparently, of constructing an embankment for the accommodation of their railroad track, *rather than for the purpose of protecting the town from inundation*, the embankment having been built in the same manner as their ordinary railroad embankments. The instructions given by their engineer in charge of their work at the time it was done were the same as those issued in other cases for the construction of railroad embankments, viz., that while the filling was over four feet, the stumps were not to be removed, and no grubbing done, and I am told by the engineer in charge at the time the work was done that these instructions were followed, and that the embankments along the Ohio River, above the freight depot, was thus built without the stumps being removed or grubbing done. A portion of this bank, at or near the curve on the Ohio near the junction of the levee, is quite narrow, and after our late experience I should think it was far from being secure.

"At the time of the overflow, a very large portion of our population were obliged to go away, from inability to procure accommodations here. Some, who had two-storied houses, remained in the upper story, but most were obliged to desert their dwellings. The population thus mostly scattered into the neighboring towns and country, with the exception of those who procured accommodation on the wharf and flat-boats and barges at the levee. A large portion of those who thus went away have already returned; others are coming back daily, and if employment to justify their return can be found, I am satisfied the great bulk of our population will shortly be back here again. I think our population is at least three thousand now, if not more.

"Early in the last spring, the foundry buildings took fire, and were entirely consumed. The establishment was just beginning to transact a very successful and profitable business.

"During the last spring, a good ferry was established between Cairo and the adjoining States of Missouri and Kentucky, by the Cairo City Ferry Company, and a good steam ferry-boat furnished, which makes regular trips between those States and Cairo, bringing trade and produce to it. Before the de-

struction, by the late high water, of the produce of the farms along the rivers, a very perceptible increase in the business of the city took place from this cause, and a resuscitation of the business of the adjoining country on the opposite sides of the river will, by the aid of the ferry, be attended with a corresponding effect here.

"Portions of the roads in the adjoining States are so far finished that, by the 1st of November, we shall have a continuous railroad from here to New Orleans, with the exception of the river travel between here and Columbus City, sixteen miles from here. This road is now finished, with the exception of two gaps, of eighteen and six miles respectively, and these are being rapidly filled. A steam ferry-boat will commence running from here to Columbus, on the 1st of the next month, in connection with this road, and when the road is completed, as it will be by November 1, we shall be within two days' travel of New Orleans.

"The first section of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, in Missouri, is now pushed forward with energy, and that portion between Bird's Landing, opposite here, and Charleston, a village about fourteen miles from the river (Mississippi), will be in operation by the 1st of December next. Charleston is a thrivin gvillage, in a well-settled, well-cultivated and flourishing section of Missouri, and our connection with it by railroad will tend to increase considerably the business and trade of our town. As you are aware, a road was cut out along the bank of the Ohio River to Mound City last fall, and a bridge across Cache River was commenced then, but has been delayed since by the high water. The construction of this bridge has been since re-commenced, and the contractor informs me that it will be ready for use one week from next Saturday. This will give us a good road to Mound City, and, by connection with roads there, will give us free communication with the country and villages beyond, and thus give us a good deal of trade from those quarters.

"In consequence of the great destruction of property by high water in the country about us, the farmers have but little to sell, and this, connected with the general depression of trade, has made it rather dull here; notwithstanding which, some improvements are still going on in our city. The distillery which was commenced last spring is being pushed to completion, and will be ready for operation by the 1st of next month. Two houses—one a dwelling, twenty-five by forty, two stories high, the other for a German tavern, twenty-five by seventy-five, and three stories high—both commenced before the overflow, are in process of completion. Two others, one twenty-five by seventy and three stories high, have been contracted for and begun since the overflow, and are nearly finished; and one other, a dwelling-house, contracted for since the overflow but not yet begun.

"The work of macadamizing the Ohio levee, and building the protecting wall at the base, has so far advanced, that about one thousand feet of the wall, extending from the lower side of Fourth street to the lower side of Eighth street, has been completed, and for about six hundred feet in length additional, the broken rock is placed for about one hundred and twenty-five feet from the top of the levee. The grading of the levee with earth, within the same limits, has also been prosecuted, as the waters in the rivers would permit. A few weeks of favorable weather and a favorable stage of water would enable us to complete the whole of the grading and macadamizing of the whole of the 1,000 feet above the passenger depot.

"Most of this rock work was done previously to January 1, 1858, when the communication with the quarries was interrupted by ice in the Mississippi; after this difficulty was removed, the water was so high as to cover the quarries, and has continued so until the last week, with a brief interval, during which we were enabled to get down two barge loads of stone, and last week the water had so far receded at the quarry as enabled us to make regular trips with the steamboat and barges. During the spring and summer, the water has been too high, most of the time, to admit of much work on the filling and grading of the Ohio levee, between the depots, according to our arrangements with the railroad company, to complete for them the unfinished work. But at intervals, we were enabled to do something, and worked moderately, as the weather and water would permit, until, within the last four weeks, when we have pushed the work vigorously.

"The bank building belonging to Gov. Matteson has been completed for several weeks, but there do not appear to be any indications of an early opening of the establishment, although I am told the note-plates have all been prepared, the officers engaged and all other arrangements completed months ago for the opening. This delay is to be regretted, especially as, if the ground had not been occupied by Gov. Matteson, or rather if his declared intention had not gone abroad through the whole country round about, a good bank would have been established here last fall, by Mr. E. Norton, one of our old citizens, in connection with his brother, the Cashier of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, established at Russellville, Ky.

"In conclusion, it is very evident that had the Illinois Central Railroad constructed the levees, as they should be constructed, and not have substituted for them the common railroad embankments, that this interruption to the onward progress of Cairo would not have taken place."

Some robust correspondence was inaugurated by the Cairo property owners of Springfield, Ill., after the overflow of June, 1858, and as they discuss some questions that have been mooted by our people at various times, we give extended extracts from both sides of the discussion.

On the 17th June, 1858, J. A. Matteson, Johnson & Bradford, R. F. Ruth, John E. Ousley, W. D. Chenery, H. Walker, T. S. Mather and fifteen others of the leading citizens of Springfield, addressed a joint-letter to S. Staats Taylor, "Resident Agent," from which letter we extract such sentences as these: "We are apprised most fully of the great calamity which has befallen Cairo. Had we supposed such ruin possible, we could never have been induced to expend the large amounts of money which we have, nor could we have used our influence as an inducement for others to do so.

"The large sum of $318,000 has been expended by ourselves, and others of Springfield, in the purchase of property and its improvement at Cairo; and the people of Springfield themselves, under the strong assurances made to them by the Cairo City Company, have invested, and induced others to invest, no less than from $150,000 to $200,000 in buildings alone.

"By this calamity, which might have been prevented if the company had thrown around the city such complete protection as they were bound by interest and by legal contract with purchasers, to do, this property has been rendered comparatively valueless. Nothing but prompt action and judicious plans, on your part, can save your city and your property alike, with that of others, from utter ruin, or at least from such a set-back

as will require the work of years to regain.

"Already is the sentiment fast gaining ground upon the public mind that Cairo is hopelessly ruined. This sentiment must be at once met, and contradicted at whatever cost.

* * * * * * *

"We feel that the company are both *legally and morally bound to fully* restore those who have sustained the damage to their former position before the flood. Independent of their legal obligations, we deem it to be the highest interest of the company to institute the most prompt and vigorous measures, not only to restore to those who have suffered loss, but to so act as to satisfy the public mind *at once* that the company themselves are not disheartened, but that they are ready, promptly, to do justice to every one who has sustained damage by the overflow of water. * * * * In our judgment, the company should seek to inspire all those who had made Cairo their home, and who had made improvements there, however trivial in amount, that they will be immediately aided and fully restored to their property. This would establish confidence against which no tide could successfully flow. But this must be done promptly; *must be done at once.* The people who have settled there should not be suffered to scatter, *if possible to prevent it.* They should be aided and encouraged at once with the idea that the storm is over, and the floods are past; they shall be made good again, and their future secured beyond a contingency,

"Many of the subscribers to this letter own stock in the Cairo Hotel Company, and we think that, as soon as the waters subside, you ought to rebuild the fallen building, at least to a point to where the company had carried it before the levee gave way. * *

"Public sympathy might now be relied upon to a large extent. Cairo, though worse afflicted, has been overtaken by a calamity which has befallen almost every city and town in the Mississippi Valley to a greater or less extent. This superior affliction may, by timely action, be made to bear rather favorably than otherwise; and the waters of public opinion, which now inundate the prospects of Cairo, may be made to subside as rapidly as those of the Mississippi will retire now that the storms are past."

The object of this carefully constructed letter, signed by so many of the leading men of Springfield, was to get money from the company to compensate them for damages sustained.

The company, however, in substance, answers as follows:

"1. There was no such contract ever made. Honest opinions and conscientious representations were made, of which the parties purchasing were always able to judge, having the city of Cairo with all its defenses before them, and all the agreements with the Illinois Central Railroad Company lying open for their inspection.

"2. Ample confirmation is found here, as to the mischievous character of the newspaper reports complained of.

"3. All that is recommended and more will be done. See the resolutions adopted at the meeting of September 29, 1858.

"4. The gentlemen whose names are affixed to this letter will find their leading views corroborated by the proceedings referred to above, though the facts relied upon, the points urged and the legal questions involved, are very differently understood by the Trustees and their Counsel.

"5. The population have not been suffered to scatter, as will be seen by the report of the General Agent, and the most liberal course of action has been recommended by the



Yours truly
P. D. Spencer

Executive Committee, and authorized by *34,000 votes.*"

Other, and, if possible, stronger letters, were written the company by N. W. Edwards and also by William Butler, President of the Cairo City Hotel Company. Then, July 8, 1858, Mr. William Butler, President, and James C. Conklin, Secretary, addressed a joint-letter to S. S. Taylor, and in it they say: "We notice the stockholders of Cairo City are requested to meet at Philadelphia on the 15th inst. We presume one of their objects is to take into consideration the course of action to be adopted by them concerning the damages which resulted from the recent flood. In behalf of the Cairo Hotel Company, we desire they should not only consider the communication heretofore transmitted by us to you, which was general in its character, and had reference, more particularly, to what might be deemed politic on the part of the Cairo City Company, but we wish to propose now, more distinctly for their consideration, the position of the Cairo City Hotel Company.

"In the publications made by the Cairo City Company, under date of January 15, 1855, and in their pamphlet issued in 1856, various inducements were held out to capitalists to invest at Cairo City; and the strongest language was used in regard to the stability and permanency of its levees. It was said that they would afford a complete protection from overflow at any stage of water, however high; that the expense of the levees was provided for by the Trustees of the City Property; that it would entirely encompass the city, and was to be eighty feet wide on the top, and that an inundation was an impossibility, and that human ingenuity had successfully opposed a barrier, even to the *chance* of an overflow, and that gigantic works had marked the Rubicon which even the mighty Father of Waters could not overstep.

"These works, it was represented, had been commenced, and progress had been made in their construction, 'for the interests of property holders." * * * *

These representations were published to the world, and extraordinary efforts were made to impress the minds of the community that Cairo was beyond the reach of any contingency arising from floods, until the conviction was well-established, and it was generally believed that the Cairo City Company had effectually provided against any danger that might be apprehended from this source.

The events of the last few weeks, however, abundantly testify that said embankments were not secure, that the company had not fully protected the interests of property holders in said city, etc., etc. * * * *

In consideration of the premises, the undersigned, in behalf of the hotel company, would respectfully represent to the stockholders of Cairo City, that said stockholders ought to assume the responsibility of said loss and damage, that this is the just and reasonable view of the case, and that the claim of the hotel company is not only founded upon sound reason and good faith, but that, *by the established rules of law*, the Cairo City Company and their Trustees are bound to indemnify the hotel company for all the losses sustained by reason of the insufficiency of the levee to protect the city.

To this the Board of Directors and the Trustees answer substantially as follows, in addition to previous answers to similar communications from parties in Springfield:

1. All the promises were prospective, and founded upon a justifiable belief.

2. And this, their *belief*, was founded upon all past experience, upon careful surveys, many times repeated by eminent engi-

neers, and upon the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses. Their expectations were well-founded, and not unreasonable, as the adverse parties knew, and acknowledged by their acts, for they were able to judge for themselves, and asked for no other deed than that which had always been given. And what, after all, do the Trustees promise in the publication cited? Only that certain things "would be done" thereafter; and that, when done, there would be no possible danger from overflow. And they say the same thing now. They expected the levee to be completed by the Illinios Central Railroad, as promised *and paid for;* and they tried, in every way, to have it done, short of bringing them into a court of law, while under overwhelming embarrassment; and if they had fulfilled their undertaking, it is clear, beyond all question, as the foregoing documents prove, that Cairo would not have been flooded in June last, notwithstanding the unexampled rise of both rivers. * *

4. Under all the circumstances, the fault being that of the Illinois Central Railroad, and not of the Cairo City Property or their Trustees, would this be a just or reasonable expectation? etc., etc.

The shareholders of the Cairo City Property, as per call noticed above, met in Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1858, and, among other proceedings, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be requested to confer with the President and Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to ascertain if some arrangement cannot be made to repair the damage to Cairo, and if that cannot be accomplished, then to request the Trustees of Cairo City Property to authorize the agent, S. Staats Taylor, to cause the proper repairs to be made, and to institute legal proceedings against the railroad company for the amount expended, and for all damages sustained by the overflow caused by the neglect of the said railroad company.

The shareholders had appointed an Executive Committee, to consider matters in reference to the inundation of Cairo. This committee held a meeting in New York, and in their report they say: "Believing that they could not properly and thoroughly discharge their duty, under the resolutions referred to, without a personal examination of Cairo, and the General Agent, Mr. S. S. Taylor, being of opinion that a visit by the whole Executive Committee, or by a sub-committee of this board, would greatly encourage the people of Cairo, tned to allay their apprehensions, and check, if it did not put a stop at once and forever, to the mischievous falsehoods and gross exaggerations which, under a show of authority, and as admissions made by parties deeply interested in the reputation and welfare of Cairo, were gradually taking possession of the public mind, both at home and abroad, your committee delegated Mr. Baldwin, of Syracuse, and Mr. Neal, of Maine, to visit Cairo, and make such personal investigation upon the ground as would enable them to report understandingly upon the present condition and wants of the city. * * * And to take such immediate measures as might, in their judgment, be needed for the safety of the city, before the whole board could be brought together."

When this sub-committee arrived in Cairo, they looked carefully over the grounds, and on the 6th of August, 1858, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Cairo was called, with a view to a full understanding of all questions at issue; and of this meeting the committee said in their report:

"The meeting was large, for the population, and very quiet, and the addresses of

your sub-committee, together with explanations and assurances, in behalf of the shareholders and proprietors, were well received. It was stated that shareholders, to the amount of nearly two millions and a half, at the par value of the stock, were assembled at Philadelphia, on the 15th of July, where they chose an Executive Committee of six, who afterward chose from their number two, as a sub-committee to visit Cairo in person, look into the condition of the city and the wants of the people, and report at the next yearly meeting, on the 29th of September.

"The people of Cairo were encouraged to believe that, if they were faithful to themselves, the Trustees, and shareholders and proprietors were determined to pursue a liberal course of action, and they might consider the C. C. P. pledged to the full amount of all their interests in Cairo to carry out whatever they believed to be for the advantage of all parties; and the meeting ended at last with mutual congratulations and assurances that Cairo should not be left to the guardianship of treacherous friends or unprincipled foes; but to the watchful care of those who had something at stake in her reputation and welfare."

The sharp bend in the Mississippi River, just below the north line of the city, throws the water almost straight across to the Illinois shore, and the abrasion of this shore threatened to cut its way, eventually, entirely across to the Ohio River, unless in some way controlled. Between the years 1875 and 1880 the General Government expended on the protective works on the Mississippi, opposite this city, the sum of $113,351.43. This work extends along the face of the river bank, from a point below where the Mississippi River levee runs away from the river bank at least three-quarters of a mile, to a point up the river at least two miles above the upper limits of the city. When the water is at a low stage in the Mississippi, the current thrown, as stated, against the Illinois shore, begins to undermine the banks, which are nearly always perpendicular and composed mostly of deposits made by the silt-bearing water of the river in flood times. This undermining process goes on at the surface of the water, until the superincumbent mass of the bank falls into the river, and is carried away by the stream. Then the undermining process commences again, and proceeds to precisely similar results. In this way, at this point, the river has heretofore undermined the banks of the Mississippi River, dropping them slowly into the stream, and finally digging under portions of the levees and carrying them away into the river. Here has been one of the severest problems in the matter of protecting the city from the waters, this erosive action in low water going on regardless of any possible heights of levees placed upon the shores. This abrasion of the shore has necessitated the building of a new levee on the Mississippi side, about a mile in length, which is of an average of twelve feet high, measuring from the surface on which it is constructed; is twelve feet wide on the top, with a slope on its outside of one foot perpendicular to five feet horizontal, and on its inside of one foot to two and a half feet, making an average width of fifty feet; and its top is fifty-four feet above low water mark. The average height of the other portions of the levee, standing on the bank of the Mississippi River, from its junction with the new levee on the bank of the Ohio River, is one foot and three inches above the high water mark. This is measuring only to and not including the ties of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad track. The Cairo & St. Louis Railroad has the right of way along its top, from the Ohio River to a

point beyond and outside of where the new levee makes a junction with the levee owned by the Trustees. Where this right of way exists, the railroad company is obliged, by reservations and penalties in its deed, to maintain the levee at its original height, of fifty-three feet and three inches, and to its original width on top of sixteen feet.

There has been much work done, by the United States Government and by the Trustees of the city company, in protecting from the erosive action of the current the Mississippi River bank. The manner of doing this was to place large mattresses, made of willows and tree branches; these were loaded with rock, and sunk to the bottom, at the bank where the current was cutting under the superstructure, and upon this mattress was then sunk another one, and another one on top of that, until a stone wall was formed for the waters to beat against, extending from the bottom of the river to above the surface of the water. There were about two miles and a half of these stone-anchored mattress walls constructed, extending north from a point nearly opposite the lower end of the new levee. On the top of these mattress-walls, medium sized stone were placed against the bank, to nearly the top thereof, thus facing the river bank with a stone revetment. Previous to this work being done by the Government, the city company had some years ago revetted nearly three-quarters of a mile in length. So there is now standing, against the face of the bank of the Mississippi, and extending from a point below where the levee runs away from the river, up the river about three and a half miles, to a point about two miles above the upper limits of the city, the revetments extending from the bottom of the river, and up along the face of the shore from fifty to sixty feet. There has been here expended $196,806.49, of which $113,351.43 was by the General Government.

July 18, 1872, after the Trustees had spent large amounts of money in widening, raising and strengthening the levees, and had brought suit for $250,000 against the Central road for money thus expended, which suit was eventually compromised and 397 acres of the 497 acres were re-conveyed by the railroad to the city company, and the payment of $80,000 in money, and the release to the Cairo City Property all its original rights to the collection of wharfage, etc. And the railroad was released from all obligations in reference to maintaining and repairing the levees, except that portion actually occupied and used by them.

In 1878, in consideration of the vacation of Levee street, above Eighteenth, by the city, and the granting of privileges upon the same to the Illinois Central road, the road deeded the 100-foot strip, running from Thirty-fourth street to the point, and parallel with the Ohio levee to the city.

The City Council recently ordered the Ohio levee to be raised, commencing with a raise of two feet at or near the stone depot, grading to the present height at Second street, and with this increase of the height of this levee, the entire levees of the city will be above the highest water mark ever known. The Hon. D. T. Linegar, the present member of the Illinois Legislature, has secured the passage of two bills, that are now attracting the attention of the people of Cairo. The titles of the bills indicate largely the purpose of the same—the Levee Bill and the High Grade Bill. The fundamental idea of the two evidently is to enable the city to raise the levees and the lots within the city limits to any height or grade they may wish. We are informed that the levee bill authorizes the city authorities, whenever they shall

deem it necessary for the protection of the city, to order the owners of any part of the levee to raise and strengthen the same, in such manner as the city may think best, and upon a failure to comply with this order, the city may proceed and do the work, and sell the property and pay its bill, and nearly a similar authority is given as to all lots, whether they belong to public institutions or are private property.

The remarkably high waters of 1882 and 1883 go to show that probably from one foot to eighteen inches should be added to the levees around the city, and, as soon as possible, revetments extending entirely around and against the embankments of both rivers, and thus made strong and permanent, and Cairo need never fear or dread any high water that can ever come against its bulwarks.

The city has triumphantly passed through the flood crisis of the two years of 1882–83, that poured out the greatest floods of water ever witnessed in the rivers at this point; and it is now a remarkable historical fact that the only town from the source of the Ohio River to the mouth of the Mississippi River, that passed unscathed and unharmed by the floods, was Cairo. The rivers, north and south of here, bore devastation upon their raging bosoms. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Albany, Lawrenceburg, Shawneetown and many other places have suffered immeasurably from the high waters of the past two years. Often, the floods in the Mississippi have so crippled and confined the business of St. Louis, that at intervals it was prostrated. But Cairo, so widely believed by many to be the worst water-afflicted city in the United States, has experienced none of the troubles of the other river towns. The past two years, the early spring freshets have driven thousands from their homes in Cincinnati, Louisville, Shawneetown and other places; business houses were flooded and washed away; and manufacturing establishments were compelled to "shut down;" railroad communication with them was destroyed, and "the widespread distress filled the land with its wail, and the charity of the nation was appealed to for aid for the flood sufferers. With a flood-line marking a height never before attained by any of the floods of the past, the citizens of Cairo, while taking all precautions to keep the great levees which surround her intact, have transacted their business, but little disturbed by the threatening waters. Not a mill nor a manufacturing establishment of any kind has been "shut down" for a moment on account of the floods, and the Illinois Central Railroad, which makes connection here with its southern division by a "transfer steamboat" for New Orleans, has never missed a train, or been compelled to abandon any of its track for a single hour. No cry of distress has ever gone out to the country from the people of Cairo, but when the last waters were highest, and the croakers against Cairo were loudest, a public meeting of the people responded to the cry for help from their neighbors at Shawneetown by a cash subscription of $1,000. The truth is—established by the severest test ever known—that Cairo, the much maligned and slandered Cairo, is, in any flood that may or can come down the rivers, the city of refuge—the place of safety, and the only reliable one, from St. Louis or Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

On the 26th of February, 1882, the flood-line at Cairo was fifty-one feet ten and a half inches above low water mark. On the 26th of February, 1883, exactly one year to a day, the flood-line at Cairo was fifty-two feet two inches above low water mark. In these two

unprecedented stages of water, as before remarked, Cairo was the only river town that passed unharmed.

People wonder, and muse, and talk much about these two years, and their great waters, and the conclusion is a common one, that it is the general system of draining in all the country north of this, both open and tile draining, the cutting of the forests and opening the sluice-ways for the surface water, that has been one great cause of the higher waters in late years than was ever known formerly. Again, it is said that the towns and railroads and other improvements upon the river banks, tend to confine the waters, and thus swell the height of its flow; and the fact is cited that where a few years ago were ponds and pools of water, sometimes standing the whole season through, are now often well-tilled farms, with a drainage so perfect that no water ever remains more than a few hours upon any of its surface. It looks reasonable that there is something in these theories—there probably is—but the fact that the waters were higher at the source of the river than here at the mouth (of the Ohio), would go far to contradict this theory. At Cincinnati this year (1883), the water was five feet higher than ever before known. As early as the 12th of last February, the rise in the Ohio had utterly paralyzed business, and had deprived 20,000 working people of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport of the means of livelihood. Five square miles of Cincinnati were covered with water from one inch to twenty feet deep. Many lives were lost, and many millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed, and along the Upper Ohio hundreds of thousands of people suffered inconvenience or loss from the widespread river overflows. In the Kentucky bottoms, opposite Shawneetown, the water was three and a half feet higher than ever before known since the settlement of the country; while at Cairo the water of the year only exceeded that of last year by three and a half inches. There must have been other causes than cutting the trees or draining, for the floods of this year (1883), one peculiarity of them being that they were restricted to no particular locality, but seem to have been general, and to extend nearly over the whole world. The long-continued rains in the valley of the Ohio, that fell upon the frozen and ice-covered grounds, where not a drop was absorbed into the earth, and started the raging torrent at the fountain-heads, were the palpable, prime cause of the unusual waters. In Europe the rain-storm started that did so much damage here. It flooded the Theiss and Danube, the Rhine, in Germany, and the Rhone and all the rivers of France, and sent them, like the Ohio, booming out of their banks and doing widespread damage. The course of the storm across the Atlantic could be distinctly traced to its outburst in the region of the Upper Ohio and the lakes, and spreading rapidly all over our continent, until every section, often the most retired villages, far up in the mountains, and miles away from any lake or river, seemed scarcely safe. Indeed, one of the most awful calamities of the long list of disasters of this year was that which took place out in the open prairie near Braidwood, Ill., where the rain had piled up the waters three feet into a lake, which, breaking through a mine, drowned the unfortunate miners within. Every tributary of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was rising at the same time; the Allegheny, Monongahela, Licking, Kentucky and Cumberland were all at flood-tide; the Wabash was out of its bed, and carrying destruction on its course. The rivers pouring into the lakes were also raging; the Miami flooded a large portion of Toledo; the Cuya-

hoga has twice this year inundated Cleveland, and even the Atlantic slope tells the same sad story, and in the far West it is again repeated.

We have told of the inundation of Cairo in 1858. The damage to the property of the town, except the falling of the hotel wall (and that was evidently from the imperfect building of the foundation more than the water) did not amount to $1,000. There was not a house, excepting the merest shanties, that was materially injured. The largest sufferer, in a pecuniary way, was Bailey Harrell, whose stock of goods was injured to the extent of a few hundred dollars. The people of Cairo felt no suffering from actual want, and indeed they refused any outside aid when such assistance was tendered them. In one sense, the actual and material injury to the place was most insignificant and trifling; and yet, in another sense, by a singular chain of circumstances, it was almost an irreparable calamity to the interests of the city. In the most exaggerated way it was blown in the face of all the world, until men never after heard of Cairo except to shudder or shrug the shoulders, and either express the sentiment or believe it, that its very name meant floods, and drownings, and wreck and ruin. There is not a river-town from St. Louis or Pittsburgh to New Orleans but that has suffered from inundations incomparably worse than has Cairo, and yet their raging waters are hardly passed away when the people seem to forget it all, and their calamity is not again whispered until the next high water and its devastation.

We have shown how trifling and insignificant was the only overflow Cairo has ever had since she has been walled about by her levees. In contrast to this, look at the following description, by an eye-witness, of the Upper Ohio in last February:

"The proportions of the calamity that is upon the people of the Ohio Valley are hourly increasing. There are suffering, desolation and death in each inch of the awful rise of the river upon a stage of water absolutely without precedent, and the details of distress which called for sympathy in the floods of Europe, except as to loss of life, are largely repeated in this section to-day. * * * * For thirty miles, beginning with the upper suburb of Cincinnati, and ending with Lawrenceburg, Ind., twenty-five miles below, the damage, destitution and distress are unparalleled in American history. Below Lawrenceburg, and to Louisville [equally true if he had said to Cairo—Ed.] the situation is the same. Beginning with the upper suburb of Cincinnati, on the Ohio side, are Columbia, Pendleton, Fulton and then Cincinnati, Sedamsville, Riverside, Fernbank, Lawrenceburg, Aurora, Rising Sun, Patriot, Vevay and Madison. On the Kentucky side are the towns of Dayton, Bellevue and Newport, and Covington, opposite Cincinnati, Ludlow, Bromley, Petersburg, Hamilton, Warsaw, Ghent, Carrollton, Milton, Westport and Louisville. At Patriot and Vevay, the river is five or six miles wide, and at all these points it simply extends from the Ohio to the Kentucky hills, covering all the rich bottom lands. Its average width is from one to two miles—a sea of yellow waters. At all these points more or less damage is done. No statistics are available, but a cool guess would place the number of people either homeless or imprisoned, at not less than 50,000. There are 15,000 at Newport alone, and 5,000 in Lawrenceburg; at Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville, it is in many respects even worse.

"The east end, up in Fulton and Columbia, has eight feet of water flowing through the main street. Many houses have been

swept away, and many more are expected to follow. If the weather was not warm and pleasant, the suffering would be intense. The water is five miles wide from Columbia to the other shore of the Little Miami River, and all the houses on the bottom have disappeared, not even the roofs being visible. Western avenue, on the western side of the city, along Mill Creek Valley, has been declared unsafe, and travel on it is stopped. The American Oak & Leather Company's tannery, the largest in the world, was submerged at 1 o'clock this morning (February 15). Along Mill Creek Valley are most of the packing houses. One packer has 3,000,000 pounds of meat under water, and from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds of dry-salted meats are in the same condition. No one has dared to make an estimate of the total loss here (Cincinnati), but they will be millions."

Of Lawrenceburg, Ind., an official report, among other things, specifies: "There never was," so they report, "in all history of the floods in the Ohio Valley, a city, town or hamlet so completely at the mercy of the angry element as is Lawrenceburg. For three days, the citizens were almost without a morsel to eat. In the lower portion of the city, everything is destroyed, save the dwellings, and they, of course, must be badly damaged. Hundreds of the houses are from ten to fifty feet under water. The people, driven from their homes, fled to the public buildings. All they possessed is destroyed. We steamed alongside the court house, woolen mills, churches, furniture factories and public school buildings. All of the above-named buildings were crowded with people rescued from watery graves.

"In the large and more secure residences, families have been driven to the second and third stories. On the principal streets, the water ranges from seven to twenty-five feet deep. Few of the merchants saved any of their goods, and although precautions were taken, yet nearly all furniture is ruined. A great many houses in low lands have been swept away, and houses and contents are lost forever to the owners.

"The damage to factories cannot be estimated. In the city there are a great many furniture factories, all of which had on hand large stocks of lumber; in many cases this has all been swept away.

"The machinery in some, if not all. the factories and mills, has been badly damaged, and mostly ruined. The county records have all been saved, they having been carried to the top stories of the court house. The rich and the poor are upon a common level, and indiscriminately huddled together. In one part of the court house, death was claiming its victims, while in another new lives were being ushered into the world. * * * * The reports of the condition of the people have not been exaggerated. In fact, the half has not been told. The entire city, with a population of some 5,000, are in want, and are at the mercy of the public. Distress extends from one end of the city to the other. The town has been without communication with the outside world for days, except by boats, and no regular packets are running. The telegraph offices are flooded, and the wires are down. The telephone office is in several feet of water. In short, there is not a dry square foot of ground in the place.

"The situation of the citizens of Lawrenceburg, imprisoned in the court house, is constantly growing more dangerous. Added to the irregularity of the food supply, and the crowded quarters, is the possibility that the court house may collapse, from the un-

dermining of its foundation by the flood of waters. Should that occur, the loss of life certainly will be great."

We forbear to extend these sad and harrowing details, nor have we given the worst side of the picture, as drawn by correspondents who visited the different towns along the Ohio River.

While this terrible page of history was being written of every river town above this point, Cairo was peacefully and securely pursuing her avocations; her railroads making their regular trips; not a wheel in any of her factories impeded for even a moment.

The ordinary business of the day was transacted in confidence and safety. No one was alarmed even in Cairo, except the negroes and a few nervous and timid "tenderfoots," who, when they would go upon the levee and look out upon the broadest expanse of waters they had ever seen, would quake, for fear Cairo's great levees would give way, and no Noah's ark was at hand to take them in. While Cairo was the one dry spot, the city of refuge to which came the sufferers from above and from below, the following appeal to the world's charity was being issued from nearly every town from here to Pittsburgh:

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., via Evansville, Feb. 24.
To Marshall Field & Co., Chicago:

Our people are overwhelmed with the most appalling misfortune ever visited upon any locality. The Ohio River is five feet higher than ever known, and still rising. Our wealth has gone down with the angry waves. Hundreds are destitute, penniless and suffering. We must have help. The river is from three to thirty-five miles wide, and carrying utter destruction before it. The loss in this immediate vicinity will reach $250,000 at least. We appeal to the charitable for assistance in this time of need. We have been under water for nearly three weeks, and it will take four weeks for it to subside.

(Signed) SWOFFORD BROS.,
ALLEN & HARRINGTON,
M. M. POOL,
THOMAS S. RIDGEWAY,
I. M. MILLSPAUGH, Mayor.

The very next day, February 25, Cairo sent out the following: "The river was fifty-two feet one inch at 6 P. M., and on a stand. Our levees are holding out splendidly, and no fears of trouble from that source are expected."

While Cairo deeply deplored the calamities to her sister towns, and was ready and did lend a generous and helping hand to the sufferers, yet why should she not rejoice in that prudent care and forethought that placed these strong battling walls around her, that defied the angry waters, and unshaken, stood guard over the peaceful slumbers, the lives and the property of her people?

The oft-repeated question, can levees be built that will secure your town against any water? has been most triumphantly answered, both in the year 1882 and 1883. It is no longer a theory nor a guess, but a demonstration, as plain and strong as Holy Writ.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PRESS—ITS POWER AS THE GREAT CIVILIZER OF THE AGE—CAIRO'S FIRST EDITORIAL VENTURES—BIRTH AND DEATH OF NEWSPAPERS INNUMERABLE—THE BOHEMIANS—WHO THEY WERE AND WHAT THEY DID—"BULL RUN" RUSSELL—HARRELL, WILLETT, FAXON AND OTHERS—SOME OF THE "INTELLIGENT COMPOSITORS"—QUANTUM SUFFICIT.

"A history which takes no account of what was said by the Press in memorable emergencies befits an earlier age than ours."—*Horace Greeley.*

IN the order of making settlements in the Mississippi Valley, it was the hunter and the trapper, the trader and the merchant, the hamlet, village or the mushroom city, and then the newspaper. Here it waited not, like of old, for that ripened civilization that was supposed to come of the centuries, that left people hungry, if not perishing, for that rich, juicy and nutritious mental pabulum that the editor was always supposed to furnish.

The Press is the Third Estate in this country—it has been called the palladium of American liberties. One thing is quite certain, that the wisest and best thing our forefathers did was to establish a "free press," nominally, if not actually. True, it is absolutely free so far as the Government is concerned, but sometimes it is not so free from military dictation or from mob rule, and a few instances have occurred, in the history of the country, where there has been a foolish, violent and fanatical public sentiment, grossly wrong in all its parts, that has crushed out the truth, and actually suppressed the only true friend the people had—the local press. But in return, the press can say it has committed outrages upon the public quite as often or oftener than have wrongs been perpetrated against it. The averages, say, are even; then if two wrongs can make a right, a reasonable justice has been done, and the great palladium remains, and the Government did wisely foresee the eventual wants of mankind in this respect. And under the benign rays of their wisdom, the American people enjoy a free press, and this means free speech, free schools, free religion, and, supremest, and best of all, free thought; for here is where the world has suffered most, because as a man's thoughts are the highest part of him—that which makes him the superior to the ox that grazes upon the hill—it is here that he can suffer infinitely the most; where wrongs may be inflicted that are ineffaceable, incurable and shocking. For it was thought, and nothing else but thought, that has produced the present civilization and all its joys and pleasures—all that marks the difference in us and those miserable creatures who once were here, owning and possessing all this grand country, and whose mode and manner of life may all be drawn from the simple fact that they would bury the live wife in the same grave with the dead husband. This is a historic fact, although it occurred among a prehistoric people. They had no free speech, free press or free thought. They may have had a strong government, a government of iron and lead, and they may have worshiped that government as dutiful children worship a cruel father, but they have never had a free thought, except one of the basest kind, but the fact remains that they were a despicable people, because they had none of that civilization that eventuates in a free press.

It was the great invention of movable types that has made the present greatness of the press possible. "The types are," remarked one of the greatest men the world has produced, "as ships which pass through the vast seas of time, and make ages to participate of the wisdom, illuminations and inventions, the one of the other; for the image of men's wits remain in books, exempted from the wrongs of time, and capable of perpetual renovation, neither are they fitly to be called images, because they generate still and cast their seeds in the minds of others, provoking and causing infinite action and opinions in succeeding ages. We see, then, how far the monuments of wit and learning are more durable than the monuments of power or of the hands. For have not the verses of Homer continued twenty-five hundred years or more, without the loss of a syllable or letter? during which time, infinite palaces, temples, castles, cities, have decayed or been demolished. That whereunto man's nature doth most aspire, which is immortality or continuance; for to this tendeth generation, and raising of houses and families; to this buildings, foundations and monuments; to this tendeth the desire of memory, fame and celebration, and in effect the strength of all other human desires." The types do infinitely more than this; they are men's highest source of unalloyed enjoyment in this world. They may be made to contribute more to his real pleasures than anything else. While they are the most enduring thing of life, the joy and pleasures they bring, which they give for the asking, they give food and pleasure to the mind. For in life what pleasure equals that of the acquisition of new truths? This is not only the greatest pleasure to the healthy mind, but it is the most enduring. It is the perennial fountain of knowledge, where the thirsty mind may drink deeply, drink draughts of which all the nectar the gods ever quaffed are but puddle water. And it is not alone to the mind thirsting for the deep draughts of knowledge that its blessings are confined, but it gives equally to all—the thinker, the worker, the idle, the dissolute, the rich, the poor, the king and the outcast, aye, even the wretched leper to whom the work of the types are all in this world that can save him from a living tomb. It is the philosopher's touch-stone, the Aladdin's lamp, the genial ray of sunshine that penetrates all dungeons, that will go and abide forever wherever human life can exist.

In the dingy printing office is the epitome of the world of action and of thought—the best school in Christendom—the best church. Here is where divine genius perches and pauses, and plumes its wings for those lofty flights that attract and awe all mankind and in all ages—here are kindled and fanned to a flame the fires of genius that sometimes blaze and dazzle like the central sun, and that generate and renew the rich fruitage of benign civilization. The press is the drudge and pack-horse — the crowned king of all mankind. The gentle click of its types is heard around all the world; they go sounding down the tide of time, bearing upon their gentle waves the destinies of civilization, and the immortal smiles of the pale children of thought, as they troop across the fair face of the earth in their entrances and exits from the unknown to the unknown, scattering here and there immortal blessings, that the dull blind types have patiently gathered, to place them where they will live forever. It is the earth's symphony which endures, which transcends that of the "morning when the stars sang together," and when its chords are swept by the fingers of the immortals, it is the echo of those anthems that float up forever to the throne of God. Of all that man can have in this world, it is the one blessing, whose rose need have no thorn, whose sweet need have no bitter. It is freighted with man's good, his happiness and the divine blessings of civilization. By means of the press, the lowliest cabin equals

the lordliest palace in the right and authority to bid enter its portals, and be seated in the family circle, the sweet singer of Scotland—the delightfully immortal Burns — who died at thirty-seven, and over whose grave his mistaken, foolish countrymen were relieved of the poor outcast and sot; they thought they were burying an outcast, when the clods that covered his poor body hid the warm sunlight of Scotland. Or bid the crowned monarch of mankind come in, and with wife, children and friends tarry until bed-time, and tell the real story of Hamlet; or Lord Macaulay will lay aside titles and dignity, and with the poor cotter's family hold familiar discourse in those rich resounding sentences that flow on forever like a great and rapid river; or Charles Lamb, whose heart was saddest, whose wit was sweetest, whose life was a mingling of smiles and tears, and let him tell the children and the grandsires the story of the invention of the roast pig; or Johnson, his boorishness and roughness all gone now, in trenchant sentences pour out his jeweled thoughts to eager ears; or bid Pope tell something of the story of man's inhumanity to man; or poor, poor delightful Poe, with his bird of evil omen, croaking, croaking, "nevermore!" Or Dickins, George Elliott, Bunyan or Voltaire, or any of the thousands of others, when all may be fed to fullness.

Thanks, then, a million times thanks, to our dear old Revolutionary sires for giving us the great boon of a free press. If our Government endures, and the people continue free, here will be much of the reason thereof, for, mark you, freedom, though once never so well established, will not maintain and prepetuate itself, because by the laws of heredity that lurks in every man, more or less, the latent customs or habits or mental convictions of a barbarous ancestry leave the seeds of monarchy and despotism. True, the Americans have this (speaking in reference to a democratic form of government) less than any other people in the world; they are farther removed from an ancestry that worshiped under kingly rulers — an ancestry that perhaps honestly worshiped an autocrat and that would have almost let out its own blood, had they known they would produce a posterity that would cease to worship at the same shrine, or even emigrate to some foreign country, and learn to detest and hate all imperial pretensions. Hence, we say, the American people have this tendency to return to monarchy less than any other people in the world, and yet even here it is as true now as when uttered, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The press, therefore, is essential to the perpetuation of free institutions in America.

That the press can do no wrong, it is not our intention in the remotest way to assert. So great an institution, so varied its interests, so numerous its controllers and its guides, that it would be a foolish man indeed who would even hope that it ever would become infallible. A wise people, therefore, will jealously watch it, while it is standing upon the watch-tower, hunting for the ambitious usurper to catch and slay him. This is the very genius of free institutions—vigilance and untiring watchfulness upon the part of all.

But it is of the coming of the press, the printers, the editors, the writers, publishers, and others brought here in connection with the press, even including that strange creature, who always accompanies those pious and very moral gentleman, the "devil," that it is our purpose to immediately speak. They were altogether a remarkable set, who published remarkable papers, and some still more remarkable articles. They, as has always been the case everywhere, had their differences, their quarrels even, but be it said to their credit, no matter from what cause it came, the disputes never resulted in anything more serious than a few bitter paragraphs, and then their injured

honor was appeased, and the *entente cordiale* once more prevailed. Here the whole thing was like the rise and fall of the Roman empire, except there was more of them. Cairo reached the astounding population of 2,000 souls before an attempt was made to start a paper here—something that could not possibly happen now, as probably 300 is the extreme limit that the lynx-eyed printer of this age will allow to gather together without starting at least one paper, and often two. In the year 1841, just when Cairo was in the zenith of her first term of greatness and just before she fell from that height and past to her first nadir, that one McNeer came here and brought a small press and started a paper. It was in the first flush times of Cairo, when Holbrook was the master and autocrat of all, when his company were spending money by the millions, and were building everything and doing everything. McNeer was a stranger to affairs, and showed his utter want of judgment by not asking Holbrook if he might come. Indeed, worse than this, when he started his paper he had the audacity to criticize that great ruler, and he soon acknowledged his error by leaving town and taking his paper with him. The unholy monster monopoly had crushed him, and no other daring adventurer followed, for the simple reason that in a few months the dynasty, the town, and everything pretty much about it had gone much worse bursted and crushed than had poor McNeer.

In June, 1848, Add Saunders established the Cairo *Delta*, neutral in politics, and although Cairo had only 142 souls, yet the breezy newness of such a thing soon gave him a circulation of 800 copies. But whether because he saw the storm coming or from what cause we do not know, he closed the concern in October, 1849, left Cairo, went to Evansville, and consolidated with the Evansville *Journal*.

And then another interregnum occurred in the newspaper world of Cairo. This continued until April 10, 1851, when Frank Rawlings, of Emporium, or Mound City, started the Cairo *Sun* here. It was full of good enough Democracy, but was supposed to be really in the interests of the Emporium City Company, if not actually started by it. This was a company started at Mound City for the purpose of breaking down Cairo and building the great city at that point. It was this perhaps as much as anything else that caused the paper to die of starvation just one year to a day from the time of its starting. There are now pretty strong evidences that this was the true fact in the case, as, within the year of the paper's publication, Gen. Rawlings, the father of Frank, had come to Cairo, and in the name of some tax-titles or Sheriff's deeds or a combination of these and even other things, had tried to capture the entire town of Cairo, or a larger portion of it. An old settler here still remembers seeing the old General in solemn state carefully ride around the city, taking possession of his demesne. If there were other instances at all similar to this it makes it plausible that the good people of Cairo feared that "my son Frank" was really little else than a well-got-up spy.

Just here it should be noted that it was a singular fact that the Cairo & City Canal Company, or perhaps better to say Holbrook, in all his vast schemes of grabbing after railroads, canals, wild cat banks and the greatest commercial city in the world and untold millions of hard dollars from Europe, and what little else the balance of mankind had, should never have thought to start a paper in his own private interest. Was this the fatal spot in the heel where he was at last wounded unto death? A personal organ in those days probably had not been tried, but this is precisely the reason it ought to have suggested itself to Holbrook.

Cairo Times.—After another reign of silence from the news world, Len G. Faxon and W. A. Hacker started the Cairo *Times*. Hacker was

the heavy editor, while Faxon, with a dreadful long-pointed sharp stick, stirred up the animals. The paper was a weekly, and of the old bourbon barefooted Democracy—the kind that would have cried out to its million readers, at the outbreak of the war (it never had 300, you know) to maintain an armed neutrality and save the nation from bloodshed and war. Hacker had good talents, but he was not a journalist; he did not seek to be one. He was a politician and a lawyer, and he soon retired from the newspaper to his favorite pursuits. On the other hand, journalism was as natural to Faxon as water is to a duck, and there was but one thing that ever prevented him gaining the highest eminence in his profession, and that may best be designated as general instability. "He was a fellow of infinite jest," and a sharp and vigorous pen, but as to using it he preferred to be with the boys. He made no professions to profundity of writing, but he was always sparkling and readable. He did not remain a very long time in Cairo, but perhaps as long as he has remained anywhere since he became a Bohemian, and after leaving here he has drifted about the world and finally is now in Paducah, Ky., where he went in his regular trade, and after making himself the master bantam of that town, we believe he dropped his faber and is now seeking other and more promising schemes. But it is not worth while to bid him adieu yet from the profession, for almost any moment you may hear of him breaking out afresh in some new, strange and most unexpected journalistic way. But we have not concluded our account of Faxon in Cairo yet, which we will now proceed to do. He severed his connection with the *Times* early in the year 1855, being with the paper a little less than one year, and Ed Willett, the poet, journalist and erratic young man, took his place. And it was then Hacker & Willett who were steering the *Times* along the troubled waters of the journalistic sea. They continued the publication until the following November, when the paper was merged with the *Delta*, and Hacker, so far as we know, retired forever from the vexations, the trials, the strains and glories of the editorial life. And as we will say no more of Hacker in this department, we will dismiss the subject of his ability, style and excellence as a writer by quoting the remark of "Mose" Harrell, in a published account of the press of Cairo in 1864. In speaking of this very paper that we have just followed to its grave, he says: "This hebdomadal was Democratic in politics, every number betraying the impress of the engaging ponderosity of Hacker's pen," etc.—the "engaging ponderosity" is rather neat, but of Mr. Hacker in his real place in life, we will have occasion to speak at more length when we come to the chapter on the bench and bar.

Cairo Delta.—On the 4th of July, 1855, Faxon started this paper. It had but little politics in it, but it wielded a free lance for every comer, and poked and prodded and put on a long-tailed coat and would tread majestically around dragging this behind and begging some man to tread on it. It had only a short existence of four months, when Faxon, discovering what he lacked in Willett, and Willett discovering certain essential qualities himself in Faxon, they wooed and wedded and joined their two papers together, and this happy union resulted in the

Times and Delta.—And so another paper was launched upon the journalistic sea, the first issue of which was in November, 1855. It flourished finely under its dual title, because it combined the materials of an almost certain success in its publishers. The publication continued until 1859.

Cairo Egyptian.—Established in 1856, by Bond & McGinnis. This was Ben Bond, the youngest son of the first Governor of Illinois, who was one of the earliest men to see here in Cairo great future possibilities. His faith in

the place perhaps induced Ben to come here and try the wheel of fortune in what turned out to be a rash venture. The paper was of course an uncompromising Democrat in politics. It could hardly have been anything else with the name of any one of the numerous Bond boys to it. The paper soon passed to the control of S. S. Brooks, and its name changed to the

Cairo Gazette, and its publication continued under this rather brilliant newspaper man for nearly two years. Brooks, when he closed out his paper interest here, went to Quincy, Ill., where he established the *Herald*, in which he made an extensive reputation, which reputation, our recollection is, was something after the style of G. D. Prentice, that is, in Prentice's double meaning paragraphs. In 1858, Brooks sold out to John A. Hull and James Hull, and they continued the publication until the month of August, 1859, when it was purchased by M. B. Harrell, who published the paper until the spring of 1864, when he sold it out to the Cairo News Company, a Republican concern, organized chiefly by the efforts of John H. Barton.

Cairo Journal—A German paper, the first of the kind attempted here, was issued in 1858. A weekly paper and the few Germans there were here to patronize it valued it quite highly, yet it lingered in a state of great, destitution and died after a few months.

Cairo Zeitung.—Its name tells its nativity. This was a semi-weekly paper, issued from the office of the *Gazette* in 1859. It was an ambitious little Dutchman, as is evidenced by the fact that it started in as semi-weekly. It fairly "donnered de wedder" the first few weeks of its existence, but it was all to no purpose, it sickened and died, aged four months, and its happy shade is now in the krout business in the happy hunting grounds set apart for dead Cairo papers.

Egyptian Obelisk.—In 1861, William Hunter and a few other infatuated souls, concluded Cairo was ripe to be Christianized by a great daily Republican paper, to let in some light upon Egyptian darkness. As this was a free country—all except Cairo, which was intensely Democratic—no one interfered with their gigantic project, and upon a fixed hour it was launched upon an astounded world. Its rugged course of life lasted through just two issues, when its little slippers were put away, with the consoling remark, "whom the gods love die young."

Cairo Daily News—A Republican paper, established in 1863, by a joint-stock company, the head of which company, the writer's recollection is, was John W. Trover. This was quite a pretentious, and in many respects, a paper that was a credit to Cairo. It was probably the first paper in the town that ever took the Associated Press dispatches. It had a general and local editor, and published considerable river and financial news. But its specialty was the army and navy and "loyalty," with a strong penchant for watching the traitors, or which was then the same thing, the Democrats. It piped its own loyalty, and the arrant treason of every one who differed from it. Its first editor was Dan Munn, known far and wide as a brother of Ben's. Dan was an offshoot of the remarkable establishment that flourished here as a part of the great war times, known as the house of Munn, Pope & Munn. To Dan's credit be it said he never was a journalist. His forte lay in other directions, and in a very short time he retired and was succeeded as editor by John A. Hull, whose industry soon showed that there was a marked change in the department. Hull never was brilliant, because he did not have much faith in that kind of editing, and to this day we believe that if anything could have made the *News* a success, it was the steady-going, even-tempered mode of editing pursued by Mr. Hull.

Before the paper was a year old, it became apparent that Trover was rapidly tiring of footing the deficiency bills, and the *News* company notified the boys in the office, or at least action to that effect was had, and the usual process of rats deserting the ship was again enacted in the world's history.

At one time Birney Marshall and James O. Durff ran it until the first week's bill for the Associated Press dispatches came in, when they declared the great house temporarily closed. Still others were induced to put in enough money, and when it had good luck it would run a week, and then again twenty-four hours would wind it up. But finally, in 1865, at a little over the age of two years, and filled with more changes and vicissitudes than any similar thing that ever existed, it breathed its last. It had been dead so long before it acknowledged it that it is doubtful if it ever had any funeral. Marshall and Durff both died a few years ago in Memphis.

Cairo Democrat—By Thomas Lewis, a daily and weekly Democratic paper. The office was removed from Springfield, Ill., to this place, and the publication of a nine-column daily paper commenced on the 3d day of August, 1863.

This was about the first effort to establish a real metropolitan daily paper, giving all, even the great amount of war news then prevalent in the country. It was brought here at great expense, run with a full force of editors, reporters and printers, and was published under great disadvantages. Cairo was literally a fort of the Union Army, the town full of soldiers and under martial law; provost guards were the police of the town, and a military man was not only Mayor and Governor, but supreme autocrat, whose will was law even unto death, and there were only a few of them who doubted his own ability, not only to discharge his military office, but to edit at least all the Democratic papers published within the United States. The result was there was sometimes that kind of meddling that was exceedingly unpleasant to publishers. Orders would come sometimes daily, either from the Provost Marshal's office, or from headquarters, giving directions how to run the paper, what to publish and what not to publish. Practically, you were paying the heavy expenses of a printing office, and some one else was editing it—such editing as it was. At times an order would come —a standing order, mark you—to submit all matter intended for the paper to inspection, before it could be printed.

The writer hereof remembers an amusing incident of those strange times. He had written and published a short, silly story about a man who kept a pea-nut stand on the street, and how he first "knocked down" the profits, and finally the capital and clandestinely closed his establishment and crawled under the sidewalk, just beneath where his store had been, and left his creditors to whistle. Then went on with a lot of stuff about how all the first detectives in the world were put upon the fugitive's tracks, chartering steamers, railroads, telegraphs, etc., and how they peered around and peeked into the North pole in the pursuit, and how he lay snoring under the sidewalk all the time.

It is hard to imagine anything more silly to be put into print, but there may have been some excuse at that day, from the fact that some man had just defaulted in New York for a large amount, and supposing he would flee to the uttermost parts of the earth the detectives acted accordingly. Whereas, in fact, he only moved to a new boarding house, and rested there content. It seems he could not be found because he had not fled.

For this the writer was jerked up and asked to explain it all. He frankly confessed that it was wholly meaningless—confessed upon his sacred honor it was not a cipher dispatch to the Southern Confederacy, and was ready to swear with up-lifted hand, that he thought if



Jeff Davis ever was compelled to read it, or by any chance should read it, that it would kill him in five minutes.

This happy explanation closed the doors of the threatening bastile, with the happy victim on the outside and not inside.

We cannot here enumerate all the annoyances that it was possible to and that actually were thrown in the way of the publication of the *Democrat*, but they were many, vexatious and sorely trying. But just here we wish distinctly to remark that it was not a universal practice with the military to act such silly roles. The commanding officer was often changed, and it may be said, on behalf of the majority of them, that they were intelligent and clever gentlemen, and from all such there was no more annoyance than from any private gentleman. Indeed many of them were of that cultured and agreeable kind that all the society people of Cairo much enjoyed their stay among them. But when the meddlers did come, their folly was only the more illy borne by the contrast that the others made.

Mr. Lewis is entitled to all the credit that can come of persistence in the face of such obstacles as we have named. Of course, there were many others, but so there are under any circumstances in starting an enterprise of this kind.

The paper had a warm support throughout all Southern Illinois, and a partial support from both Kentucky and Missouri, but in these two last-mentioned places there were so few mail facilities, and there were guerrillas frequently in those localities, that the circulation of the paper was in that direction infinitesimal. Without giving figures, it is probably a fact that the daily and weekly *Democrat*, within a year of the commencement of publication, had, combined, the largest circulation of any paper published in Cairo.

The first editor was H. C. Bradsby, assisted in the local department by C. C. Phillipps, and John W. McKee. Mr. Bradsby continued in his position about one year, and having accepted a position of correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* and afterward the Chicago *Times*, retired, and was succeeded by J. Birney Marshall, of Kentucky. Mr. Marshall continued for some months as editor, and, retiring, was succeeded by Joel G. Morgan, who came here for that purpose, from Jonesboro, Ill., and after a short time Mr. Morgan retired and was replaced by John H. Oberly.

The paper lived along until 1878, when it passed into the hands of a joint-stock company and joined and consolidated with the Cairo *Times*. The new concern retained the name of Cairo *Democrat*, H. L. Goodall, General Superintendent, and John H. Oberly, editor.

It was the hope of its friends that this arrangement would relieve both papers of all embarrassments and make one strong, self-sustaining paper. It was ably and expensively operated under the new arrangement, and certainly a common, strong effort was made to make a paper that would draw to itself a good support. But after the first month, its very existence was precarious, and after fifteen months of heroic struggles it was sold by the Sheriff, and John H. Oberly became the purchaser, and thus ended the long struggle for existence by a daily paper in Cairo, the longest made by any of the hosts that have come, flourished their brief hour and expired.

The War Eagle—Was a soldier's paper published at Columbus, Ky., by H. L. Goodall, who moved the entire concern to Cairo in 1864, and made a vigorous, spicy little Republican paper of it. It was so successful and was attracting so wide an influence, that parties here induced Mr. Goodall to enlarge his sphere of action, which he did by purchasing a fine outfit for a large office, moving into new and spacious quarters (from the Eagle's roost in the barracks). And the enlarged new paper was the

Cairo Times—A daily Republican paper, commenced in the latter part of 1866. The *Eagle* was a little unpretentious weekly, but the *Phoenix* that rose from its ashes, was a large, handsome, well-constructed daily. The paper was well patronized, but we very much doubt if Mr. Goodall ever saw the day, after the first six months, that he was glad of the change. The *Times* had none of the *Eagle's* scream. Maj. Caffrey was its general editor—a man of considerable ability, a strong Republican and good fellow. He remained with Mr. Goodall until politics had ceased to be a feature, when he sought other pastures. At latest accounts he was in Kansas City, Kan., publishing a weekly Republican paper.

The Union—A Republican weekly, started in 1866, by H. L. Goodall, as a side-show, perhaps, to his great and flourishing daily. The editor of this inoffensive political organ was Mr. Hutchinson. It was soon sold to J. H. Barton and its publication discontinued.

The Sunday Leader—A literary paper, started in 1866, by Ed S. Trover, issued every Sunday morning. There were many marks of real merit about this periodical. The sole writer for it was its editor, but he was well known in the city from his position of local on the *News*, where he had made his mark as a promising boy.

City Item—A little five-column weekly local paper, was started into existence in the early part of 1866, by Bradsby & Field (Bourne). It was independent in politics and pretty much everything else. It was only intended to circulate in Cairo.

This paper was the suggestion of John Field, who had for a long time been foreman in the *Democrat* office, and, leaving that place, he went to Bradsby with his scheme; that he would do all the work, Bradsby to do the writing; to rent a case in one of the printing offices and hire the press work done. It was to be all original matter, set solid, and to contain no "ad" more than ten lines long, and no display advertisements. It was no serious effort at a paper, and by common consent, the whole community looked upon it as a joke, and that really was about all there was of it, and it was perhaps lucky for the criminal that this was so. It lived something over a year and then quit.

Olive Branch—By Mrs. Mary Hutchinson, a family paper, with an olive wreath about its brow. It lived about one year. It commenced and died in 1867.

Cairo Times.—Revived in 1868, by H. L. Goodall. A strong daily and weekly Republican paper. Its regular publication continued until the early part of 1871, when Mr. Goodall evidently tired of the newspaper business in Cairo, wound up his concern, sold out all Cairo interests and went to Chicago.

Cairo Daily Bulletin—A Democratic paper started by John H. Oberly, in November, 1868. J. H. Oberly, chief editor, M. B. Harrell, associate. The paper started under most favorable and promising circumstances, but just as its promise seemed fairest, the office and contents burned to the ground, and to add to its calamities there was no insurance on the concern. This fire occurred in December, 1868, when the establishment was only a little more than a month old. An entire new outfit was immediately procured and the publication resumed, and is to this day still a daily morning paper.

The reader can hardly imagine what a joy and relief it is to at last come to one in the long line that is alive, prosperous and happy. The long preceding list is so much like a calling the roll of the dead, that the change from the funeral to the festival is inexpressibly pleasant.

Mr. Oberly and Harrell continued to push the paper successfully for some years. Its job department had grown to large proportions and eventually promised to support well the

newspaper part of the establishment, but in 1878, matters began to grow perplexed and embarrassments began to beset the institution. Among other calamities, the yellow fever had visited the town and all business was prostrate.

About this time the arrangements were made to lease the office to Mr. Burnett, the present proprietor. This took effect July, 1878, and it is probable the absolute stoppage of the paper was thus avoided. Mr. Burnett continued as lessee until January 1, 1881, when by purchase he became the absolute and sole owner, in which position he has not only been able to make the paper self-sustaining, but has so carefully attended to matters that it is rapidly becoming a first-class paying property.

Mr. Burnett has worked his way from "in charge of the circulation," in March, 1868, to that of sole owner and proprietor. For two years he was book-keeper, and was then made general manager. This position he held until 1867, when he left the office and took employment in the Illinois Central Railroad office, in this city, where he remained about eighteen months. He then returned to the office of the *Bulletin* as lessee. The first year's earnings of the institution were slightly in excess of expenses, even after deducting considerable necessary additional materials; the second year was not so good, but by this time Mr. Burnett had so systematized matters that it has been easy sailing in placid waters since. It is located on the levee in the proprietor's own building, and the constant additions and improvements being added will soon make it one of the leading solid institutions of the kind in the country.

The first few years after Mr. Burnett took control of the *Bulletin*, it was edited by M. B. Harrell, and, when the latter went to Chicago, the editorial work was done by Mr. Ernst Theilecke, who was connected with the office for a long time. Mr. Theilecke is now in Lockhaven, Penn., and occupying much the same position there that he did here.

The present local and assistant writer upon the *Bulletin* is Mr. E. W. Theilecke, who has occupied his present place the last two years. He is quite a young man, who gives every evidence of usefulness and ability.

In as few words as we could possibly make it, this is history of one of the very few successful papers of the many started in Cairo. It leaves this as a demonstration and conclusion: When the papers of Cairo eventually come into exactly the right hands, they then, and then only, become permanent and valuable institutions.

Cairo Sun—A weekly Republican paper, started by D. L. Davis in 1869. After running it a few months as a weekly, it took the form of a daily paper, and in this shape in a short time was sold by Mr. Davis to the Joy Bros., who continued the publication until January 1, 1881, when, for some reason best known to the publishers, they voluntarily killed off the *Sun* and started a new paper, the *News*, which worked along in fair weather and in foul just one year, and ceased to exist January 1, 1882.

Radical Republican—Its name indicates its political proclivities, was issued for a short time from the *Sun* office. Its publisher was Louis L. Davis. It never had much vitality, and perished in 1880.

The Three States—Colored; politics unknown. Died February, 1883.

Gazette—Colored; W. T. Scott, proprietor and publisher. A weekly paper that is one of the few that has not ceased to exist.

The Camp Register—A daily sheet for soldiers mostly. Was published during May, June and July, 1861.

The Daily Dramatic News—Was published by H. L. Goodall during the winter of 1864–65 in the interests of Crump & Co., the builders and first proprietors of the Cairo Athenæum.

Cairo Paper—A vigorous and able Demo-

cratic paper, established by M. B. Harrell in 1871. Not liking the name, he changed it in a short time to Cairo *Gazette*, and thus returned to his first love in the Cairo papers. In this style the publication was continued until 1876, when it was sold by the proprietor and moved to Clinton, Ky.

Cairo Daily Argus—Independent daily paper, by H. F. Potter, publisher, and Walt F. McKee, editor. Was first issued in its present form November 15, 1878. Seventeen years ago, Mr. Potter took possession as owner and publisher of the Mound City *Journal*, which he has conducted from that day to this successfully. Eight years ago, deeming his old fields of operations somewhat circumscribed, and looking about for an opportunity to enlarge them, he conceived the happy idea of a combination of Cairo and Mound City interests, and so he issued the *Cairo Argus and Mound City Journal*, the work being done at the commencement in the Mound City office, with a local agent and office in Cairo, but no printing material in Cairo. In one year after starting this enterprise he moved his office to Cairo, and continued the publication, simply reversing the local office and the printing office as to their places. After the office was in Cairo a few months, the title of the paper was changed into the *Argus-Journal*, and was still issued at Cairo and Mound City weekly. Then, as above stated, in 1878, November 15, he issued directly the Cairo *Daily Argus*, and still continues to publish the Mound City *Journal*, which, upon the appearance of the *Daily Argus*, resumed its old name, and, certainly, a very high compliment to Mr. Potter's foresight, the *Journal*, through all its marrying and journeyings, retains every one of its old Pulaski County friends, and at the same time had so managed its Cairo patrons to the weekly paper that when the daily was started it already had its subscription list made up. Mr. Potter's past experience, his good, strong judgment, his energy and faithfulness to his business, and his known integrity, deserve an ever-increasing success in his venture into a field where so many, so bright and so worthy have heretofore nearly one and all completely failed. He well understood all these failures before he looked toward Cairo as a field of operations. He had known Cairo as well daily for the past twenty years as though he had been a citizen during all that time. He knew, personally, all of these men, and had watched their wrecking, and, doubtless, it is well for him he had the benefit of others' sad experience, as it enabled him to lay his plans the better, and the caution he has displayed when he was eight long years in reaching the point of having a daily paper in Cairo shows a species of method, determination, sound judgment and persistence of purpose that is certainly a sufficient guarantee to the people of Cairo that they need not hesitate a moment in giving his concern their fullest confidence. We mean by all this that they need not fear to trust the man or his business, and they need not be influenced by the many failures in the lives of paper publications they have seen, and, therefore, class the *Daily Argus* as being only another one that, in a short time, is to follow in the already beaten track of the many.

His selection of an assistant and editor has been equally fortunate with his other movements in the establishment upon a permanent basis of his paper. We refer, of course, to Walt F. McKee, than whom no more reliable man lives. He has resided in Cairo since boyhood, and during nearly all that time has occupied responsible and confidential positions for organizations and institutions, which are known to give trust only to the most trustworthy. Mr. McKee entered the office of the *Argus* with but a limited knowledge of the business, but as his employer foresaw he would learn, and he has learned until to-day he is quite as well informed of the duties of his position as are those who consider themselves

the par excellence leaders and teachers in this most trying and arduous profession.

We gladly dismiss this long column of dismal failures, consisting of over thirty papers, only three of which are now living to gladden the eyes of their friends. But should we drop the subject and pass to other themes, and say no more than we have said of the men who were the actors and doers in this curious newspaporial world, the list would be but a skeleton, and not a pleasant one at that.

The Bohemians.—We confess we can find no other word under which we can group the authors, correspondents, editors, reporters and contributors, who were of and at one time a part of Cairo, so well as the one we have adopted. Could we group these as one fair picture and show the people who it is that has come and gone, attracted to Cairo, some of them, in the hunt of permanent homes and business, others brought here as war correspondents at the time when Cairo was the great central news point in the United States, others here permanently as the representatives of many, in fact, nearly all the great leading daily papers of the country. We say, had we the pen and the necessary facts to make this grouping, the people would rise from the perusal amazed if not delighted. But the knowledge of these men by the writer of these lines is imperfect, as some of them he never knew, and many others, whom he vividly remembers the faces and their peculiar cast of mind, their names have passed out of mind.

The first man nearly in point of time, certainly in point of fame, who visited Cairo "to write," was Charles Dickens. He was here in 1842. He took his notes, went home and wrote Martin Chuzzlewit. So far as his attempt to describe Cairo itself is concerned it is like everything else Dickens wrote—fiction. But there are some things he said he saw here that can hardly be in his usual strain of extravagance. For instance, any old settler can tell you that the first crash in Cairo had come before Dickens' visit and that like a stricken city the decimation of people from 2,000 to less than fifty had come like a cyclone from a cloudless sky. The historian, too, has no hesitation in telling you that the few left could not occupy the houses, and that when the canal company failed they were left with almost nothing to do. Still there is scarcely a doubt that no matter how bad Dickens found matters, his pen would have been palsied if he had not "lied just a little." The writer has not seen the work in which he tells how Mark Tapley visited Cairo and had the ague, and how he and his companion were visited by the leading politician and stump speakers of Southern Illinois; how the stump speaker talked in the "Home-in-the-Settin'-Sun" style, and then spit over the prostrate Martin, at a crack in the floor ten feet away and hit the crack, and assured him he might lie easy on his blanket, as he would not spit on him, etc., etc. When we read all this rather coarse kind of stuff as a boy, we thought it rather smart and funny. Mark and his friend, it seems, came to Cairo in order to have the chills—all the way from England. A long distance to come for what they could have procured a much stronger article of thousands of miles nearer home. But they were here for that purpose, says the veracious author, and while here they described the kind of acquaintances they associated with and formed. Now any Cairoite can to-day go to London and find, if his tastes so run, an infinitely worse crowd, more vile, more squalid, dirtier, and in short the very abomination and indescribable dregs of humanity. What a traveler's eyes sees depends upon the traveler, much more than on what is spread before him, panorama-like as he moves along. Out of all the Southern Illinois and Cairo people the traveler met and associated with here, there is not the picture of one that any here would read and say that is so-and-so, even Maj. Challop, the Home-in-the-

Settin'-Sun fellow, the leading politician with whom the travelers conversed in a very idiotic fashion on Government, is an unrecognizable, not known to a living soul; but when the traveler walked ashore and describes the empty building (they were certainly here in 1842), and says "the most abject and forlorn among them was called, with great propriety, the Bank and National Credit Office. It had some feeble props about it, but was settling deep down in the mud, past all recovery." That is not a very extravagant picture of the real case of Holbrook's bank and where it went to. So deeply was that South Sea Bubble buried, exploded or evaporated, about the very time Dickens penned these lines, that its ghost has never been seen even in the region or at the hour when "graveyards yawn." And if Dickens was right about its settling in the mud and ooze, so be it. One thing is certain, this is the only real account of what did ever become of that enormous swindle.

The man next in order, and, perhaps, the next in celebrity, who was at one time a temporary resident of Cairo, was W. H. Russell, better known all over this country as Bull Run Russell, the celebrated war correspondent of the London *Times*. He was stationed here in 1861, and because he was an Englishman, or because he represented the far-off London *Times*, or because this country just at that time was deeply engaged in playing sycophant for fear of the growl of the English lion, or mayhap for all these reasons combined, our mast-fed military commanders in and about Cairo were doing the very best toadying to this John Bull that they could conceive of. They must have supposed that Bull Run would write to the Queen, and especially mention the fact that Colonel or General So-and-so was a great friend of England, and the only way to keep him in a good humor and prevent his getting "mad" and eventually eating Britain's Isle, would be to recognize him or the United States, or both, and not to recognize Jeff Davis, who was all the time hanging on a "sour apple tree." For all this coarse, clumsy, and rather disgusting sycophancy, Russell wrote to the London *Times* fairly taking the hide off these fellows, describing them, giving the names of many of the most prominent, as coarse, vulgar, ignorant louts, who smelt of the stables, even through all their new, cheap tinsel and military toggery. He criticized unmercifully, and, no doubt, justly, their display of military knowledge in every department. In the high privates of the army he thought he could plainly see the germ from which a strong army might be made, but evidently in the commanders he could not speak of them without thinking of the toadying they had just been giving him, and his patience was at once gone.

As to the natives, or the home talent, or the native casual Cairoites, we may divide them, for convenience' sake, into the two following natural divisions: the ante-bellum crowd, and then the remainder to the present day.

And of the first, we may designate M. B. Harrell, L. G. Faxon and Ed Willett as the three names that always come to the lips when speaking of the early newspapers. Certainly, three more distinct characters, in the same line or profession, never met. They may be said to have practically been here together from the very first, and of all these, Harrell, so far as we can learn, was here some time before the other two were. He must have been here early in the "forties." His brother, Bailey Harrell, was one of the very earliest leading merchants here, and "Mose," as he is more widely known than by any other designation, was, perhaps, a boy about his brother's store when he was quite young, and it is reasonable to suppose that he took his first lessons in composition in copying or finally writing advertisements for the store.

We only claim to be guessing at all this, but if here was where he got his education, then he went to a school that has been seldom equalled. In the old files of a Cairo paper, we find an advertisement of B. S. Harrell's store, and the whole thing convinces us that either Mose or Bailey wrote it.

There were but two merchants here, rivals, and both doing business under the same roof. One was a Yankee, the other Harrell. The Yankee brought on a large stock, and advertised in the Cairo *Delta*, that he had bought his stock for cash, and could, therefore, sell lower by far than any one else. In the very next paper, Harrell's advertisement appeared, in these words: "Now, these goods I can and will sell lower than my competitor, for the simple reason that I bought them all on credit, and that, too, without the slightest intention of ever paying a cent for them."

Mose was here during the long reign of idleness, when the whole community was given over to practical joking and fun of all kinds. He was the first telegraph operator, when but a single wire stretched its way to this then outside of the telegraphic world. He says he was at last relieved from the arduous duties of receiving the two or three dispatchs that sometimes came daily, "for shutting up the office" and going courting one night. It is much more probable that he was discharged for some of his pranks, of which his supply was inexhaustible, as the following specimen may show: A boat had landed on its way from New Orleans to St. Louis. Among the many deck passengers who sought the top of the levee for supplies, bread, bologna, etc., was one poor fellow whom the boat left. He had failed to reach the wharf in time to get aboard. He was in sore distress; his family were on board the boat, and what would he do? Mose, of course, met him like a good Samaritan; showed him the wire and the poles, and explained that it was made on purpose to send things to St. Louis. The institution was new then, and little understood. The man listened, and begged Mose to send him on at once. Mose explained to him how he would have to jump at each pole, and the man thought he could do it. The dupe was then prepared for the trip by his friend. The bread, cheese, bologna, etc., were made into a pack and carefully tied upon his back. The telegraph-climbers were placed upon his feet, in order that he might climb to the wire and get on. But for the life of him he could not climb the pole; he worked by the hour, sometimes digging into the pole and sometimes in his own legs, and only from sheer exhaustion did he finally give up in despair. Mose then told him to go up town and find Corcoran, who was the keeper of the ladder that was used by the ladies to climb with when they wanted to travel by telegraph. The poor fellow hunted until he found Corcoran, and told him what he wanted. He was informed that the ladder had been broken the day before by Barnum's fat woman going up on it, and finally persuaded the dupe that the wire was considered dangerous ever since the fat woman and her seven Saratoga trunks had passed over it, and that he had probably better wait until another boat came along, and then he could go to St. Louis in peace and safety.

Mound City at one time—very foolish it all now looks—concluded to rival Cairo, not rival, but simply distance and build all the great city up there. They probably found some man, as Cairo found Holbrook, and at it they went, spending money right and left at an immense rate. Whoever was running Mound City was smarter than the one that ran Cairo, because, as soon as matters were under full headway, he imported a news-

paper outfit, came to Cairo, and hired M. B. Harrell at a big salary to go up there and abuse Cairo. Although the salary was large, Harrell earned every dollar, and more too; for instance:

"We attended a meeting of the Cairo City Council Monday night. The room being well warmed, and a bottle of Fair's Ague Tonic being provided for each Alderman, and an ounce of quinine for the Board generally (from which the Clerk would occasionally take a spoonful). The fever and ague by which the majority were at the time afflicted, interfered only immaterially with the business. If anybody wants to see 'great shakes,' let 'em attend a Cairo Council meeting."

Or this:

"The Cairoites, in imitation of the Yankee at sea, have provided themselves with a good supply of soap, so that, if the river overwhelms them, they can wash themselves ashore. If they should be compelled to use it, the town of Columbus, just below, would be overflowed by an awful nasty sea of soapsuds."

Or again:

"A fire company has been organized at Cairo, and where's the necessity for it? In case of a fire, just let them knock the plugs out of the levee sewers, and the river water will fly all over the village."

Cairo employed Faxon to stand in front of these projectiles, and do the best he could to defend Cairo, but this all only resulted in the two rival towns coming out like the Kilkenny cats, only so much the worse that there evidently was not so much as the bob-end of a tail left to either. It was all quite comical at the time, and no doubt the people of the two towns looked forward eagerly each week to see what next was coming. The serious side of the story was, that often the worst of these squibs were taken up and reprinted over the North, as true pictures of Cairo and Mound City, as drawn by their own people. Up to the war, this trio, Harrell, Faxon and Willett, were the Cairo and Mound City editors. They started papers, changed sides, and bobbed around, but it was one continuous circle, and generally all on the Cairo press, and they seem to have indulged, to their hearts' content, in lampooning each other and each other's towns, when they happened to be in different villages.

The compositors of that day seemed to deem it a duty devolving upon them to furnish their full quota of unaccountable human beings. They had probably caught the infection from either Willett, Faxon or Harrell. A few specimens:

A printer who worked here as early as 1848, was said to have been the fastest hand-pressman of his time in the United States. He was said to have worked off 800 impression of a sheet 24x36, on a Washington hand-press, in two hours and twenty minutes. This was equivalent to an impression every ten and two-fifths seconds. It is probably well there were no other such pressmen, or there would never have arisen the necessity for the perfected Hoe press.

A compositor in the *Sun* office in Cairo, in 1850, named Frank Urguhart, could set 15,000 long primer and brevier in ten hours, and always got roaring drunk after supper, but would appear at his case as usual the next morning, ready to do as big a day's work as ever. He was wholly worthless, however. He married a Cairo girl in a short time after he came here, lived with her two weeks, then abandoned her and has never been heard of since.

E. F. Walker a compositor who worked immediately before and during the early years of the war, was quite a character. For six months or more he was planning a

week's hunt in the neighboring woods of Missouri. Practicing great economy, he finally found himself the possessor of $80. He bought a $1.50 shot-gun, four ounces of powder and a pound of shot. He then supplied his commissary department with a half-dozen pigs' feet, a pound of crackers, two gallons of whisky, a horse-blanket and a second-hand wheelbarrow. Thus equipped, on the morning of July 4, 1862, he bade the office boys good-bye, and started for the ferry-boat. He halted his wheelbarrow before every saloon on the levee, stepped in to take a drink and bid the boys good-bye. The ensuing night, he tumbled into the office, drunk as a lord, swearing he could not get off, because the ferry-boat refused to carry his ammunition! Next morning, he and his wheelbarrow were again making the rounds of the levee. The day again closed on a drunken Walker. He explained that the ferry-boat multiplied itself so often, and ran in so many different directions, he was afraid he might take the wrong boat and lose his wheelbarrow. On the third day, he got drunk again, but, to the end that he might start early and sober, he slept all night on the wharf in his wheelbarrow. The fourth and fifth days were a repetition of his first and second, but on the seventh day he kept himself drunk all day and all night, waiting, he said, for the arrival of a ferry-boat that was not given to the insane habit of running 'sideways.' Early on the morning of the eighth day, he happened to leave his wheelbarrow and accouterments unguarded. Returning to search for them, they were not to be found. Ed Willett had trundled them across the wharfboat, and to this day they lie on the bottom of the Ohio River, where he dumped them. Walker, having only 40 cents of his $80 left, couldn't secure another outfit, sobered up, and returned to his case again. He was abundantly satisfied with results, however, and always afterward, when speaking of festive occasions, would declare his 'great seven days' hunt in the Missouri bottoms' the happiest interval of his existence. Walker was a congenial soul; somewhat erratic, but always harmless. He has long since passed over to the happy hunting ground, for the full enjoyment of which, it is quite apparent, he was only preparing himself in his great hunt here.

In the early days of the war, Jimmy Stockton, afterward editor of the Grand Tower *Item*, was a compositor in M. B. Harrell's *Gazette* office. At the time the officer in command of the post in Cairo had tried to suppress the *Gazette*, and had ordered the editor to submit all matter to him (a full account of which we give in another column), and the way Harrell got around the dilemma, so tickled poor Stockton, that he got more than glorious. He had spent the evening at Dr. Jim McGuire's, and had repaired to his room rather late, which was on the fourth floor, just above the composition room.

The printers reported the following circumstances: About 11 o'clock at night, a compositor, working at his case, heard a whiz, and saw a dark object flit past his window, which was in the third story. Hastening down stairs to see what had happened, what was his amazement to find Jimmy Stockton, stretched at full length on the top of a pile of empty barrels, *and sound asleep!* While leaning out of the fourth story window, he had lost his balance; falling a distance of about twenty feet, he struck the roof of a two-story addition, and rolling off, alighted on the barrels and went to sleep. But for his limberness, he would have been crushed to a pulp, but no serious injury was sustained. "Well, now, do you know," said

Jimmy, when the boys had finally aroused him and got him down off the barrels, "that I dreamed I was on top of a tall ladder; that a sow uptripped it—and now I come to think of it, it wasn't all a dream, boys! but where's that —— sow—and the ladder?"

The fever of life has passed with poor Stockton, and to those who knew him best, the memory of his big heart and warm soul will always come sunshiny throughout their lives.

It was poor old Sam Hart, peace to his remains, who was hard of hearing, and was always imagining, when he could not hear what was being said, that the other boys were talking about him, and over this he was in constant hot water. He was getting old, and was very nervous and sometimes peevish. He would imagine more than enough, but then the others, perceiving his oddities, would constantly add to his sources of worry and vexation. Matters finally culminated in Hart making up his mind absolutely to challenge to the death Joe Wiley, as he appeared to be about the worst, and was the fittest, in the old man's estimation, for an example. He called upon his friend, another printer, and told him his unalterable resolution, and requested his assistance. This was promptly given, and all the minutiæ arranged for the combat, which was to take place just outside the Mississippi levee after sundown. Two immense horse-pistols were procured, and the parties were to repair to the spot in a state of scatteredness, for fear of drawing the attention of the police. It seems all were in the joke except poor Hart. Parties were placed for the fight, and Hart was awful nervous, and he told his friend he expected his time had come. When the weapons were handed them, it was with difficulty Hart could hold his in both his hands, so very nervous had he become. They were ordered to stand and await orders to fire, but Hart knew he could not hear good, and so, the moment he got his, he raised it in both hands and blaz— no, snapped. But matters were again adjusted, and he was told he must wait for the word to fire. The pistol was again placed in his hands, and again he proceeded at once to raise it with both hands, and fi— no, snap again, and he dropped the weapon and fled for life toward town. He told his second two or three different stories about the matter. First, he was positive there was a general conspiracy to murder him, and, second, that he saw the police coming, and he thought it all great foolishness, anyhow.

But of the trio of the original Cairo journalists—Harrell, Faxon and Willett. It is difficult to draw any comparison or parallel between any number of men, all of whom are wholly unlike. These three men were alike in this only—they were all writers. The writer of these lines never knew Willett personally, yet, in some way, he has formed the opinion of the man, to the effect that he was purely a literary man in his nature, and always thought his chief talent was as a poet, and hence he wrote poetry for pleasure, and as a rule it turned out to be mere doggerel, but that, upon literary subjects, where he sometimes drove his pen with a master's hand, he always felt he was a mere drudge, debasing the fine horse Pegasus into the meanest of dray horses. That he was of a nervous, sensitive turn of mind, and the rough-and-tumble bouts that Harrell and Faxon sometimes gave him nearly killed him. Willett left Cairo before or during the very early part of the war, and is said now to be on the staff of the New York *Herald*.

Of Faxon we know more, both personally and by reading his writings. His pen bristled like the "fretful porcupine," and he

shot the pointed quills sometimes in every direction. His talents were good, his nature genial and full of sunshine. He is living now in Paducah, Ky., as stated elsewhere, and may he be yet spared to develop fully to the world what we believe to be truly in him in the way of literary talent.

Of M. B. Harrell it may well be said, there is no name yet so impressed upon Cairo and its very existence as his—its mark is everywhere, and must co-exist with the city. After a long and thorough acquaintance with him, we have no hesitation in pronouncing him of the highest order of talent among the writers of his day. Of all the hosts that have ventured their editorial fortunes in Cairo, they found Harrell the Nestor when they came, and they left him in undisputed possession of his title and crown.

Mr. Harrell came to Cairo about 1845, a mere boy, to do errands about his brother's store and learn to be a clerk, if he developed talent enough for such promotion. His instincts took him, at an early day, to the printing office, and here he went to school, and soon mastered the business to that extent that he was an invaluable part of the office. When the war broke out, he was editor and proprietor of the Cairo *Gazette*, and quietly continued its publication after the military had taken possession of Cairo.

As to some of his experiences at that time, we permit Mr. Harrell to tell himself:

"In the early stages of the war, when nearly every prominent Democrat was in the Old Capitol Prison, and Logan was watched, and suspicioned Democratic editors in Egypt had a rough time of it. I was seated at my desk in the *Gazette* office one morning, when in stalked Col. Buford, attended by an Adjutant, and both of them in the dangling, jangling war accouterments in which showy warriors were wont to array themselves. 'Is the editor in?' asked the Colonel, in a tone of voice suggestive of hissing bombs, sword-whizzes and the spluttering of fired grenade fuzes. 'He is, sir,' I replied, with a notable tremor of voice; 'I respond to that designation. What is your pleasure, sir?' 'I have this to say to you, sir, and mark me well, that there may be no misunderstanding. These are perilous times, sir; we have enemies at our front, sir, and more cowardly ones in our rear, even in our midst. Upon these latter I am resolved to lay a strong hand. I have to say to you, then, that if you publish anything in your paper that shall tend to discourage enlistments, encourage desertions, or in any manner reflect upon the war policies of the administration, I shall take possession of your office, sir, and put you in irons.'

"'I beg to assure you,' I replied, as soon as I could command composure enough to speak at all, 'I feel no inclination to offend in that direction; but how can I shape my editorial labors so as to have a guarantee of your approval?'

"'Submit your matter to me, sir. If I find it unobjectionable, I'll return it; otherwise, I'll destroy it.'

"Then, with the bearing of a Scipio—a 'see-the-conquering-hero-comes' gait and carriage—the Colonel and his Adjutant left the office.

"The next day, and the next, and the day after that, I laid before the Colonel a great deal more selected matter than I had published during the previous quarter. I clipped columns of stuff I had no idea of publishing; tore several leaves from the Census Returns of 1860; levied heavy contributions from the stale jokes found in Ayers' Almanac; long editorials from the St. Louis *Republican;* full pages from De Bow's Statistical Review of the Southern Cotton Crop;

'takes' of Ed Willett's newspaper poetry, and massive rolls of matter that I felt certain nobody ever had or ever could read without mental retching, and all this stuff I 'respectfully submitted for the Colonel's perusal and approval.' Palpable as they were, the Colonel, evidently, did not 'tumble' to my tactics. On the evenings of the first and second days, the installments were duly returned, stamped with evidence of approval. On the evening of the third day, the roll of copy was returned unopened, but accompanied by the following explanatory and admonitory note.

"*Editor Gazette:* Finding that a close pre-supervision of the contents of your paper involves an expenditure of more paper and labor than I can bestow, and much more than I anticipated, I return to-day's installment unopened; exercise your customary discretion and allow the latent Unionism in your composition to assert itself, and the result, I dare say, will be as satisfactory to me as it will be creditable to yourself.

(Signed) B.

In the early part of the war, Cairo developed to be just what its very first discoverers foresaw, namely, that in case of war it would be the one great, important strategic point—the key to all the military movements in the vast Mississippi Valley. Daniel P. Cook, the Delegate from the Territory of Illinois in Congress, and who framed the bill for its admission as a State into the Union, based his report and his speech in that behalf, upon the peculiar position of the Territory, and as clearly foretold, as did the war demonstrate, that Illinois was the natural keystone State to the great Northwest. From the early part of 1863 until the conclusion of the late war, the whole world looked with eager interest to Cairo. It was here that all eyes turned, in the hope of some word that would decisively settle the great and bloody questions that were raging so fiercely.

This brought here a swarm of correspondents, men representing at one time nearly every leading paper in the whole country; and to give some idea of the magnitude of the increase of news that was furnished at this point, it is only necessary to say that from four to six telegraph operators were found necessary, and that often and often the news wires were doubled, and kept busily running night and day, and then frequently great rolls of copy were taken from the hook the next day that it was impossible to pass over the wires in time for the paper to go to press. The writer of these lines well remembers that at one time there were twenty-five men here who represented these different newspapers, and whose sole business was to allow nothing to escape them, and send it by lightning dispatch to their respective papers. There were great jealousies and rivalries among the different representatives of rival papers. A correspondent would about as soon die as to allow his rival, or anybody else, to get up a "scoop" on him while he slept or closed his ears, and there was an equal rivalry among the respective papers backing each one of them. These correspondents, many of them, had instructions to spare no expense in getting news. "If necessary to get the latest and important news, charter an engine or a steamboat, and draw on this office," was substantially the instructions that several of these news-gatherers had. It was the correspondent who failed to get the latest important news —no matter how much money he saved—who was always summarily dismissed. And of course at that time, in this country, the New York *Herald* had the prestige for enterprise among all the papers. There was no other institution in the country until the war, that thought it worth while to try to compete with James Gordon Bennett; but the war brought much change here as well as in other things, and made many papers quite as daring in

enterprise as the *Herald*. One of the pranks sometimes played by correspondents upon each other, was to race for the telegraph office, say just after a battle, and the first one who got the wire, by the rules of the office, could hold it until his entire dispatch was sent. They would thus have a tremendous race as to who should get there first, and then it was an immense joke if he could hold it until, say, 4 o'clock next morning, when the morning papers all had to go to press. All the people of Cairo will remember Frank Chapman, who came to Cairo as the correspondent of the New York *Herald*. This story was told of him: There had been a battle, and it was ten miles away to the telegraph office. He happened to be mounted on the fastest horse, and under whip and spur started as soon as the result of the fight was known. He was followed in full chase by the others, and it was a break-neck race; but Chapman got there first, but it was only by a few moments; in short, he was so closely followed, that he rushed into the office (none of them had their dispatches written out yet), and looking about, the only thing he saw was a copy of the Bible lying there. He seized that; opened at the first chapter of Genesis, and hastily with his pencil wrote above "To the New York *Herald*," and passing it to the operator, said simply, "Send that," and then sat down leisurely to write out his dispatch. It is difficult to imagine what must have been the thoughts of the news editor of the *Herald*, when the Bible was thus being fired at it over the wires, as it came chapter after chapter; in that regular order that indicated that probably the whole book was behind. But when Chapman had written out his account, he passed that to the operator, and it is very probable the first word of the real account of the battle told the story of the trick to the New York office.

Poor Frank Chapman! The war over, he settled down, and tried to make a living in Cairo, by first one thing and then another. He organized the first Cairo Board of Trade, and was the first Secretary. Most unfortunately for him he was a splendid ventriloquist. In 1870, he went to Chicago, and there, after long suffering and great privations, died. The *Herald* had here, and in the field adjacent to this place, at one time or another, a dozen or more different correspondents. Among them the writer well remembers I. N. Higgins, now the editor of the San Francisco *Morning Call*. A brilliant writer, and one of the most genial fellows in the world. Newt! all hail! Another member of the *Herald* force was a Mr. Knox, who has since traveled pretty much all over the world, and published several books, one or more of which were written for the edification of the youths of the nation, and have earned a wide and solid fame for him.

Ralph Kelly was the Cairo war correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune;* one of the most deceiving and one of the most brilliant and genial fellows that ever graced the town of Cairo. The writer of these lines had noticed Mr. Kelly in passing about the streets, and he was so very odd-looking in his make-up, that he got to inquiring of every one he met, Who is that? After a long pursuit of this kind, he gained the desired information, and his informant not only gave the information, but followed it up with an introduction. Mr. Kelly was of Milesian extraction (which was plainly to be seen), and had been reared from early boyhood in the *Picayune* office, until he was about as much one of its fixtures as was any other part of the establishment. His whole life was

centered there; he knew no other home, guardian, parents, or, apparently, place to go, either before or after quitting this world. He probably did not form twenty intimate or general acquaintances while in Cairo. In the presence of strangers, he stood mute, and sometimes appeared almost idiotic, and if, under such circumstances, he tried to talk and make himself intelligible, he apparently only made matters so much the worse; yet, locked up in a room with some congenial, well-understood friend, or place before him pen and paper and instantly he was much as one inspired. To know Ralph Kelly even slightly, was to read over and over, every day you were with him, the story of Oliver Goldsmith, and to recall what Johnson said, when he called him the "poll-parrot who wrote like inspiration."

Ralph Kelly! Have you gone with the fleeting years, and, like them, gone forever? If so it be, we would place one little faded flower to thy memory, typical of as pure a friendship as ever one being held for another.

E. H. Whipple was the Cairo war correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. We remember him as a good-looking, round-faced young man, full of the energy and wakefulness that always got the latest news, and was certain it should reach the *Tribune* before he would sleep. He seemed to be a very retiring, quiet young man, and much to his credit it was, too, he did not join much in the convivialities that marked the existence of the Cairo life of most of the Bohemians. Mr. Whipple is now in some way connected with a detective agency in Chicago, and long since has given his Fabers to his babies for toys.

L. Curry represented the Cincinnati *Commercial*. A man of an eventful and a very sad domestic history. His wife, whom he married at the age of eighteen, when he was barely twenty-one, dying with her child in about twelve months after marriage, under the saddest circumstances. Mr. Curry was a young man of good education, and had been reared under the most fortunate circumstances. He was an excellent writer, a warm-hearted and most exemplary young man in his habits. He made so few acquaintances in Cairo—owing to the facts above referred to—that there are very few people here who will remember him. His history, after leaving here, is not known to the writer.

Charles Phillips represented the Chicago *Times*. He was quite a young man, but his writings came from his pen rapidly, and as finished, almost, as a stereotype. His culture was unusual for one of his age—probably twenty-four. The writer knows nothing of his history, except what he saw of him in Cairo. A more unassuming young man never lived, and his talents in his chosen line of profession were of the very highest order. He was a consistent, practical and conscientious Christian. He was very quiet in his manners, and his whole nature was such that he could not intrude his opinions or person. He died in the early part of 1864, we believe, at the home of his parents or friends, somewhere near Metropolis, Ill., but of this (that is, the residence of his friends) we are not certain. He died of consumption; and for months, before he left Cairo and went home to die, we confess it was one of the saddest sights we ever saw, to see him suffering, working and wasting away, yet uncomplainingly working on, until his pen fell from his nerveless grasp, and the young life that would have been worth so much to the world went to sleep in death. Charley Phillips, may your sad and cruel wrongs, sufferings and untimely taking-off here in this world, have been a million of million times compensated in the next!

H. C. Bradsby succeeded Mr. Phillips as the representative of the Chicago *Times*, and also enlarged the duties, and represented the Missouri *Republican*. His duties to the latter were to furnish at least two letters by mail per week, in addition to duplicating the *Times* and *Republican* dispatches. We would not further speak of him here, but we realize a public sentiment will expect it, and to some extent, therefore, require it. He had none of Mr. Phillips religion or morals, and but little of his culture. He was at times (very brief) brilliant, but as a rule was more marked for daring than genius. It would be difficult to find two men more the perfect opposites of each other than were these two correspondents of the *Times*. Mr. B. continued to represent his two papers until after the war was all over, and Cairo had long ceased to be a great news point. He was then, awhile, editing or writing for first one paper and then another, and at one time or another edited or wrote for every paper published in Cairo during his residence here, except the *Olive Branch*. In his writings, he sometimes made people laugh, sometimes stare, and sometimes squirm, and he seemed ever equally indifferent as to which result flowed out from his pen. His character always seemed an inconsistent one; at one moment, perhaps, a great egotist, at the next, the picture of self-humility; and these were often and often exemplified in his writings. He had the art complete of making enemies, and holding them, when once made, perpetually; and his friends, therefore, were never numerous, but in a very few instances firm and stanch. What education he got (though nominally a collegiate) was in the columns of the different papers he worked upon during the twenty-five years intervening between his first experience upon the proofs of a country press and the present time. He gave considerable attention, in a scattered, incoherent kind of way, to the scientific writers of the past quarter of a century; and has just now learned enough to cease to be dogmatic in his opinions—to believe little and know less.

W. B. Kerney was a long time in Cairo, commencing here as the agent of the Associated Press; afterward represented the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and then the Chicago *Tribune*. He was an odd little fellow, and quite as clever, when you came to know him better, as the best of them. He seems to have been, all his young life, much given to fall in with isms, and when once he had given anything of this kind his approval, he, for awhile, at least followed it with remarkable devotion. He was an honest, thoroughly good man in every respect. He was very industrious, and attentive to his business, and was probably the most even-tempered man that ever lived. Nothing could swerve him from the even temper of his way, or provoke him into an angry retort. He and his good little wife could almost always be seen together, and it was beautiful to see the rivalry between them, as to which could most admire the other. They were childless, and firm believers in the efficacy of the cold water cure for all the ills of life. They had been most unfortunate, in losing several children dying in infancy. Upon one occasion, the man and wife were sick, and they were doctoring each other with water, and eating about an apple each a day. Fortunately for them both, Dr. Dunning happened to be called in. He took in the situation, and ordered a good-sized sirloin beefsteak, overlooked its preparation, and made them eat it. To their amazement, they liked it, and they were soon well—better, in fact, than they had been for years—continued to eat good, nutritious food, and the

last accounts the writer had of them, they had three or four as fine, healthy children as you would want to see.

In all this vast amount of newspaper births and deaths, there were developed but two men who were purely and only publishers. Men who gave this department their undivided attention, and depended wholly upon hiring all the writing that they wanted. These were Thomas Lewis and H. L. Goodall. Each had a long career here, and each gave many evidences that under different circumstances and surroundings they might have built up great institutions. Goodall could do the best combining and planning, but Lewis had the nerve for any venture that promised, even remotely, to pay as an investment. When Mr. Lewis quit his old favorite, the *Democrat*, he seems to have made up his mind to quit the business, but not so with Mr. Goodall. He is now in Chicago, and is still a publisher, and we are more than glad to learn, at last a successful one. May his shadow never grow less!

In its proper place, perhaps, but the truth is, the very last place in the rear column, was always the best place for "Old Rogers," one of the most remarkable tramp printers even Cairo ever had, with all its hosts of distinguished characters in this line. Rogers was a very good workman, but his habits were to prefer dirt and filth to fine linen and the breezes of Araby. He was a tramp printer, with all the term implies, and a great deal more, too. He was here about 1860, and made Cairo a central point in his rounds. Everybody then knew him, and understood well that he considered it would be a hanging crime in himself to be caught even passably clean in his person, and sobriety and cleanliness were much the same thing with old Rogers. Yet at periods, he had to sober up enough to work, but this necessity never arose as to his habits of person. He was smart, quick-witted, and much enjoyed telling how he often astonished and disgusted strangers, and if he was kicked off a train or boat, he relished telling the circumstance immensely.

On one occasion, he had just arrived in Cairo from Evansville, and was surrounded by Postmaster Len Faxon, Deputy Bob Jennings, Sam Hall, Joe Abell and two or three others, all anxious to hear Rogers tell some of his recent experiences. "I'm just in from Evansville, boys," said Rogers, "and, great Cæsar, I'm hungry. I was put ashore from a flat-boat at Golconda, because, as the crew said, I was too rich for their blood, and so I've just footed it all the way from there to Cairo, and if I've eaten a mouthful in four days, why, then I've eaten a whole army mule in the last two minutes. By George, to come right down to it, boys, I'm starving."

"Well," said Willett, giving the boys a wink, "if I was *real* hungry, I'd call on Capritz; order a baked bass; a fry of oysters; a plain omelet, and——"

"But," chimed in Rogers, "I ain't got any money."

"If I were you," said Sam Hall, paying no attention to Rogers' impecuniosity, "I'd step into Weldon's; get a porterhouse steak with mushrooms or onions, some boiled eggs, milk toast, and——"

"Oh, boys, don't," cried Rogers, in evident agony; "you don't know how you're torturing me. I'm awful hungry, but I hain't got any——"

"I don't know," interrupted Abell, "but a good lay-out for a real hungry man would be quail, nicely browned, on toast; quail on toast, mind you; a cup of good, hot chocolate; white hot rolls, with country butter, and——"



C. W. Finch

"Oh, yum—um—yum!" muttered Rogers, laying his hands upon his stomach, and looking as if he would trade his hope in heaven for even a raw turnip; "oh, boys,——"

"Or," quickly added Jennings, "a cup of hot coffee—amber-colored Mocha—with genuine cream; a fried squirrel, or baked prairie chicken; cranberry sauce, of course, and a rich oyster stew to commence on, would be, for a real hungry man, mind you, about as toothsome a——"

"Oh, boys," exclaimed the tortured Rogers, "hush! hush! for God's sake; for you're killing me!" And it much appeared as if, for once in his life, the poor man was telling the truth about something to eat. But an hour later, Rogers was the happiest man in town. The boys had staked him with a quarter, and with this he had got a pig's foot and three 5-cent drinks. His hunger had been appeased, and calling Joe Abell aside, he asked him, in the strictest confidence, if he knew of a cheap shebang, where a pig's foot would be considered a legal tender for a glass of whisky.

Among the many different reporters on the *Democrat* was one named Beatty, who will be remembered by the old Cairoites as a round, red-faced young man. He commenced his career in this place as foreman of the *Morning News*, and was for some time local, under John A. Hull, on that paper, and was then transferred to the *Democrat*. He left Cairo in the early part of 1866, and found employment as a reporter on the Indianapolis *Journal*. He died in Indianapolis in 1867.

Gen. Schenck was stationed here a good while, and then seemed to loaf around some time after his post duties had ceased. Always, when introduced, he would inform his new acquaintance that he was a near relative of Gen. Schenck's, of Ohio. For a long time, he had been confidentially telling everybody in Cairo that he was expecting an important appointment from the President. He was watching the papers daily. One day, Gen. Sheridan and his escort fleet of steamers came up from New Orleans, and Gen. Schenck had a grand salute fired from the forts and all the guns in port, in honor of the great arrival. It so happened, that same day and about the same hour of Sheridan's arrival, there came news that California had gone Democratic at an important election just held. The correspondent of the *Times* sent a flaming dispatch to his paper, which was duly published, announcing that Gen. Schenck was then firing a national salute in honor of the California victory. Schenck would, after this, tell over and over again, how his appointment had just gone to the Senate and while it was under consideration, the Chicago *Times* arrived, and, in the nick of time, forever ruined him. But there were many worse men in the army than poor Schenck, and if the correspondent's silly joke did really injure him, he has regretted it a thousand times.

A reporter named Pratt was for some time connected with the Cairo papers, commencing with the *Democrat*, and continuing longer in that place than anywhere else. He sometimes wrote little innocent pieces of poetry, and the whole thing, probably, may be estimated by the title of one of his pieces, which was called "A Crack in the Window." When business grew dull in Cairo, Mr. Pratt we believe, went to some point in Missouri, and was there a member of the rural press.

John H. Oberly came here from Ohio, a young man, and by trade a practical printer. His first employment was on the *Democrat*, as general foreman of the press and job rooms; and after the retirement of Joel G.

Morgan from the editorial chair, Mr. Oberly assumed this position, and for some time attended to both departments, and proving so successful a writer, he soon quit entirely the mechanical department, and became the general editor. With but limited school advantages in early life, and having married when quite young, he was forced to early exertions for the support of a large young household, and at the same time prepare himself for those advances in his trade and profession that he has achieved. He was blest with one misfortune to himself as a journalist; he could talk naturally well—we mean as a public speaker—and this soon inclined him to the stump, politics, and even some pretensions to statecraft, and he wasted some of the best years of his school life as a writer, in the State Legislature, and was afterward, by the appointment of the Governor, one of the Railroad Commissioners for the State of Illinois. His natural qualifications are good—much above the average. He is now engaged in publishing a daily Democratic paper in Bloomington, Ill., where, we learn, he is meeting with merited success. As a public, off-hand speaker, Mr. Oberly is much above the average—in fact, frequently strong, brilliant and fascinating. This latter talent seems to have been natural to him, and he has put it to much use the past few years, being called to many parts of the State to lecture and address public assemblies. For his real development in either line, his talents have been too versatile, and in some respects this has been one of his misfortunes, as the human mind has always been so constituted that to achieve great success, it must focus upon one-single thing and burn itself out there, in order to invest it with those intellectual calcium lights that attract the world's attention. His social qualities and ties of friendship are strong, lasting and always as true as steel; but, on the other hand, when his ill-will has been once aroused, he fills the warmest wish of Dr. Johnson, who said he "loved a good hater." He was always very popular with the people of Cairo, as is evidenced by the fact that they gave him every office, commencing with Mayor of the city, that he ever asked for. Mr. Oberly stayed in Cairo much longer than did the average writers or editors who were here and have gone; his success while here was, too, above the average of them; yet, purely as writers, there were several, at one time or another, that were his superior in point of cultivation, in their chosen line, a fact that leads us to the conclusion, that in the West the profession has hardly yet been separated and made a distinct and independent one; that is, one where nothing but the most careful training and preparation can qualify or enable the candidate to enter and compete for the high honors that it will, at some time, bestow.

A reflection that admonishes us to hurriedly close this chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

SOCIETIES: LITERARY, SOCIAL AND BENEVOLENT—THE IDEAL LEAGUE—LYCEUM—MASONIC FRATERNITY—ITS GREAT ANTIQUITY—ODD FELLOWSHIP—THE CAIRO CASINO—OTHER SOCIETIES, ETC.

"Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."—*Psalms*, cxxxiii., 1.

THE *Ideal League.*—We go to school from the cradle to the grave, and this is one of the inexorable laws of our being. These schools or fountains of education are nearly infinite in variety, and have little in common save the imperfections that pervade all. The schoolmaster and the birch twigs are the real schools only in name; in fact, it is doubtful if they are not a stupendous and prolonged mistake that has, to some extent, blocked the way of true education. Such old-fashioned schools were good training-rooms but nothing more.

A careful investigation of the controlling influences of the mind go far to demonstrate the fact that real education comes with our plays, our pleasures, our joys and that sweet social intercourse of congenial spirits, that is the mark of the highest type of our civilization. The mind must be developed as is the perfect physical nature. It is not hard, dull work that molds the child into beauty and strength, perfection and grace, but, on the contrary, too much of this dwarfs and warps and stunts the young into ungainliness of person and feature. But it is the happy, light young heart, the hilarious romp and that sweetest music in all the world, the rippling laughter of innocent childhood, that fashions that beauty of persons whose every movement is the "poetry of motion." The child must have the energy to play, and play with that abandon and bubbling joy that gives an exquisite relish to existence itself. And just so is mental strength and beauty created. It is impossible for it to come from the task-master and the rod. A strong, active, graceful and well-poised intellect is created only of the pleasures of life. It is impossible for knowledge to come to the mind in any other way. This is self-evident when you reflect a moment upon the fact that to the mind of culture, the most enduring pleasures of life are the acquisition of new truths. The activity of the mind depends upon the degree and intensity of its enjoyment. This is its food and healthy stimulant, and the improvement and new truths that come to it thus are its seeds of knowledge, that flourish and grow into such magnificence and wondrous beauty. Let us qualify this, lest the superficial may conclude we mean to say that mental indolence and rest is true education. We mean exactly the opposite. We mean that intense mental activity that comes of the keen zest of mental play-work, of that social and intellectual life that is made up of the associations of congenial companions "where youth and pleasure meet," at the weekly trysts of the *Ideal League* in the cozy parlors of Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons.

The Ideal League was organized March 13, 1883, and although one of the youngest

institutions in Cairo, yet it is already the conspicuous figure in the intellectual and social life of the city. As best stated by itself, "the objects of this association are musical, literary, dramatic and social enjoyment, the promotion of a spirit of good-fellowship among the members; the attainment of a higher mental culture, and a steady growth and progressiveness toward enlarged usefulness." The officers are as follows: President, Mr. George Parsons; First Vice President, Mrs. W. F. Macdowell; Second Vice President, Miss M. Adella Gordon; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Fannie L. Barclay.

The charter members: Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Macdowell, Miss M. Adella Gordon, Mr. John Horn, Dr. J. A. Benson, Dr. E. C. Strong, Mr. Scott White, Mr. E. C. Halliday, Misses Mamie and Rida Corlis, Miss Fannie L. Barclay, Mr. E. G. Crowell, Mr. J. L. Sarber, Miss Hattie McKee, Miss Effie Coleman, Mr. F. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells, Mr. Marx Black, Mr. G. T. Carens, Mr. William Burkett, Mr. F. G. Metcalf, Miss Montie Metcalf, Mr. George E. Ohara, Mr. Edward Reno, Misses Phyllys and Katie Howard, Capt. T. W. Shields, Miss Ella Armstrong, Prof. G. A. M. Storer, Mr. Guy Morse, Mr. Henry Hughes, Mr. W. E. Spear, Miss Maud Rittenhouse, Mr. William Williamson, Mr. William Korsmeyer and Miss Bettie Korsmeyer.

The members added since the organization are Mr. Albert Galigher, Mr. James Lockridge and Mrs. Stephen T. McBride.

The Ideal League has simply supplied a long-felt want in Cairo. The membership was wisely limited to forty members, and this full number was made up almost from the first meeting. The real founders and organizers of this pleasant and profitable club judged wisely when they determined that the harvest was ripe and ready for the gleaners in Cairo. The necessity of limiting the membership of the club is easily understood when the fact is mentioned that the meetings of the Ideal League are, so far, parlor entertainments, at which there are only limited capacities.

The work of the Ideal League speaks for itself, and while it is among the latest efforts of forming a literary and social club, it is already crowned with that success that betokens a long and useful life, as well as a continual source of pleasure and profit to the young people of Cairo.

The Lyceum is an older society than the League, and, so far as we can learn, deserves the first place in history, but our investigators and seekers after facts have thus far wholly failed to find the essential facts and dates that will enable us to more than state it exists, but whether as an intellectual volcano, that is, in a state of activity or not, we cannot say. So we must content ourselves with the statement of the fact of its existence, and, with the farther remark that Cairo has in all her history to date to some extent neglected the improvement of this avenue of social and intellectual life. Circumstances, and not the absence of an abundance and the best of material, has been the source of all this. It is to be hoped now, that this will no longer be the case, as the subject has the past winter and spring, by a fortunate circumstance, been brought so prominently before the people in discussions in social circles and much more so in the daily papers.

The Masons—The history of Masonry is more or less familiar to all the civilized, and, as the order claims, to many of the semi-civilized, and even good Masons are to be found among barbarous peoples. Among its claimed chief merits and glories are its great

age—the oldest organization in the world, antedating all sects, religions and even all organized social life since the coming of Adam and Eve. Again, it is sometimes given as the history of its foundation, that, as its name indicates, it was founded and organized among the workmen for mutual protection at the building of that historical structure—Solomon's Temple. But like everything else, it has adapted itself to the inevitable that follows the workings and growth of the human mind, and now they have attached to the order well-regulated benefit associations, and distribute much real and beneficial charity and aid to fellow-members and the widows and orphans of deceased brethren. The cardinal ideas of Masonry have, perhaps, always been a high morality founded on the Bible, and a law of mutual protection of a brother toward a brother.

A lodge was chartered in 1857, appointing Charles D. Arter, William Standing, J. W. McKenzie, John L. Smith, Robert E. Yost, C. Stewart and Robert H. Baird as charter members.

In 1874, the two Cairo lodges—the Delta and Lodge 237—were consolidated and formed under the name of the Delta Lodge.

The order of the Council was chartered October 5, 1866. The charter members were J. B. Fulton, J. W. Morris, George E. Lounsbury, Orlando Wilson, Charles Morris, W. H. Walker, E. P. Smith, L. Jorgensen, Most Foss, L. H. Elbrod, William Standing, H. Elbrod, E. P. Smith, Charles Minnique, Isadore Meiner, E. S. Davis, C. Gerricke, A. Harrick, S. J. Jackson, P. H. Pope, I. W. Waugh, C. S. Hartough F. F. Dunbar, J. C. Guff, H. T. Bridges, S. Hess, William Perkins, J. Joseph and C. R. Woodward.

The Odd Fellows—The secret societies above now attach much importance to the term "ancient," and the very warm sticklers for this are the Masons, followed closely by the Odd Fellows. This last-named order came to Cairo October 13, 1857. The charter bearing that date is issued to John Greenwood, Abe Williams, G. W. McKenzie, H. W. Bacon, John A. Reed, John Antrim and L. G. Faxon.

At the commencement of the late war, John Q. Harmon was the N. G. of the order, and for some reason unknown to us he returned the charter in 1861, and the society was no more a working Cairo institution.

On October the 3d, 1862, the following parties met and determined to have another organization effected and the beautiful principles of charity to the loved society once more in full operation here, to wit: F. Bross, J. S. Morris, H. F. Goodyear, M. Malinski, C. S. Hutcheson, I. P. McAuley, Joseph McKenzie and C. M. Osterloh. On the 7th of the same month, at another meeting, the following additional members' names appear on the rolls: John T. Rennie, W. V. McKee, and A. Halley. After this rest of nearly ten years, the members, it seems, went to work, determined to make up for lost time, and in a little while the membership had so grown that the I. O. O. F. exceeded any society in the town in point of membership, and they had fitted up a nice hall and furnished it well. The society now is in a flourishing condition, and their elegant hall is on Commercial avenue, opposite Seventh street, and here, as of old, upon the sacred altars of their sires, the eastern worshipers turned their faces and devotions. So it is with many of the members, and their meetings are largely and regularly attended by nearly all the members, and from here every Christmas goes out to the widows and orphans of deceased members the holy remembrances upon that sacred day. No so-

ciety is more liberal than this in the extent of its benefactions, and while the gifts go so bountifully, they are not charity doled out to those receiving it, but are dues from the society to those whose fathers and husbands were once brothers, and ungrudgingly they go to all—the rich as well as the poor. They have a fund called the widows' and orphans fund, that now amounts to something over $500, notwithstanding the almost constant drain made upon it. The money and hall furniture, etc., amounts to over $3,000. At the burial of any member of the order, the whole is, when agreeable to the relatives, taken charge of by the order, and $75 set apart to the family to defray funeral expenses.

The membership now is 128. Since the organization, in different years, there have been received 232 members.

There was at one time two consecutive years when no death occurred in the membership or their families, and at the expiration of the two years, and then during three months, two members and the wife of each were buried by the organization.

Knights of Honor meet in the I. O. O. F. hall, on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month. While this order is comparatively a modern one, yet it may be classed among the most flourishing of the country. The order throughout the United States is composed of the Supreme Lodge, and, as its name indicates, is the supreme authority over all others. Then the Grand Lodge, that has a State jurisdiction and supervision; then the subordinate lodges, and these are the local ones.

When a member joins this society, a certificate is issued to him, called a widow's and orphans' fund certificate, the amount of which is $2,000. The ages for receiving new members is between eighteen and fifty years of age. There are three degrees, called Infancy, Youth and Manhood, and the last only is entitled to any benefits. Half-rate certificates are issued, and upon these only half-rate assessments are paid and $1,000 only is paid upon death occurring. Assessments only one in twenty days, and the rate upon each death to those between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, $1; forty-five to forty-six, $1.05; forty-six to forty-seven, $1.10; forty-nine to fifty $1.50.

The present membership of the Cairo society is 105, and the enrollment 140.

The society was organized February 24, 1879, with the following charter members: W. M. Williams, W. R. Smith, Elmer Krauth, L. H. Saup, James F. Miller, G. M. Fraser, Henry Baird, C. F. Rudd, N. W. Hacker, W. H. Axe, James A. Phillis, George B. Ramsey, Oscar Haythorn, A. G. Royse, Charles Pink, M. W. Parker, F. F. Gholson, M. T. Fulton, Thomas B. Farren, W. B. Pettis, George B. Sergeant, John S. Hacker, Frank Cassidy, George W. Chellet, Charles H. Baker, Henry Winters, Charles Ediker, H. C. Loflin, C. W. Dunning, H. Meyers, Henry Elliott, P. W. Barclay, R. H. Baird, Rudolph Hebsacker, William Smith, C. B. S. Pennebaker, J. George Steinhouse, J. G. Arrington, George W. Yocum, and James Quinn.

The first officers in the election held by the society were C. W. Dunning, P. D.; W. M. Williams, D.; James F. Miller, V. D.; James A. Phillis, A. D.; Herman Meyers, Guide; C. H. Baker, R.; A. G. Royse, F. B.; Charles Pink, T.; H. Winters, C.; R. H. Baird, G.; and W. B. Pettis, S.

The present (1883) officers of the lodge are Samuel J. Humm, P. D.; Charles Cuningham, D.; T. B. Holmes, V. D.; George B. Ramsey, A. D.; R. S. Yocum, R.; A. G. Royse, F. R.; A. G. Errington, T.; J. F. Miller,

Guide; C. B. S. Pennebaker C.; Rudolph Hebsacker, C.; Charles D. Young, S.

The trustees are Herman Meyers, Oscar Haythorn and E. A. Buder.

The deaths among the members since the order was founded have been James W. Stewart, January 31, 1881; S. S. Tarrey, July 3, 1882; James W. Gash, November 2, 1882; Gerge R. Lentz, May, 1883.

The finances of the order are cash, $600, and in property, $206.95.

The Cairo Casino —A German benevolent and social society, was organized on the 14th of December, 1867. As the name indicates, the order is benevolent, and by various means distributes its aid, first to the families of those who have been members, and the surplus to those worthy and in need of their assistance. It is peculiarly a German institution, as its name further indicates, and the casinos of America are offshoots of the fatherland. While a large majority of the names of those who founded the Cairo Casino are German, yet a careful examination of the list will show names that are American, English, Italian and French. Among the main purposes of the club are music, lager beer, wine and an annual picnic and dancing and that species of social life so characteristic of the German race when they meet in family groups, in which may be found all ages from the infant to the octogenarian.

The persons who originally met together, as mentioned above, to organize, are the following: Robert Breibach, Charles Feuchter, Phillip Laurent, F. M. Stockfleth, Ferdinand Koehler, Jacob Walter, Charles Helfrick, A. Korsmeyer, John Scheel, Frank Pohle, Louis Koehler, Amandus Jaekel, Baltus Reiff, August Kramer. William Alba, W. T. Beerwart.

The first officers of the society were Robert Breibach, President; Charles Feuchter, Vice President; Phillip Laurent, Treasurer; F. M. Stockfleth, Sec.; August Kramer, Assistant Sec.

On June 15, 1873, the society obtained a regular charter, with fifty-nine regular members. Since that date it has lost eleven members by death and thirty of the charter members either removed from Cairo or resigned their membership. Sixteen new members have joined, and its present membership is thirty-four, and of this number eighteen are active and worthy members of the society, who were of the charter members, as follows: Charles Feuchter, Charles Helfrick, Herman Schmitzstorf, John George Keller, Jacob Walter, Louis Herbert, John Koehler, Herman Meyer, Jacob Kline, John Reese, Henry Wallschmidt, Henry Hasenyeager, Louis Driestmann, Henry Walker, Leo Kleb, Jacob Goldstein and Jean Ogg.

Turner's Society.—As early as 1856, there were Germans enough to start in this society, with a charter membership numbering forty-five, with Henry Aspern, President, Dr. Kickbach, Sec. The society purchased five lots and erected a high, close fence about the same, and built cheap, temporary frame houses as a place of protection to their property. These improvements were hardly more than completed, when the floods of June, 1858, came and washed everything away, leaving their lots as bare as the old bald head who ever secured the front seat at a performance of Fisk's Blondes.

The society then rented the third story in the Springfield Block, where they chuckled, took swei glass and sang "Wacht am Rhine," when the fire came—burned the block and everything in the world the society had; but not wholly demoralized, the Turner-Phœnix rose from the ashes and again purchased lots on Fifteenth and Cedar streets, and again

fenced with a high fence and built a plain but neat building, and when they had the grounds all improved in good shape (this was in 1861), the soldiers came and made quite as clean a sweep of everything belonging to the club as had the water or fire. And finally, to add insult to injury—to kill out effectually what could not, or would not be crushed, the head society in the United States sent a formal circular to each member, notifying him that all Turners *must* join the Republican party, when each one returned the circular, sent back their constitution and charter and disbanded, *sine die*.

One of the original and active, but finally indignant members, remarked to the writer, as he finished the above account, that after the last election, especially in Cincinnati, every Turner society in the United States, Germany and Holland, had probably returned their charters and made things, "donner and blitsen" all around the sky.

CHAPTER VIII.

CAIRO—HER CONDITION IN 1861-1878-1883—THE EBB AND FLOW OF BUSINESS AND POPULATION—WAR AND THE PANIC WHICH FOLLOWED—STEAMBOATS—MARK TWAIN—PILOTS—SOME STEAMBOAT DISASTERS—AND A JOKE OR TWO BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION, ETC.

IN a previous chapter we brought the social and political life of Cairo as fully as we could, to the year 1863, when again the prosperity of the town had ascended into another zenith. But the most solid advancement the city has really ever made was from the latter part of 1859-60 and the early part of 1861. During this period, there was no similarly situated town in population, wealth or manufactories in the world that equaled or approached Cairo in her commercial importance and glory. The Illinois Central Railroad had been long enough completed to begin to manifest her importance in the commercial world. The road was a young and mighty giant, and was in the hands of men who could comprehend the wants of the great empire to be developed, and with large and generous ideas, they turned their attention to the Delta city, and her mingling waters of the Mississippi and Ohio as they went singing to the sea. Here was the terminus of the road, as well as the terminus of continuous navigation in the finest system of rivers in the world. They saw here the central and attractive point for the greatest scope of country, unparalleled in its wealth of soil and climate; they saw the rich wilderness that was to bloom into immeasureable commerce and productiveness, and to develop some day into that superb type of civilization that pushes forward the human race—resources incalculable, and a growth of wealth immeasureable, all pointing to this spot as their natural place of meeting and exchanges. Here were mines, not only inexhaustible, but ever growing and increasing in their yield, and not to be dug and delved for into the primeval rocks that retain the bowels of the earth, but spread with the unsparing hand of Omnipotence over all the fair face of the earth and the waters. Here were the greatest rivers the greatest railroad and the meeting of the three sister States of Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri.

Was there a young city on the continent with an equal extent of country tributary to the coming commercial men of Cairo? Here

was all Southern Illinois, nearly all of Kentucky, and all South and a large portion of Eastern Missouri, all of Arkansas, West Tennessee, Texas and Louisiana, and, in fact, south to the gulf and southeast to the Pacific Ocean. that would come to the Cairo merchant for their supplies and trade. In the North there was no rival that might at all compete with Cairo until Chicago was reached, and then Cincinnati in the northeast and St. Louis in the northwest. The flour, corn, pork, beef, the products of the dairy, all north of Cairo, from the Alleghanies to the Rockies, should come to Cairo for their natural exchanges, for the cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice of the South. This was the natural order of things, and only the most untoward events could abrogate this law of God.

The South was rich and prosperous, and only cared to exchange her gold for everything that was produced north of Cairo. The North had emerged from the gloom of bankruptcy, and her agriculture and manufactories were beginning to multiply and grow to the amazement of mankind. The people looking to the South for their markets and the South looking to the North for her supplies and from Maine to the Rio Grande, from Oregon to Florida, was peace, plenty, prosperity, happiness. Commerce created the demand for a line of steamers from Cairo to New Orleans, and, like all the imperious demands of trade, that want was supplied, and, commencing, two of the largest steamboats were loaded weekly in Cairo for New Orleans, and in the early part of 1861, tri weekly steamers were loaded in the same trade. Here was the commencement of what was to be, had it not been interrupted, the natural growth of an incomparable trade and exchanges. The Ohio boats and the Upper Mississippi and Missouri River boats would have been content to confine their trade to their separate rivers. The growth of this would have brought the railroads from the East and the West, radiating from Cairo like a golden halo, and hence the true and natural development of the Mississippi Valley would have gone on and on, and the West would have focused about Cairo. This obedience to the natural laws would have been as beneficial to the larger portions of this great valley as to Cairo. What a wonderful world we would have had here ere this, had this commencement been peacefully followed out! Ruthless, indeed, was the hand that struck down this bright hope of the human race, and the memory of the authors of such ruin deserve eternal execration. But war, bloody, brutal war, was precipitated upon the country, and the North and the South, instead of giving and receiving the blessing of peace and trade, stopped the flow of kindness, brotherly love, rich abundance and happiness, and turned upon each other like enraged beasts, and bartered, exchanged and trafficked in blood and death. and the infant life of such fair promises was crushed out under the heel of war and the skeleton of desolation and unutterable woe took its seat in every family circle in the South. And the war made millionaires in the North who begin to bud in the fat army contracts that were shoveled out to the fortunate, to those who bribed their way to colossal fortunes. The South was wounded, maimed, killed and almost perpetually ruined. The North grew rich, demoralized, triumphant, fierce and inappeasable, and deep beneath the pomp and show of preternatural glitter and wealth, was, in fact, but little better off from the incurable poison and pangs of real suffering than was the South.

But the appalling revolution in the Mississippi country was complete. The com-

manding avenues of trade, commerce and travel had been as completely changed as could have resulted from a change of the topography of the whole country. The dreadful blow fell the heaviest upon Southern Illinois, Cairo and the Lower Mississippi River. At first when Cairo was made an armed fortification and the river blockaded, the Illinois Central Railroad, no longer taxed to its utmost capacity, carrying the fruits of industry and peace, was merely an avenue for the transporation of armies and war supplies. Then the town was paralyzed and the whole community was thrown out of employment. After a season, the paymaster came, and he began to scatter money in immense amounts among the soldiers. Then what was called business again came into life and the town was converted into a busy sutler's tent; the camp-followers flooded the place, the floating population came, the vile with the good, tent theaters, dives and hells on earth held high carnival by day and by night. The contractor, the soldier, the speculator, the gambler, the thief, the highway robber—the vicious of every sex, age and condition, jostled each other in the street throngs, and plied their vocations defiantly. And the fools in their heart said " the war has helped, not hurt, Cairo." They saw the flow of cheap money, and they shut their eyes to the avalanche of demoralization. Eventually, as the war progressed, the river was opened from Cairo to New Orleans. Once more Union armies with bristling forts commanded the river at all the towns and cities, and the rebel flying batteries, slipping in between the fortified points at every opportunity and firing upon helpless steamers, and doing small damage as a rule. The railroads in the South were all destroyed, and the demands for transportation for the army, as well as for a country stripped bare by war, were immense, and at once steamboat stock became the most desirable property. The northern docks and ways were put to work and the finest and largest boats that had ever plied the waters were pushed to completion, and all this was grists to Cairo's mill. To such an extraordinary extent did this necessity push the steamboat business, that for one year the daily average of boats at the Cairo wharf reached thirty-five, outside of the local packets that made daily trips or more. This was much the condition of affairs all over the North; millionaires sprung into existence, and demoralization fed upon the vitals of the country like a secret consuming fire.

The war was fought and ended, and speculation and peculation took its place, until it became a venial misdemeanor to be laughed at as a joke to speculate in the coffins, grave-stones and decaying bodies of the dead soldiers, and in the breathing bodies of their living families The rich grew richer, the poor poorer, and the cheap money and the calloused consciences of the nation pursued their reckless course of evil. The South lay a prostrate people, without money, without credit, and often without food; there Government bayonets and negroes were supreme, and the voice of the people was not the voice of God. The North was bloated with Government bonds at thirty-five cents on the dollar, and a cheap money that flowed through the hands of the rich as from a ceaseless fountain. There being no longer fat war contracts, they entered upon still fatter Government railroad contracts—robbing the Government of its credit, bonds and lands, in amounts wholly incomprehensible. And the Northern cities that were in this current—a current largely changed from North to South to the East and West, grew and spread and gathered mighty powers, and threw out the strong arm of

railroads, and in a day became wonderful and magnificent cities.

This is the faintest outline shadow over which men grew wild, joyous and gleesome, and sang their pæans and shouted their acclaims, and pronounced the saddest page in the book of time, a blessed era of unmixed joy, so good that it beatified the deaths of the millions who perished in the war and the many more than millions who worse than perished.

This sporadic prosperity of all lines of business in Cairo continued for quite three years after the close of the war; but this was the settling of the muddied waters, and at the beginning of the year 1869, it had about all passed away and the railroad and river business was at its ebb. Business was largely again, as at the commencement of the war, to be re-organized and started in accord with the new surroundings. The population of the town slowly decreased, and the crush for houses, both business and private, had changed to occasional empty ones, and unconsciously Cairo began to get ready for the unparalleled panic and bankruptcy that was fast coming to the country—settling day, merely, for the carnival decade; when business men of the country cried out for a bankrupt law, by which they could pay their debts with an oath or two, and the threshold of these courts presented the marvelous spectacle of a rush and crush of business men to get to the ear of the court first, that perhaps exceeded anything the world ever saw. And an army of a million tramps marched over all the country, devouring the people's substance and making no more compensation therefor than do the devastating grasshoppers. Then Cairo suffered only in common with pretty much all the country, but she was less prepared than a few other places, particularly her rivals that had stolen the golden-egged goose during the war, and therefore, instead of merely standing still during these long, painful years, she lost much that it took years to replace. Some of the effects of the war may be understood better when it is stated that M. B. Harrell estimated, in the year 1864, that there were 12,000 people in the city. When the town emerged from the panic, the sanguine only claimed a population of 6,000, and it is very doubtful if there were more than 4,000 inhabitants, if the negro population had been excluded from the estimate. The war found Cairo with a population of 5,000 souls and a solid growth, business and prospects that could not be mistaken. The war and the panic left her with about the same population, and all business demoralized and prostrated. The fifteen years had witnessed her gilded but unsubstantial zenith and her dreary nadir. The descent was great, but it was best that solid bottom should be reached, severe as the trial was, before stopping. In 1879, after people had been long enough on "bed rock" to fully realize the situation of affairs, there started up, once more, a day of prosperity for the city. Not a spasmodic jump that makes men dizzy and sets the people wild, but a steady, healthy growth that is always fair and full of promise. A healthy business set in; new enterprises were started, and the gradual and permanent increase of citizenship was soon inaugurated; real estate, while it rose in price but little, yet it found a market, and those generally wanting to sell could easily find a cash customer. And this cheerful state of affairs has continued to this hour, and from this last and really severest of Cairo's ordeals has come the following permanent and substantial improvements:

The Elevator.—And since this real revival, there has come to the place many marked

and valuable improvements, among which we may enumerate the elevator, built by the Illinois Central road. There is no finer structure of the kind in the country, and it will long stand upon the bank of the river as a conspicuous monument to Cairo's commerce. It has a capacity of 800,000 bushels and is so constructed that additional buildings, doubling its present capacity,may at any time be added. It has every modern improvement and the latest appliances for its purposes, and cost about $300,000. The men who projected this magnificent structure are in a position to know the wants of the locality, and they were not anticipating the probabilities of years, but answering the call of the present.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company—Have put up extensive works and are now engaged in adding still more and greater improvements. The purpose here is the construction of cabinets for its machines. Its extensive works at South Bend, Ind., had become insufficient for its purposes, and an agent was sent out to select a new location. After a careful examination of numerous points in the Southwest, Cairo was found to possess greatly superior advantages over all other points. Among the advantages of the place are:

1st. Lumber can be rafted to the door of the factory via the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries at a saving of about $10 per thousand feet over present cost of freight to South Bend.

2d. Some of the most important centers of the Singer Company's trade, such as St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and other points, can receive finished work by river from Cairo. The Elizabethport factory, which takes one-quarter of the product of the South Bend works, can be supplied by river to Pittsburgh, thence by rail into the company's yards at Elizabethport. Boston, Philadelphia and other eastern depots can be supplied by the same route, or by steamer via New Orleans.

3d. Eight railroads enter at Cairo diverging east, south and west, securing additional facilities for obtaining lumber and other supplies at low rates, besides giving the city unusual advantages as a distributing point. If desired, finished work can be shipped East, all rail, at much lower rates than from South Bend, owing to the competition in rail freights. The immense quantity of hardware and trimmings required by the Singer Company can be laid down in Cairo from the east cheaper than in South Bend. Last but not least, the enormous quantity of cabinet work demanded by the European trade can be shipped by water via New Orleans, and laid down at the company's Glasgow factory—at which all machines for the European trade are made—as cheap as they can now be sent from South Bend to the American coast.

Immense tracts of hardwood timber surround the city in all directions, and the Singer Company has already secured control of the timber on a tract of eighteen square miles, all of which can be delivered by wagon at the works—the longest haul not exceeding six miles.

The Singer factory have secured a factory site of twenty-four acres, including a valuable river front—and is one of five corporations owning all the river front surrounding Cairo on both rivers—and has now one brick building 80x65, three stories, another 100x70, another 50x48. These are to be used only for cutting their lumber and gluing it into form, the motive power being a double-cylinder engine and four Babcock & Wilcox sectional boilers of 75-horse-power each.

The cabinet works proper when completed

will consist of five buildings, each 60x500 feet three stories high, with ample space between for protection, and connected, at each story self-supporting ridges; all elevators and stair cases will be on the outside of the buildings which will be divided by fire walls every hundred feet. The motive power of this immense bee-hive of industry will be supplied by eight Babcock & Wilcox boilers of 180-horse-power capacity each, and an 800-horse-power engine. There will be twelve dry kilns, each holding 50,000 feet of lumber. Employment will be given to 1,000 hands.

Halliday House.—This surpasses a hotel in all the meaning of that word as applied to small cities. It is simply a magnificent hostelry that is one of Cairo's institutions. It is understood by those who have not visited it, that it is the old St. Charles Hotel repaired and fixed up in regal style. It is much more than this; it is a new hotel, elegant, substantial, with a complement of every modern perfection of the most elegant hotels in even the largest cities of the country. More massive houses have been built, and that, perhaps, had more expensive outside ornamentation or inside filagree work, but none more solid and wholly comfortable than this, and this applies as well to the internal appliances and the furnishing as well as to the main building. And we have no hesitation in pronouncing the dining room, with its three entire sides lit up by spacious windows for light and ventilation, as the most complete and cozy that we ever sat down to in a hotel.

The Halliday House stands where the St. Charles stood, and that is about all the connection between them. The present proprietor, Mr. Parker, whose life work and study has been how to keep the finest hotel, spent a long time traveling through the different cities of the country, examining the best hostelries and noting every valuable late improvement or invention in the same, and when he had obtained all possible information in this line the work on the Halliday House was commenced, and each and every improvement noted was added without regard to labor or expense, and when all was finished, the doors were thrown open to the public in the full conviction that he had the completest, if not the largest hotel in the world.

A New Enterprise.—Taking front rank among the business enterprises of the city of Cairo are the market gardening and floral interests of Mr. G. Des Rocher. This gentleman came to the vicinity of Cairo in 1872, and on a limited scale, having no capital, began what has since developed into a lucrative and very attractive business. Two years later, he leased forty acres of land of the Cairo City Property Company, and since that date he has constantly increased his facilites for carrying on his immense enterprise. His first impulse was to supply the city demand for garden vegetables, but finding that it was insufficient to his trade, he turned his attention to Chicago shipment, and has shipped as much as two car loads of vegetables in a day. He gives employment to a large force of hands of the laboring class annually, distributing among this class about $4,000 of Chicago's money, which fact alone merits the encouragement of every thinking mind in Cairo.

Not only has he sought to supply the existing wants of the people, but knowing well the science of business, has sought to create a want, that he might supply it. The better to accomplish this desire, he added a floral department to his business, which, while producing an income, goes far toward cultivating a taste for the beautiful in nature, offering a resort alike to the young and old,

where the mind of the matured, laden with business cares, or fraught with the sorrows of life, as well as the minds of the young, occupied with the lighter and more trivial things, are transported from the beauties of nature up to nature's God. He has six green-houses, having an aggregate of 6,000 square feet of glass surface; these houses, as well as his extensive hot-houses, are supplied with a complete system of cisterns and underground piping, the whole furnished with water from a drive well centrally located. A matter in connection with his business, worthy of the attention of the agriculturist, is his system of converting every particle of waste vegetable growth into a valuable fertilizing medium.

While his enterprise is not a railroad or a national bank, it is one that requires a business energy, a vast amount of actual toil, and is an important factor in the intricate list of Cairo's financial resources for which we think words of commendation are due to Mr. Des Rocher.

Cotton Oil Mill.—These extensive works found Cairo the best point in the South or West for the construction of a mill for the production of this oil, that is destined soon to be one of the great industries of the world. American invention has pried out the fact that from the cotton seed—a mere waste heretofore—can be made one of the very finest oils in the world.

Ice Factory.—This splendid factory was constructed by an incorporated company, the leading members of which are Charles Galligher, George E. O'hara and Frank L. Galligher. The cost of the construction and fixtures was $50,000, and has a capacity of fifty tons a day. Although just started, it has revolutionized the ice trade here and well may it have done this so readily, as its work shows for itself, as they make ice wholly from distilled water and its superiority over the natural production is so plain and palpable that there can be no comparison between them.

Flouring Mills.—There are two, Galigher's and Halliday's. Mr. Galigher's is the older of the two, and yet it is rather a modern institution, and most extensive and perfect, with all modern improvements. The Halliday Mill has just been overhauled, enlarged and supplied with all the latest roller processes. The extent of this improvement may be inferred when we state they were put in at an expense of $40,000, and has a capacity of 600 barrels a day.

Halliday's Saw Mill is another late and immense Cairo improvement, said by competent judges to be the completest thing of its kind in the world, and in this connection we may mention Halliday's coal dump—Maj. Halliday's own invention—as the most complete and perfect thing of the kind in the country.

Opera House.—The old Athenæum,a frame, has been torn away, and one of the neatest and coziest little theaters in the country has taken its place. It is the pride of the people and the admiration of the actors who have visited it.

Commission Houses.—The extensive commission houses of Halliday Bros., How Bros., J. M. Philips & Co., Thistlewood & Co., and the great amount of business transacted by each, shows that with the many other of the old and solid pioneer commission merchants here, Cairo is becoming a very important shipping point again.

The patent brick machine of McClure & Coleman, together with the very large yard of Mr. Jacob Klein, sufficiently evidences the fact that such building material in Cairo finds an extensive market.

No less than six first-class railroads have

come to Cairo since 1878. A splendid union depot has been constructed and here are accommodated the Wabash, the St. Louis & Cairo, the Mobile & Ohio. the Iron Mountain and the Texas & St. Louis. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad has erected at the foot of Eighth street, a local freight depot that is a spacious and elegant building. The Alexander County Bank, in its first-class bank building, is also one of Cairo's very substantial and solid institutions.

Improvements that may be considered as now started and on their way, and that are certain to be completed at an early day are, among many others, the Cairo Public Library, to be known as the Safford Memorial Hall, the grounds of which are on Washington and Seventeenth streets. This is due, we believe, entirely to Mrs. A. B. Safford, and when completed will give Cairo a building that will stand appropriately to the memory of her husband, A. B. Safford, deceased. The wholesale hardware houses, including about everything made of iron, are Mr. Bross' and Mr. Woodward's; and in drugs the house of Barclay Bros., and that of Paul G. Schuh. There are four wholesale dry goods houses, the heaviest of which are Goldstein & Rosenwater, and that of C. R. Stewart, the New York store, Patier proprietor, although a very young house in business, has already sold at wholesale $250,000 worth of goods in a year. The beer bottling, soda and seltzer and mineral trade has grown to immense proportions here recently. Mr. A. Lohr and Henry Brenhan each have extensive concerns, and a wide market to supply in this and adjoining States. Mr. John Sproat carries on the same, and he adds to this the trade in fresh butter, eggs and vegetables. He loads his own cars and sends them to New Orleans, Mobile and other Southern cities, the seal of the car only broken when it arrives at its final destination. No less than three planing mills are busy preparing the lumber for the carpenters of Cairo and the surrounding country, to wit, that of Lancaster & Rice, Mr. Walters and Mr. Trigg. Mr. Eichohff's furniture factory and wholesale and retail esablishment is an institution worthy the attention of house-builders and housekeepers far and wide.

We only claim here to give a few of the leading recent improvements in Cairo. There are many others, all going to show that just now the city is at last beginning to take its proper position as a wholesale manufacturing emporium—that it has facilities for bringing together the raw material and the factory and the markets where the manufactured goods are to be sold, that is possessed by few places in the West. Think of it! here are over thirty thousand miles of tributary shores upon our navigable rivers, and already eight railroads are built, with Cairo as the terminus of the majority of them, and all this great railroad development is of a very recent date. In a very short time it must become as important a railroad point as it has always been in point of navigable waters. Soon it will possess the shortest route to the Atlantic seaboard over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, this road forming one continuous line as soon as a small gap is completed, and on which the work is being pushed. In a few months, it will communicate direct with the City of Mexico over a direct line of one continuous railroad from Cairo to that city. A railroad from here running a little east of north, is under construction, connecting Cairo with the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Narrow Guage Railroad, and this will give it still another direct New York connection in addition to the several now possessed.

Steamboats.—Among the many pilots who

have stood at the wheel and guided the boat to the Cairo "throw-out-the-gang-plank place," was no less a character than the humorist, Mark Twain. It is not certain but that the wag got his first lesson in spinning characteristic yarns when he was a cub, listening to the old pilots, while waiting in port, spin "river yarns," some of which were of immense size, and some again very amusing, and when the older heads had run over their oft-told stock stories and the "kid" was induced to try his prentice hand, and failed most funerealy, the old fellows laughed out of sympathy and politeness, and this proved the boy's ruin. It was a fatal encouragement that transformed Mark from what might have been a valuable and noble life at the wheel, to a miserable, heartbreaking, continual weeping fountain, and he never stopped until he has just now burdened the "Father of Waters" with a book entitled "Life on the Mississippi." A reviewer of this book says: "He was born on the banks of the great stream. The river shaped the course of his youth and his life upon its bosom as pilot's apprentice and pilot gave him the experience and associations that fitted him when time and opportunity came to step into his rightful place as a really great and typical American humorist." Now, from a long acquaintance with pilots, we have no hesitation in saying that Mark might, had he continued with them, have eventually become not only a pilot, but a jokist of no mean pretensions. For instance, we remember on one occasion during the war of being one of a party seated in a yawl on our way to one of the new gunboats anchored opposite Cairo. The commander of the gunboat and several officers were of the party, and those who were guests had been invited to go on board the boat, as she was ready to go up the Ohio for a short trial run, and was going to test a 400-pound gun that was mounted in the turret. It was a jolly party, all anticipating a most pleasant day. But the writer noticed one man in the crowd who was the picture of despair and sullenness. His attention was arrested by the fierceness of this man's gloomy mood. After we had reached the vessel and an opportunity presented itself, the melancholy gentleman was gradually approached, when at a point no one else could hear and the question asked: "My friend, you seem to be much troubled; what's the matter?" In the best yellow-back slang, his dark eyes flashed and between his set teeth (not a false set) he hissed like an escaping volcano, "Matter! matter! Helen Blazes! I'm arrested! pressed! as a pilot on this limpin' Lazarus of an old gunboat, and Government will only pay $350 a month for pilots, and I can git five and six hundred on the boats. Isn't that matter enough?" Now here, Mark, was a true pilot joke, you see, with a $150 to $200 a month moral in it. You can see for yourself what you have missed. A half-dozen such efforts as that and see what your fortune now would be. Do your own figuring; say six jokes, $200 per month each, for thirty years. Any old Cairoite will recognize the following in reference to raft life of the early days on the river: "In the heyday of the steamboating prosperity, the river, from end to end, was flanked with coal fleets and timber rafts, all managed by hand and employing hosts of rough characters. Processions of mighty rafts—an acre or so of white, sweet-smelling boards in each raft, a crew of two dozen men or more, three or four wigwams scattered about the raft's vast level space for storm quarters—and the rude ways and tremendous talk of their big crews, the ex-keelboatmen and their admiringly patronizing successors; for we used to swim out a



F. E. Searsdale

quarter or a third of a mile and get on these rafts and have a ride."

By way of illustrating this keelboat talk and manners, and that now departed and hardly remembered raft life, the author throws in a chapter from a book which he "has been working on by fits and starts during the past five or six years, and may possibly finish in the course of five or six more." It is a story detailing some passages in the life of an ignorant village boy, son of the town drunkard of the author's time out West. The boy had run away, together with a slave, and in floating down the river at high water and in dead summer time on a fragment of a raft, they got lost in the fog and passed Cairo without knowing it. So the boy swims out to a huge raft in the dark, hoping to gain the information by listening to the talk of the men. The odd, rude life of the raftsmen, as thus witnessed by the boy, is graphically described. After singing, drinking and dancing, two of the men begin to quarrel, and the following is a specimen of the language of one of the men in getting ready:

"He jumped up in the air three times and cracked his heels together every time. He flung off a buckskin coat that was all hung with fringes, and says 'you lay thar till the chawin'-up's done;' and flung his hat down, which was all over ribbons and says, 'You lay thar till his sufferin's is over.'

"Then he jumped up in the air and cracked his heels together again and shouted out:

"'Whoo-oop! I'm the old original iron-jawed, brass-mounted, copper-bellied corpse-maker from the wilds of Arkansaw! Look at me! I'm the man they call Sudden Death and General Desolation! Sired by a hurricane, dam'd by an earthquake, half-brother to the cholera, nearly related to the small-pox on the mother's side! Look at me! I take nineteen alligators and a bar'l of whisky for breakfast when I'm in robust health and a bushel of rattlesnakes and a dead body when I'm ailing! I split the everlasting rocks with my glance, and I squench the thunder when I speak! Whoo-oop! stand back and give me room according to my strength! Blood's my natural drink and the wails of the dying is music to my ear! Cast your eye on me, gentlemen, and lay low and hold your breath, for I'm 'bout to turn myself loose!'

"All the time he was getting this off he was shaking his head and looking fierce and kind of swelling around in a little circle, tucking up his wristbands and now and then straightening up and beating his breast with his fist, saying: 'Look at me, gentlemen! I'm the bloodiest son of a wild cat that lives!'

"Then the man that started the row tilted his old slouch hat down over his right eye; then he bent forward with his back sagged and his south end sticking out far, and his fists a shoving out and drawing to in front of him, and so went around in a little circle about three times, swelling himself up and breathing hard, and he began to shout like this:

"'Whoo-oop! bow your neck and spread, for the kingdom of sorrow's a coming. Hold me down to the earth, for I feel my powers a-working! Whoop! I'm a child of sin, *don't* let me get a start! Smoked glass here for all! Don't attempt to look at me with the naked eye, gentlemen. When I'm playful, I use the meridians of longitude and the parallels of latitude for a seine and drag the Atlantic ocean for whales! I scratch my head with the lightning and purr myself to sleep with the thunder! When I'm cold, I bile the gulf of Mexico and bathe in it; when I'm hot, I fan myself with an equinoctial storm; when I'm thirsty, I reach up and suck a cloud dry,

like a sponge; when I range the earth, hungry famine follows in my tracks! Whoo-op! Bow your neck and spread. I put my hand on the sun's face and make it night on the earth; I bite a piece out of the moon and hurry the season; I shake myself and crumble the mountains! Contemplate me through leather--*don't* use the naked eye! I'm the man with a petrified heart and boiler-iron bowels! Whoo-oop! Bow your neck and spread, for the pet-child of calamity's a coming.'"

The narrative goes on to show how a little black-whiskered chap cooled off their rage and thrashed them both for a couple of chicken-livered cowards.

That child of Sudden Death and General Desolation was the missing "link," that leads us by most plainly marked footsteps up to the pilot joker, and back to his prehistoric ancestors, the Cave (of Gloom) Dwellers. No reference here, Mark, to that settled and incurable gloom that is noted in the best medical works as characterizing the wrecked lives of your readers.

But the following very happy description of high water will be recognized by many a Cairo "tenderfoot" as a side-splitting joke:

"The big rise brought a new world under my vision. By the time the river was over its banks, we had forsaken our old paths, and were hourly climbing over banks that had stood ten feet out of water before; we were shaving stumpy shores, like that at the foot of Madrid bend, which I had always seen avoided before; we were clattering through chutes like that of 82, where the opening at the foot was an unbroken wall of timber, till our nose was almost at the very spot. Some of these chutes were utter solitudes. The dense, untouched forest overhung both banks of the crooked little crack, and one could believe that human creatures had never intruded there before. The swinging grapevines, the grassy nooks and vistas glimpsed as we swept by, the flowering creepers waving their red blossoms from the tops of dead trunks and all the spendthrift richness of the forest foliage were wasted and thrown away there. The chutes were lovely places to steer in; they were deep except at the head; the current was gentle; under the 'points,' the water was absolutely dead, and their visible banks so bluff that where the tender willow thickets projected, you could bury your boat's broadside in them as you tore along, and then you seemed fairly to fly."

But altogether Cairo remembers with much pride the fact that Sam Clemens (Mark Twain) was at one time among the number of pilots that belonged to her trade. And the numerous fraternity here will read his book with great interest, as it is a story whose incidents often occurred in the company of men still at the wheel. While no other Cairo pilot, perhaps, has gained the celebrity that has Mark Twain, yet there are some who have merited a more lasting immortality as great heroes—standing at the wheel and going down bravely to death in the sublime act of protecting and saving the lives of those who were in their safe keeping. The fraternity of pilots are well known to most of the people of Cairo. They are a singular class of men, and their lives have not been a careless holiday. But it was during the war the lives of many of them were filled with terrifying troubles. A couple of instances will illustrate our meaning: On one occasion, as the fleet was transporting the troops to Fort Donelson, and the stage of the water and the point in the river had been reached by the flag-boat, where it was dangerous navigation, the officers of the boat desired to tie up for daylight, but the military authorities demurred to this. It was

very dark, and the boat became entangled, and in backing and starting up she was run into an overhanging tree and the chimneys knocked down. The usual wild consternation followed, and the affrighted soldiers imagined everything bad. But after awhile, when they found the boat was not sunk in the bottom of the river, they set about hunting for the cause of the disaster. In some way, they learned the pilot lived in Louisville, and this was enough, he was a rebel and had deliberately conspired to destroy them all by sinking the boat. In a moment it was a mob. Now an ordinary mob is the silliest monster that ever lived, yet a soldier mob makes a common one appear as Solomon and Patience enthroned on that historical monument. The pilot saved his life by secreting himself. Of course, the soldiers had no evidence against the pilot, for none existed. The truth afterward turned out to be that he had rung the engineer to go ahead when he made the mistake and backed.

Another incident happened in the river in front of Cairo. The small boat, Echo, was coming down the Ohio River laden with soldiers, and struck one of the iron-clad gunboats that split her hull and she was hopelessly wrecked. The wreck floated a mile or so below town and lies on the Kentucky bar yet. No lives were lost, but the soldiers at once jumped to the conclusion the pilot purposely did it and they howled for his blood. In fact, the clamor was so great that Wilson Dunn, the pilot, was arrested and tried by a court martial. As he was clearly innocent, it is probable the trial saved his life. The fact that these gunboats (turtles) had sunk a number of boats cut no figure with the soldiers, and the further fact that the pilot was an officer of the Government, as true and loyal and patriotic as ever lived, but he did not wear an infantry or cavalry uniform and the idiots therefore believed he was a traitor.

The present distinguished engineer, J. B. Eads, was another man who made his start in life among the Cairo river men. He lived for some years here, and came here, we believe, some time in the forties as a member of the firm of Eads & Nelson. Mr. Eads' history is so identified with the Mississippi River that one cannot be given without the other, his vast enterprises, commencing as they did in Cairo, have so extended his name and fame throughout the world.

In a preceding chapter, we gave an account of the coming down the Ohio River of the steamer New Orleans, Capt. Roosevelt — the first boat that ever floated upon Western waters. A few words in reference to the history of this historical boat may not be out of place here. She was built in the Fulton & Livingston's ship yards, Pittsburgh; capacity, one hundred tons; was furnished with propelling wheel to the stern and two masts. Mr. Fulton at that time believed that sails would be indispensable to a steamboat. The boat was placed in the New Orleans and Natchez trade, and continued in this trade for a short time, when she struck a snag near Baton Rouge and sunk. The passage of this first steamboat down the river, making her landings and obtaining fuel, etc., at an average rate of three miles an hour, left in her wake an excitement that could not have been exceeded had a flying angel appeared to the people.

The second boat that ever came by the doors of Cairo—before the doors were here—was the Comet, Daniel D. Smith, owner, D. French, builder. Her machinery was constructed on a plan invented by French, in 1809. She descended the river in 1814. She was only a twenty-five-ton boat. She reached New Orleans and made two voyages

to Natchez and return and was then sold and taken to pieces and her engine and machinery were put in a cotton factory.

The Vesuvius was the third boat built at Pittsburgh, and came down the Ohio, and also in the year 1814, under command of Capt. Frank Ogden. After reaching New Orleans, she started to return, July 14, and grounded on a bar about 700 miles above New Orleans, where she remained until December 3, when the waters rising, she floated off and returned to New Orleans. During 1815–16, this boat continued to make regular trips between New Orleans and Natchez. She was first commanded by Capt. Clement, and he was succeeded by Capt. John De Hart. In the latter part of 1816, as the boat approached New Orleans with a valuable cargo, she took fire and burned. The hulk was afterward raised and refitted and ran in the New Orleans and Louisville trade until 1819, when she was condemned.

The fourth boat was the Enterprise, built at Brownsville, Penn., by D. French, and his patent engine supplied. This was a seventy-five-ton boat. She made two voyages to Louisville in 1814, under Capt. Gregg. She was loaded with ordnances and stores for New Orleans, and while there, Gen. Jackson pressed her into the Government service. The Enterprise loaded and left New Orleans for Louisville in May, 1815, and arrived at Louisville safely, making the trip in twenty-five days. This was the first trip ever made by a steamboat from between these two points.

The next boat in order of appearance was the Washington, constructed by Henry M. Shreve. The hull was built in Wheeling and engines at Brownsville, Penn. This was the first double "decker" ever constructed, the cabin being placed between the decks, and the boilers placed on deck. This daring innovation made the Washington look very much as steamboats do now. Then in French's patent the engines were vibrating, but Capt. Shreve caused the cylinder to be placed horizontally. All engines were the single, low-pressure engines. The great invention of the cam cut-off was Capt. Shreve's, and this was added to the machinery of the Washington. When thus completed and launched, the new steamer, not only new in contruction but in such new and great improvements in her machinery, that it leaves it a question whether Fulton or Shreve was the greater inventor.

On the 24th of September, 1816, the steamer Washington passed successfully over the falls at Louisville, and made a successful trip to New Orleans, and returned to Louisville in November following. While the boat was lying at the wharf in New Orleans, she was visited and carefully inspected by Edward Livingstone, who was in the West, determined to assert in the courts the exclusive right of Fulton & Livingston to navigate all the waters of the United States, a right they claimed under their patents. After Livingston had inspected the Washington, he addressed Capt. Shreve as follows: "You deserve well of your country, young man, but we [referring to Fulton & Livingston's monopoly of all the rivers] shall be compelled to beat you [in the courts] if we can."

The Washington was compelled by ice to remain at the Falls all winter and on March 12, 1817, she commenced her second voyage to New Orleans. On her return she made the trip with a full cargo to Louisville in twenty-five days. And from this time all historians may date the real commencement of navigation. The wonderful feat of the boat produced almost as much excitement as did the battle of New Orleans. Louisville

gave a public dinner to Capt. Shreve, and in a speech he predicted that the trip from New Orleans to Louisville would yet be made in ten days. People smiled with gentle incredulity at this, and were willing to forgive him that or almost anything else for what he had done. How soon after this it was made inside of five days Capt. Shreve lived to see and all the world knows full well. In 1852, the steamer Shotwell made the trip in a little over four days. In 1869, the Natchez and the R. E. Lee made their celebrated race from New Orleans to St. Louis. The record time to Cairo was the fastest ever made, but some stanch old river men claim that, including stoppages, etc., the J. M. White, built by Capt. Swan, a noted builder of noted boats, made the best record time ever yet marked between New Orleans and Cairo.

The most shocking steamboat accident in the world's history occurred in 1864, when the steamer Sultana exploded her boilers just above Memphis, when on her way from some point in Arkansas to Cairo. There were, it is estimated, 2,350 souls aboard—nearly all soldiers—and over 2,000 perished. It was in the night, and the explosion was the most terriffic and the wreck the most complete ever known. The explosion was followed by fire, which soon consumed the little of the wreck remaining above water. Capt. J. C. Swann was killed.

The steamer Majestic, Capt. J. C. Swann and W. C. Kennett, Chief Clerk, William Ferree, Chief Engineer, on the 25th day of May, 1835, just as the wheel turned to round out from the wharf, exploded her boilers. She was on her way North, and was crowded with deck passengers, many of whom were Germans, and constituted some of the Germans who settled in and around Belleville, Ill. The flues of the larboard boiler collapsed, it is supposed, by the passengers all passing to the shore or starboard side of the vessel and thus careening the boat until the boiler on the opposite side became dry. The hot water and steam scalded about sixty of the deck passengers, about forty of whom died at once or within twenty-four hours, and were buried at Memphis. The injuries and fatalities were confined to the deck passengers, or those who happened to be there.

Among the survivors of that shocking catastrophe is William Lornegan, of Cairo, a gentleman well and long known to the people of the city. To look at Mr. Lornegan we would be inclined to doubt that he was a real survivor of a steamboat explosion which occurred over forty-eight years ago.

The circumstances were these: He was an infant at that time, a little more than one year old, and the father, mother and child constituted the family. In the wild din and horror following the explosion, Mr. Lornegan ran to the yawl and pulling it up, jumped in. He then pulled the yawl up to the deck and the mother, wrapping the baby in a shawl, tossed it to the father, who stood up to catch it. The motion of the craft threw him just at the moment the baby was started and in this critical instant the father th ew up his feet and in this way protected the child's fall and saved it. He then drew up the yawl and the mother and several others were soon safely in it. Then there was a rush of the excited people, and they would unquestionably have swamped the yawl except for the forethought again of Mr. Lornegan, who cut the rope and the craft floated away. As there were no paddles in it, the occupants had to trust to the current, but the boat soon touched a sand bar on the Tennessee side, and all were safely landed. The steamer floated a short distance and also

lodged on the Tennessee side, the damaged boiler repaired and she continued her route to St. Louis.

The fine steamer, J. M. White, referred to above, was sunk just below Cape Girardeau, March 28, 1843.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CHURCH HISTORY — ST. PATRICK'S — GERMAN LUTHERAN — PRESBYTERIAN — BAPTIST — METHODIST AND OTHER DENOMINATIONS—THE DIFFERENT PASTORS—THEIR FLOCKS, TEMPLES, THE CITY SCHOOLS, ETC., ETC.

"How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of peace and bring glad tidings of good things."

THE *German Lutheran Church.*—This church was organized in the year 1866, the Rev. J. Dunsing officiating. There were between fifteen and twenty members. It was named the Evangelical Lutheran Emanual Gemeinde of Cairo. The first pastor, Dunsing, officiated from October, 1866, to October, 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. Gustave P. Heilbig, who remained in charge until February, 1873. Then Rev. C. Durshner was placed in charge, and he remained pastor until January 1, 1879. During his administration, the congregation concluded to build a brick addition so as to enlarge the church facilities and provide a suitable school room. The entire building was enlarged and raised, and a brick basement added, and a part of the addition was fitted up for a store room, arranging the upper rooms for the pastor's residence, etc. The expense of these additions to the building was $2,500 on the residence and business portions of the building, and from $1,000 to $1,500 expended on the church proper. In 1879, E. Knappe was installed as pastor of the church, and he remained in the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties until November, 1881. Since August, 1882, the present able and efficient pastor, Rev. C. Schuchard has filled the position of shepherd to his flock with signal ability and the great satisfaction of his people.

The Sunday school of this church is in a flourishing condition, numbering from seventy-five to one hundred pupils in constant attendance. The pious pastor of the church was the Superintendent, assisted by Andrew Lohr, until 1880, when Andrew Lohr was elected Superintendent. Mr. Lohr remained in this position until the present year (1883), when he resigned, and the present pastor, Schuchard, again assumed his old place and continues the Superintendent and manager of the Sunday school.

The church also has a ladies' society, called the Freund and Jungfrauen Verein, that was organized in the year 1871, under the direction and control of the minister, Heilbig. The aims and purposes of this organization are the good of the church and its flock. It has a membership averaging sixty good and efficient Christians.

The church grounds are two lots, and were purchased by the members of the church in 1878, of S. Staats Taylor, agent of the Cairo Trust Property, at the price of $100 per lot, and is situated on Thirteenth street, between Washington avenue and Walnut street.

The present board of trustees consists of H. Schultz and Andrew Lohr.

The basement or brick portion of the church is now used, the front part as a school room, and the rear as a parsonage for the minister, and the entire upper or frame part of the building is dedicated to church purposes. There is a fine pipe organ in the main room, and from the main building ascends the cupola, where hangs the church bell, that in deep, musical tones upon the holy Sabbath calls the people to "come to the house of God and worship."

The Christian Church was organized in Cairo in May, 1865, the original members consisting of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Hay, J. C. Talbott, Mrs. Gilkey and daughter, Mrs. Sarah Clark, Mr. R. J. Cundiff, and others whose names cannot now be ascertained. In the organization, there were about twenty members. A little earnest band of devout Christians, planting the cross of their Master in His vineyard and consecrating a spot where they could gather in response to the "come let us worship." Of all those who constituted that little band who first assembled together here, but two are left namely, Mr. J. C. Talbott and Mrs. Sarah Clark. In 1866, the Cairo City Property Company donated the church four lots on Eighteenth street, between Washington and Walnut streets, and during the same year the church building now occupied was erected. It is a frame, 36x55, and cost $4,500. The pastors, in the order named, have occupied the pulpit: Rev. L. Brown, of Ohio; John Friend, of Pennsylvania; R. B. Tremble, of Kentucky. For some years they have had no regular preaching and no Sunday school. There are meetings, however, every Sunday of a social and spiritual character. The officers of the church are: Trustees, S. R. Hay, G. M. Alden, Charles Armstrong, J. C. Talbott, Mr. Saul; Elders, J. R. Hay, William McClosky; Deacons, A. B. Fenton and J. C. Talbott.

St. Patrick's—Catholic—is situated on the corner of Ninth street and Washington avenue; was built in 1855 by Rev. Father McCabe, who was its first pastor. The building is a substantial frame on a rock basement, and cost $3,600, most of which was collected from the hands employed in the construction of the Central Railroad during the years 1853 and 1854. The basement, up to 1882, was used as a parochial school. The lots upon which the building stands were donated by Col. S. S. Taylor. In the latter part of 1857, Rev. Father McCabe was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Thomas Walsh, who, on Sunday, the 15th day of March, 1861, and while addressing his congregation on the heinousness of the sin of blasphemy, was suddenly attacked with paralysis of the heart, and which in a few hours terminated in death. His remains lie buried beneath the altar from which he loved so well to offer up the holy sacrifice. May he rest in peace. At this time, Rev. L. A. Lambert was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the demise of Father Walsh, and continued to serve the congregation until October, 1867, at which time, his health becoming impaired, he received permission to go to New York. He is at present in charge of a parish in Waterloo, in that State. The bishop at once supplied the spiritual wants of his people by the appointment of Rev. P. Brady, who faithfully attended to the wants of his flock until the latter part of 1869, when he was appointed to another parish. He is now pastor in the city of Springfield, Ill. Father Brady was immediately succeeded by Rev. P. J. O'Halloran, who continued in charge until November, 1873, when he was sent to East St.

Louis to take the place of Rev. Francis Zabel, who was assigned to the Cairo pastorate. His parishioners and the citizens of Cairo generally will bear cheerful testimony to his worth as a Christian minister, in remaining at this post of duty night and day during the terrible yellow-fever epidemic of 1878. At his own request he was, in 1879, transferred to a parish at Bunker Hill, this State, where he now resides.

To supply the place made vacant by Father Zabel's departure, Rev. Thomas Masterson was sent from Mound City, but the malarial atmosphere of Egypt soon made sad work with a physically delicate constitution. He left his flock for a more healthful location in the town of Paris, Ill., his present address. In the latter part of 1882, Rev. J. Murphy assumed charge and is the present incumbent.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.—In the year 1870, the Catholic congregation having wholly outgrown the capacities of St. Patrick's Church, a few of the leading members determined to build a new one. This movement was finally made by the Germans for two reasons: 1st. St. Patrick's Church was too small for the congregation, and second, the Germans desired to have a church of their own, in which they hoped to have services in their native language. The principal movers in this, and those who made the principal donations for the new church were Peter Saup, William Kluge, Henry Lattner, Valentine Riser, Jacob Klein, George Lattner, Jacob Lattner, Nicholas Veithe, L. Saunders, William Weber, Joseph Bross, Joseph Bruikle and William Brendle.

The organization was effected in 1870, and the church commenced and the building completed in 1871, being an elegant brick building, 65x100 feet, and cost $23,000, and is by far the finest church in the city, and has an elegant organ.

Father Hoffman was the first pastor, and soon grew in the love and confidence of his people, until he became a great favorite. The present pastor is the Rev. Father O'Hara.

Presbyterian Church.—This church building was erected in January, 1856. The Rev. Robert Stewart, through whose efforts the building had been erected, preached the dedication sermon. It cost about $2,796. The three lots upon which it stands were donated by the trustees of the Cairo City Property. The funds for building the church were raised mostly abroad, through the efforts of Rev. Robert Stewart, who was building agent of the Alton Presbytery. It was turned over to the trustees of the first Presbyterian society of Cairo, free from debt. The ladies of the Alton Presbyterian Church donated the carpet for the aisles, a Bible for the pulpit and the chandelier and lamps.

This was the first Protestant church erected in Cairo. A Presbyterian society was formed on the 9th of January, 1856. The constitution was signed by the following members: C. D. Finch, Marion Hall, R. H. Cunningham, William T. Finch, J. D. McCoughtry, John C. White, D. Hurd, Edward Willett, Frank Shipman, S. Staats Taylor, H. H. Candee, E. Norton, C. A. Bullock, B. S. Harrell, Julia A. Harrell and Maria A. White.

The first board of trustees consisted of Dr. Coffee, M. Hall, C. D. Finch, Edward Willett and William T. Finch. The latter was elected chairman and Edward Willett Secretary. The church building and property and society were fully equipped now, but there was still no church proper and no pastor. Steps were taken by the society to remedy this defect, and Mr. Kenware was called to act as the first pastor. Mr. Kenware stayed only eight months, when becoming

afflicted with a bronchial affection, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The Rev. A. L. Payson was then called at a salary of $1,000 a year, and accepted. Yet there was one act necessary to make a complete church, and that was the signing of the articles of faith and covenant. This was done, and thus a complete organization effected, ten persons signing, to wit: William T. Finch, Mrs. Rosanna White, Mrs. Catharine Stewart, Mrs. Mary Jane Stewart, Mrs. S. L. Bowers, Miss Harriet A. Paine, James Degear, Mrs. Sarah Ann Bellew, Mrs. Lucy A. Leftcowitch and Mrs. A. P. Ryan.

The Rev. Payson seems, by the church records, to cut no other figure than being called and accepting. Possibly he was washed out in the June flood of that year, and this is suggested by a resolution of November, 1858, passed as a feeler, to confer with Rev. A. G. Martin and ascertain if he would accept a call at $500 a year. At all events Mr. Martin accepted the $500 proposition and came on, and for two years labored faithfully with his flock. He organized a Sunday school, which is said to be the first ever organized in Cairo, but the truth is there was a school of the kind here in 1848. The first Sunday of the Presbyterian school there were only fifteen pupils present, but since that time it has grown to more than 300.

Under the ministrations of Mr. Martin, eleven members were added to the church—ten of these by letters. This minister resigned in January, 1861. The church was without a pastor until June, 1862. The war was here, and men's thougths seemed to run in other channels. But the Central Railroad had arranged to pass preachers free to Cairo to hold services, and many came from a distance and services were tolerably regular.

An incident in the life of this church, as well as in the life of Commodore Foote, is well worth relating: After the capture of Fort Henry, Commodore Foote returned to Cairo to care for his wounded and to get ready for the Fort Donelson fight, and as he spent Sunday in the city, as was his wont, he went to his loved chruch—the Presbyterian—of which he was a zealous member. On this particular Sunday the congregation assembled, but the minister who was expected failed to come. After waiting awhile, the audience began to grow impatient. At this juncture the Commodore arose and walked deliberately to the pulpit, and, making some remark as to the duty of letting one's light shine, there, in the full trappings of his uniform of war, conducted the services in regular order. He read his text and addressed the congregation in a most earnest manner, and closed the exercises with a fervent and touching prayer. He died in 1863, as faithful a soldier of Jesus Christ as he was of his country. This remarkable incident is well remembered by many citizens of Cairo who were present in church on that Sunday in February.

In June, 1862, Rev. Robert Stewart was called to attend the spiritual wants of the congregation, and for two years filled the place to the great satisfaction of his flock. Mr. Stewart preached his farewell sermon November 6, 1864. It was during his pastorate that the frame portion of the parsonage was erected, and he secured this money, as he had for the church, mostly from abroad.

January 1, 1865, Rev. H. P. Roberts became the pastor of the church. He had received a collegiate education, and when the war came he went into the army as a Lieutenant; was wounded severely. He served as pastor for the years 1865–66. He received a salary of $1,500 per annum, and ceased hi

connection with the church as its minister in the early part of 1867.

Rev. Charles H. Foote succeeded him, and he continued in the position until 1871.

The brick parsonage was erected in 1867, at a cost of $2,363.70, and in 1868 a fine organ was purchased.

Rev. H. B. Thayer took charge as pastor in January, 1872, and remained until March, 1875, and he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. B. Y. George, who has already been with this church more than seven years. None of his predecessors gained a stronger hold upon the affection of his people.

In the autumn of 1878, Cairo was visited by that terrible scourge, the yellow fever. There were a few cases in August—all fatal. A number of cases in September, nearly all fatal, and still more in October, about one-half of them fatal; several cases in November, but most of them mild. In all there were about 100 cases in Cairo and about one-half proved fatal.

In September, Mr. George was in Columbia, Mo., with his family, taking his annual vacation. When the news reached him that the disease had broken out again and in a virulent form in Cairo, and that the town was in a panic and hundreds fleeing to places of safety, and that all prudent people who could get away from the town were doing so, we say, upon learning this dreadful state of affairs, he left his family in Missouri and came here, and remained during the epidemic, visiting sick, comforting the dying and burying the dead.

The whole number of persons connected with the church during the twenty-five years of its existence is 372. Mrs. Rosanna White is the only one out of the original ten members that is now living in Cairo.

[We desire to return our thanks to Mr. George Fisher, from whose extensive history of the Presbyterian Church we gather the above data.—Ed.].

Episcopal Church.—There were members of this church in Cairo from the time or before the founding of the city. But like the general Protestant people, the number was not enough to organize a church body for a long time, and the history of the Presbyterian Church shows that these select few would identify themselves often with some other church and assist them in the holy work, awaiting the arrival of enough of their own to form their separate organization. In this way the curious fact is several times illustrated in the Presbyterian Church that there would be a reduction in their number in the face of an increase in the population.

During the early forties, when there were only four or five families in the place who were communicants in the Episcopal Church, occasional services were conducted in a little chapel in one of the Holbrook houses, by the Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, now of St. Louis. Mr. Ingraham was a resident of Cairo as early as 1840. During all his time here, there were not members enough to officer a society even, much less a church, and it was only at rare intervals that the few people of that church met. After the calamity of 1841, the number was so reduced that it was only when some of their friends would join them in attendance that they could get enough together to have even the simplest church services. There was a slow increase up to 1850, when several families came and once more the early settlers began to look forward to the day when they would have a prosperous church here. During these times, the Rev. Mr. Clark often conducted the church services.

In the year 1857, a movement was made, for the members to separate themselves from

the other churches, and by combining together they hoped to form the nucleus around which a church would soon grow. And in the early part of 1858, grounds were secured and steps taken to erect a church building. The place selected was the lot on which now stands the elegant office of the Cairo Trust Property. A large lot of material was delivered upon the ground, such as brick, stone, lime and other material, when the flood of June, 1858, came and left such destruction in its wake that for the nonce the project was abandoned.

During the war, Chaplain S. McMasters who was stationed here, frequently held services for the congregation in the Presbyterian Church building, and the congregation constantly grew and strengthened. November 3, 1852, there was a preliminary meeting held at the office of Col. S. S. Taylor, and there were present at this meeting Rev. I. P. La Baugh, S. S. Taylor, Walter Falls, Capt. McAllister, Charles Thrupp, J. C. White, H. H. Candee, John Rosenberg, W. H. Morris, L. Jorgensen, J. B. Humphrey and others. Rev. La Baugh was made chairman, and J. B. Humphreys Secretary. Vestrymen were elected as follows: S. S. Taylor, Senior Warden; H. H. Candee, Junior Warden; and J. B. Humphreys, Charles Thrupp, Capt. Pennock, Col. A. E. Watson, W. H. Morris, A. B. Safford, J. C. White, R. M. Jennings and Walter Falls, Vestrymen

The second attempt, and a successful one, too, to build a church was commenced in 1861, the building now occupied on Fourteenth street, between Washington avenue and Walnut street. This building cost about $7,000, and is the most elegantly finished inside and furnished of any church in the city. They have an organ costing $2,000.

November 5, 1862, Rev. I. P. La Baugh was called to the pastorate and accepted, and for more than two years he continued in that position, winning the good will and love of his entire people in an eminent degree. His successor was Rev. Thomas Lyle, who was installed as pastor in charge in January, 1864.

In 1863, J. C. White was Senior Warden, and H. H. Candee, Junior Warden, and the Vestrymen were A. B. Safford, J. Q. Harman, J. B. Humphreys, W. P. Halliday, A. M. Pennock, S. B. Halliday, S. Staats Taylor, A. E. Watson, W. H. Morris and A. H. Irvin.

April 25, 1864, there was a re-organization of the parish, and on November 24 of that year, the church was completed and consecrated by Bishop Whitehouse. And the Vestrymen were: Senior Warden, J. C. White; Junior Warden, H. H. Candee; and A. E. Watson, A. J. Irvin, J. B. Humphreys, A. B. Safford, S. B. Halliday, W. P. Halliday, H. Lifferts and L. Jorgensen.

Rev. Lyle was succeeded in 1867 by W. W. Rafter, who, for a little more than one year, discharged the high functions of his office with eminent ability and piety.

In 1868, Rev. James W. Cole was called, and he also remained about one year.

Rev. Edward Coan was his successor. His pastorate, for three years, the time he was with his church here, was marked by good works and a building-up of God's temple. His administration was eminently satisfactory to the congregation, and the love and prayers of his flock followed him when he retired in 1872.

Rev. Charles A. Gilbert was his successor, and for five years he labored for God's kingdom and glory among the good people of Cairo. He was an unselfish, pious and holy man, and his stay here will long be remembered by his people.

In April, 1877, Rev. M. R. St. J. Dillon

Lee was called, and at once entered upon his sacred mission among his people. But in the midst of his good work he sickened and died, May 30, 1879.

Rev. D. A. Bonnar accepted the position of pastor, and was installed in the early part of the year 1879, where he remained a diligent, faithful and able minister to his flock until January, 1881, when he resigned.

He was immediately succeeded by Rev. F. P. Davenport, the present incumbent, and it is the hope of all that he may be long spared to his people and the church he loves so well, and his works are already doing so much for the cause of morality and religion.

The present officers of the church are: H. H. Candee, Senior Warden; W. B. Gilbert, Junior Warden; and M. F. Gilbert, D. J. Baker, E. L. Manager, Frank L. Galigher, John H. Janes and Charles Pink, Vestrymen.

A Sunday school was established in 1863, and H. H. Candee was made Superintendent, a position that he has held continuously ever since and still holds, of itself a sufficient testimony that he is the right man in the right place. Among the earliest of the Sunday school teachers were W. H. Morris, Mrs. W. R. Smith, Miss Josie Taylor (Halliday), Miss Remington and Mrs. Elizabeth White. From the first to the present day, the school has been one of the flourishing and successful ones of the city. Among its first youthful scholars are now found some of its most valued teachers, and others have here imbibed in their young lives their first and deepest lessons in the simple and sublime story of the God-Man, and have gone out in the world bearing testimony to the faith that was in them.

The Methodist Church.—Through the kindness and labors of Rev. J. A. Scarritt, present pastor, we were enabled to gather the following notes of the coming and building up of the church in this city. There were Methodists here as citizens as soon almost as there was anybody else. In the earliest settlement of the town, when three or four families constituted all there were in the place, Rev. T. C. Lopas and H. C. Blackwell would occasionally visit the town and held regular services and preach to the little flock, literally in the name of where "two or three are gathered together." Then Ephraham Joy, the Presiding Elder, made two visits here, and on a recent occasion on writing to Rev. Mr. Scarritt, he gives some of his long-time-ago impressions of Cairo, and some account of the early efforts of the church people. He says in substance: The Cairo Mission was traveled by Henry C. Blackwell, the circuit embracing Alexander County. Then Rev. Lopas was sent to take his place. There were only six or eight families or members of the church at this time in the place, and these were mostly of the transient population. The first quarterly meeting was appointed for Cairo, January 1 and 2, 1853, but Brother Lopas left there about a week before this and attended a quarterly meeting of the Thebes Mission, about fourteen miles south of Jonesboro. As soon as possible, I supplied Cairo with Rev. J. S. Armstrong, who remained about three months, and then it was left out for awhile. Efforts were made to have Rev. Lopas visit it from his Thebes Mission, but failed. The scheme was then adopted to have the minister from the adjoining work—Thebes or Pulaski or Caledonia—visit Cairo, but these efforts were like, the Elder says, trying to sit down on two chairs and slipping between them. The place was left deserted by the church for two years. The Elder in the meantime visited Cairo twice, in April and in August. He traveled down the country in his buggy. The appearance of the place on his first

visit he graphically describes. He says he carefully counted everything—houses and boats—in which human beings were living. His recollections are the boats and houses about equaled each other, and there were but few of either, and some of the houses were the merest shanties—the boats mostly small craft tied to the shore, some in the water and some on dry land—some lying, just as the water left them, and others had, after a fashion, been propped up and were stranding tolerably level. He again says: Bishop Ames presided over our conference in 1852, and visited us at the conference at Mount Carmel. He told me that he passed Cairo on his way, and remarked, "I wonder what we sent a man there for." The Mission Committee at their next conference gave it as their opinion that one quarterly installment of appropriation (for Cairo) should be refunded, and the Elder says: "I covered it into the treasury, although I felt that I much needed it." The two visits referred to above by the Elder were made during his first year. He again, in the fourth year of his office, visited it twice. He says that this time he came by the railroad. During that year it was connected with the Pulaski Mission for quarterly meeting purposes, and Pulaski embraced what had been Thebes and Caledonia Circuits. That year, Rev. Hughey spent most of the year traveling and soliciting funds to erect a church in Cairo. He succeeded well in procuring funds, but could do but little in building up the congregation. Elder Joy had secured two lots for the church building, and these afterward were exchanged for those now occupied by the church by Rev. Hughey. The Elder again says: "I preached in Cairo during my visit in August, 1853. I do not remember where the preaching was—perhaps in some room in a hotel. In April, 1855, I was there and preached. The meeting was held in a schoolhouse, back in the woods. I think this building has since been used as the African Methodist Episcopal Church. I think during the summer of 1855, O. Kellogg, then in the Jonesboro work, visited the place one or more times, and I corresponded with Bishop Ames, proposing to connect it with Jonesboro. I thought the arrangement doubtful, as a circuit lay between. Bishop Ames consented to the work, but it was not effected." When the good old Elder comes to the effort to recall the early Methodist families, he quaintly says: "I cannot call up any of the names of the first members. There was the wife of a hotel keeper—a Pole or Spaniard or some kind of a foreigner—with an unpronounceable name. [This must have been old Rattlemueller.—Ed.] They called him for convenience, Martin. [This was where Mark Twain got his idea when in Europe of calling each one of his guides Furgeson.—Ed.] The two or three families in Cairo were anxious for regular preaching and I as anxious to supply them. * * * On one of my visits, I stopped on a boat (hotel). The landlord was not a Methodist, but very clever to us. He told me of one G. who had been a Baptist, a Methodist and a Presbyterian, and who at one time proposed to be a preacher. He boarded a long time at this hotel, and the last the landlord saw of him, he was wending his way up the levee, carrying his bundle and said he was hunting a cheaper hotel. The jolly landlord laughed when he said he did not know where he could find such, as he never paid him a cent."

In a letter from Rev. R. H. Manier, we are permitted to extract the following historical facts: "I was stationed in Cairo in 1856. Brother G. W. Hughey was my predecessor. When I took charge, the church was inclosed and the roof on. The trustees

were in debt, and the workmen wanting money. I spent the first Sabbath after conference in Cairo, and on Monday following struck out to raise money. From that time until the church was finished I was on the wing. It required $1,200 to pay what was due and finish the church, I had succeeded in raising about $800, when the church was completed and left only $400 in debt, which we hoped to raise on the day of dedication, which was early in February, but postponed on account of small-pox breaking out in a boarding house on a corner opposite the church, until the latter part of March. Dr. Akers preached the dedication sermon—I cannot recall the text. * * * We had bad luck on the day of dedication. When Dr. Akers had only fairly commenced his sermon, a strong March wind started down the flue, and the coal smoke poured out in the room and drove the people out, most of whom went home, and the Doctor finished his discourse to empty benches. The collection was an utter failure. I started out again and did not return until I had the money to pay off the debt. * * * The membership when I went there consisted, as I now remember, of S. S. Brooks and family, W. P. Trunnion and wife, Miss Emma Robertson, Sister Martin, Dr. J. G. D. Pettijohn, Sister Finch and James Degear."

The pastors in charge and in the order of their ministering to the congregation in Cairo were as follows: First regular pastor, G. W. Hughey, October 1, 1855; R. H. Manier, 1856; J. A. Scarritt, 1857; Carlyle Babbitt, 1858; G. W. Jenks, 1859; L. Hawkins, 1860; J. W. Lowe, 1861; (one year unknown); G. W. Hughey, 1863, and re-appointed; H. Sears, 1865; A. M. Bryson, 1866; John Van Cleve, 1867; C. Lothrop, 1868; F. M. Van Trees, 1869–70; F. L. Thompson, 1871–72; J. L. Waller, 1874–75; J. D. Gilham, 1876; A. P. Morrison, 1877; W. F. Whittaker, 1878–79 and 1880; J. A. Scarritt, 1882, and is the present incumbent.

Mr. Scarritt is a native of Madison County, Ill., born June 23, 1827. His parents, Nathan and Letty (Aulds) Scarritt, both of New England, came to Illinois in 1820, and resided in Madison County. There were ten children in the family, Mr. J. A. being the tenth child. He entered the ministry in 1851, and since that time has belonged to the conference he joined. He married Harriet Meldrum; the issue of this marriage was three children, only one now living—Mrs. George Parsons, of Cairo.

The Baptist Church was organized October 26, 1880. Though this church has not yet completed the third year of its existence, the causes that led to and are connected with its institution date back several years. There being no records that are accessible, we cannot speak particularly of the work previous to March, 1877. At the time named above, the remnant of Baptists in the city was reenforced by a few others who came to make this their home, and after a number of consultations to devise ways and means for the establishment of some organization that would be the means, of disseminating Baptist principles, it was finally determined that a Sunday school be organized as a nucleus or rallying point from which to direct other efforts when the time should be ripe for them. February 10, 1878, the first session of the Sunday school was held. Twenty persons were present—including all ages. Mr. George W. Strode was elected Superintendent, which office he has filled to the satisfaction of the school since that time. Mrs. Joseph W. Stewart (since deceased) was chosen Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Strode, Mr. C. B. S. Pennebaker, Mr. James W. Stewart, Mrs. O. N. Brain-

ard and Miss A. Rogers were appointed teachers. Papers, necessary Sabbath school helps, and an organ were speedily procured, and the growth of the school, though slow at first, was steady and constant, both in numbers and interest; during its second year, it received an important accession to its working force in the persons of Mrs. and Miss W. C. Augur, of Hartford, Conn., whose active labors are still enlisted in the interest of the church and school.

While the Sunday school prospered, having reached during its third year an attendance of seventy-five to one hundred, the question of organizing a Baptist Church was often and anxiously considered, and October 26, 1880, this long desired object was accomplished. After a sermon by Rev. W. F. Kone, pastor at the First Baptist Church at Huntsville, Ala., a council consisting of Revs. W. F. Kone, of Huntsville, Ala., G. L. Talbert and A. J. Hess, of Columbus, Ky., was convened, and the church duly recognized according to the custom in such cases. The charter members comprised the following persons: George W. Strode and wife, Mrs. Mary P. Strode, C. B. S. Pennebaker, Isaac N. Smith and wife, Mrs. Louisa E. Smith, A. J. Alden and wife, Mrs. B. E. Alden, H. Leighton, Mrs. Sarah E. Parks, Mrs. M. J. Dewey, Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. William Morton, W. C. Augur and wife, Mrs. Julia C. Augur, Mrs. N. E. Coster and Mrs. Sarah S. Stickney—sixteen in all. The new organization assumed the name, *Cairo Baptist Church.* George W. Strode, who had been ordained Deacon of the Columbus, Ky., church, was recognized to the same office in the new church. C. B. S. Pennebaker was chosen Clerk, which office he still holds. A call was extended to Rev. A. J. Hess, which he accepted, generously proposing to visit Cairo once each month and minister to the church without definite promise of compensation until arrangements could be made to secure that object. The upper room of "Temperance Hall" was rented as the regular place of meeting for the church and Sunday school.

In November following the organization, Rev. W. F. Kone, who had been granted leave of absence by his church for that purpose, returned to Cairo and with the assistance of Revs. A. J. Hess, pastor, and G. L. Talbert, of Columbus, Ky., held a series of meetings with the church, which resulted in eight additions by letter and fourteen by baptism, a success that gave the new church a very encouraging start on its mission. About this time, the Baptist General Association of the State came to the assistance of the church to the extent of securing the services of its pastor for one Sabbath each month, and a few months later the "Clear Creek Association" of Southern Illinois promised additional aid, which enabled the church to obtain the services of Rev. Mr. Hess for two Sabbaths each month, an arrangement which continued until January, 1883.

The greatest need was a house, and many plans were conceived and discussed, looking to the accomplishment of that object. Pending these discussions, the church was visited by Rev. I. N. Hobart, Superintendent of Missions for the Baptist General Association of Illinois, whose kindly interest was then, and has since been, successfully exerted in behalf of the work in Cairo. Through his recommendation, the church was afterward enabled to secure financial assistance, in the way of a loan—referred to in another part of this sketch—which aided it to place its property in very secure shape. Dr. Hobart's successor, Rev. E. S. Graham, present Superintendent of Missions, has also manifested much interest in the Cairo work, and has

done much to enlist the sympathy and assistance of the local and general associations in its favor.

Failing to secure desirable lots on which to erect a building, the church, through its Trustees, George W. Strode, Isaac N. Smith and C. B. S. Pennebaker, accepted the proposition of the Turner Society to sell their property, three lots, and a neat, well-built hall, comparatively new, 30x65 feet, with audience room 30x50 feet, and smaller rooms at end facing Poplar street. The price agreed upon was $2,500. At the time of the purchase, the church had less than $100 in its treasury, but with the contributions of its members, and the generous assistance of freinds, in the city and abroad, about $1,700 was raised, which, with a loan from "The American Baptist Home Mission Society," enabled the Trustees to pay for the property before the expiration of the thirty days allowed them by the Turners. During the first year, including the purchase of property and necessary changes and repairs, more than $3,000 were expended, leaving an indebtedness of $1,300, about $300 of which has since been paid off, so that the present indebtedness is about $1,000.

The church was re-painted, outside and inside, new pews, pulpit, baptistry, dressing-rooms, etc., provided, and other improvements and furniture added, until their church home, though still wanting in some respects, is one of which the members feel justly proud, when they remember that so recently they were homeless. In September, 1881, Rev. W. F. Kone again visited Cairo, and assisted Rev. A. J. Hess, pastor, in a series of meetings, resulting in four additions by letter, and seventeen by baptism—thus increasing the membership to sixty-seven, a gain of forty-one during the year. In the following spring, the anxiety and apprehension on account of the threatened overflow of the city, and the annoyance from the unusual accumulation of "sipe" water, had a depressing effect on the church and Sabbath school work, as well as of the material interests of many of those interested in it, several of whom removed from the city, so that until recently the membership of the church had not increased in the aggregate, the accessions and losses being about equal. At the close of the second year, the church invited Rev. A. J. Hess, who had faithfully preached for it twice each month since the organization, to become its pastor for the whole of his time, but as the aid promised by the association was not sufficient to assure an adequate salary from the church, while the church at Charleston, Mo., the home of Mr. Hess, was prepared to offer him full support, he was compelled to decline the invitation from Cairo. This left the Cairo church without a pastor from January to May, 1883, during which time it suffered the usual decline in interest under such circumstances, though all its social and business meetings and the Sunday school were promptly attended to by the members. During April, 1883, Rev. A. W. McGaha, of the "Southern Baptist Theological Seminary," Louisville, Ky., was invited to take charge of the church as pastor, and accepted with the understanding that his labors should terminate with the commencement of the next session of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, in the event that he should decide to return to that institution. Mr. McGaha commenced his labors with the church here the first Sabbath in May, and in the short time that he has been in Cairo has exhibited a degree of earnestness and zeal that has gained the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. Since the 16th of May, he has been engaged in a series of meetings with



John Hess Sr.

the church, in which he has had the assistance of the Purser brothers, Rev. D. J. and John F., evangelists, of Mississippi, the success of whose labors in many other cities gave promise of a good work in Cairo, which has been realized. The meetings were held at the church every afternoon and evening, from the above date until Sunday evening, June 9, 1883—nearly four weeks—resulting in thirty-six additions to the church; five by letter, twenty-seven by baptism, three under watch-care and one awaiting baptism, making the total membership at this time ninety-nine, and three under watch-care. The Sunday school has a present average attendance of about one hundred and twenty, under the following officers and teachers:

George W. Strode, Superintendent; C. B. S. Pennebaker, Assistant Superintendent; Arthur Lemen, Secretary; W. C. Augur, Treasurer.

Teachers—George W. Strode, Mrs. Mary P. Strode, Mrs. W. C. Augur, C. B. S. Pennebaker, Mrs. Carrie S. Hudson (infant class), Mrs. M. A. Walker, Mrs. Robert Baird, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, and the pastor's class for study of characters in the Old Testament, just organized.

All the expenses of the church, including pastor's salary, are paid from a common fund, raised by subscription and voluntary contributions of the members.

Though the membership of the church is, perhaps, weaker, financially, than any of the other leading societies in the city, the special efforts it has put forth to build up and permanently establish and secure the cause of the denomination in Cairo, have brought it prominently before the public, and done much to acquaint the people with Baptist faith and practices.

Considering its growth in the past few years, its present condition and future prospects, it would seem that the Baptists have at last succeeded in establishing their cause in Cairo, with a reasonable assurance of permanence and prosperity.

The Schools.—In a preceding chapter, we have told of the incipient efforts in Cairo, commencing with Glass' first pay-school, and briefly traced them along in their succession to the time that the State had provided for free public schools, which auspicious event occurred in Cairo in the year 1854.

The throwing open the schoolroom doors, free to all the world of school age, should mark an era and prove an auspicious hour for mankind. The admonition, "put money in thy purse," has out-traveled the electricity, and long enough been the controlling, central idea of all races of men; and the public free school was the idea, at least, of that onward step to put knowledge in the head. The world's gains in wealth, and comforts, and leisure, are necessary first steps to real education, because this alone is that wonderful law or force that separates the toiler from the thinker, a line of distinction among most men not pleasant to contemplate, yet it is one of the inscrutable laws of God. Good men dream of that better time coming, of that equality among all, and the obliterating of all lines that may possibly distinguish all idea of classes. The foolish believe this not only possible, but that it is the "open sesame" to complete happiness. Mental and social equality are not desirable things, even were they possible of attainment. Look about you, and see if it is the order of nature to make things alike. You will see that the prefection of the whole is the universal variety, the endless dissimilarity, the infinite differences, the impossibility, in short, of any two things in all nature being exactly similar, that constitutes the oneness and

grandeur of the infinite universe. But men dream of equality, of a brotherhood of mankind, when they idealize only a similarity, and this is the perfection for which they yearn.

The children are the child's school teacher; the young people educate each other, and they all have social joys in the communion of thoughts ripened by observation and experiments. This is the order of nature, and it never has, nor never will be, changed. For over seventeen hundred years, the pietistic schools have been earnestly engaged in educating the ever-rising generations—sowing the seeds of knowledge in the young minds that were to blossom and bear fruit for that fabled Golden Age that has never come—a Utopia of which we may dream sweet day-dreams, but never taste. A boy goes to college, or the academy, and through the curriculum, graduates with high honors, and sometimes spend the remainder of their lives rendering praise to their Alma Mater, and die in the sincere faith that it was the venerable President and Professors who educated them. This innocent mistake comes from the oversight that it was his Professor that trained him only, while it was his associates nearly always, good books, outside of his school, text books, sometimes, that had done the real work of education. In other words, the old train the young, while the real education of the young is in the social life, the intimate and friendly associations of the young with their equals in age—the contact of minds with minds, where a nearly complete confidence and congeniality exists. The venerable grandsires, in their great interest and eager love, deliver their maturest thoughts in epigrams, and "wise saws" to the loved human kittens, who are, apparently, all respectful attention, but who are eager for that romp and play with their playmates, and this again teaches old age a lesson it will not learn, that it is in the merry shout and rippling laughter of merry childhood that brings that happy Commission of budding souls of which comes healthy minds and educated intellects.

Among the oldest schools in history was that of Epicurus, in Athens, and that of the sweet and lovely girl of Alexandria, Hypatia. The school of Epicurus was a social club, that wandered, and lounged, and conversed in the winding walks and grateful shades of the gardens: and the gifted and beautiful girl, Hypatia, from the porches of Alexandria discussed those great and unanswered questions, "Who am I? Where am I? Whither am I going?"

This remarkable girl was torn in pieces by a fanatic mob, for discussing these great and, so far, insoluble questions; it is to be hoped that in this nineteenth century blaze of liberty of discussion, we may not be similarly served for asking similar questions, but concerning the less vital interests of the soul, but the yet greatest of all temporal ones, that of education: Where is it? What is it? Where can it be obtained?

To answer the first of the above questions intelligently, it is essential first to fully understand the second one—Education, What is it? All talk about it, and it runs glibly over the tongue of the youngest and oldest, the learned and the unlearned, and nine-tenths of all civilized peoples would stare at you, were you in seriousness to ask them the question. The dictionaries all define the word, and everybody fully understands it, yet, What is education? The writer remembers hearing the simple question asked of a Teachers' Institute, and most painfully does he recollect that they did not and could not tell, although there were professors there who were supposed to be eminent in the

ranks of educators. Educators, and not know what education is! it's something of a travesty. Had this institute been composed of very ignorant men, not only ignorant but uncultured, each member could have answered the question in a moment, and showed supreme contempt for the poor fool that would ask such a question. For more than seventeen hundred years, the present systems or ideas have prevailed in the school room. We do not mean that the same things are taught now that were in the olden time, but that the present system, the cardinal ideas all through it, are based upon the first schools founded in Egypt so many centuries ago, and that at their foundation were one of the greatest advances of civilization. The first schools were solely for the purpose of memorizing the precepts and philosophies of the fathers, in whose sayings were all wisdom and all good; in short, it was then a process of committing to memory and it is exactly this now. The manner and forms have all undergone wonderful changes, but the substance, as found in the school room of to-day, and those of the long ages ago, are identical. The earliest educators supposed that training the mind was education, and that, therefore, a training-room was a school; whereas it is a fact you may commit, were this a possibility, every book, manuscript and tradition in the world to memory, and still you may not be at all educated. Could you retain them all after they were memorized, you would have a wonderful storehouse—mostly trash and rubbish—yet what an inexhaustible supply of facts, and many of the greatest thoughts from the busiest and best brains. Could you separate the wheat from the chaff in this storehouse, and make a practical, every-day use of it all, you might be the best informed man in the world, and still not educated. But few men, owing to the general vagueness of their ideas, can draw any distinction between training and education, and hence it is that so few in the world ever give a thought to the subject of what real education is. This is an inexhaustible theme, and we do not purpose to do more than to look briefly upon its most outward boundaries, in the hope that a hint may be dropped that will attract the attention of some mind that will push the investigation to its final issue.

What is education? It is getting knowledge. And what is knowledge? It is the understanding of the mental and physical laws. To yet broaden, and simplify the definition —to understand the natural laws. We mean the laws that govern mind and matter.

These terms and definitions must not be confounded in the mind of the reader, or our words will be worse than in vain. To most people it looks like a very simple, if not contemptible, proposition to talk about understanding the natural laws—laws that govern mind and matter. Yet this once accomplished, and you are possessed of the knowledge of Omniscience, the wisdom of the true God. Knowledge, therefore, is not the ability to read Latin, Greek and Hebrew, or to solve all the problems in mathematics, or to talk glibly, and give in detail other men's thoughts. In fact, the fundamental idea of the college and university is such, that the most learned man may be truly the most ignorant. We do not say that of necessity it is so, but that such a case is possible. Learning and knowledge—when learning means memorizing—have so little in common, that it is simply amazing that, for such a long reach of time, they could have been confounded as being synonymous terms. To think intelligently upon this subject, the distinctions between a training-school and a school for educational purposes, it must be

borne in mind, are vastly different things. And that parent only is competent to superintend the education of the child, who clearly comprehends what education is.

But we are told, from age to age, that the school is not created for the purpose of imparting knowledge to the child, but to develop and strengthen the mind and show it how to grow strong; to put the instruments within its reach, and in after life it may use them at will; to be a mental gymnasium, and to criss-cross the mental limbs, so to speak, with great rolls of muscles of strength, as are the athlete's arms and limbs developed in the physical gymnasium. Well, let us glance at this a moment. Does your child need be shown how to grow into physical strength and beauty? Were not those fathers fools who supposed they could put their children in strait-jackets, to form them on a plan better than the strong impulses of their nature? If exercise in the way of tasks—and we know of no system of labor in the world where tasks universal prevails as in the school room—if this is the way to develop the physical, why should a child ever be allowed to play, but make it work. The most ignorant parents well understand that the very young child put to work is deformed in its growth, and often killed. And yet the healthy young child is a perfect cub-bear. It looks incredible how long their little bodies can endure the apparently most fatiguing plays. Let the grown man attempt, for a few hours, to follow a romping boy, and make as many steps, and subject his body to all the trials of strength and strains the boy does, and he would fall by the way exhausted. Yet reverse it, and let the boy attempt the steady, tiresome labor of the man, and how soon would he fall and expire. Watch a half-dozen children, from the wee toddler to the nearly grown, romping, screaming, shouting their unaccountable delight in their furious plays, and then reflect for but a moment, and you will realize that they are only growing, developing in the natural, only way they can be developed into strong, brave men and queenly, beautiful women. Do you imagine you could build a room, and hire a teacher, and crowd them in there and teach them how to develop their physical systems? True, you know but little about their physical systems, and may well excuse yourself on that ground but then you know absolutely nothing about their mental system. And yet you proceed about the rigid control, and mastery and direction of the mind, as though you possessed more than Omniscient wisdom on this one point. To look upon the young babe in its mother's arms, is to love at once the blessed little bundle of squirming, idiotic innocence and angelic purity, for "of such is the kingdom of heaven," and yet it is to shudder for the possibilities of broken parental hearts, and the unspeakable woe that may yet come of that innocence and purity, through mistaken ignorance in its training and education. We are not extravagant, then, when we say that the training and education of the coming generations is the one great, transcendent subject of life. To be mistaken here is to risk more than your own life, and the life and happiness of all you hold dear on this earth.

The proposition is to us self-evident that the infant mind can no more be developed into health and strength by work than can the body. Either mental or physical work, to the young and tender, is the highway to imbecility and deformity. Let the child play—watching over and so directing it, without its knowledge of your doing so, as to protect and keep it from absolutely injuring itself by thoughtless exposures and in-

discreet taxings, and you may laugh at the doctor and his nostrums and his bills to save the lives of your children. And if you have ever spent a day with a child, you will know that it wants to take its exercise in the open air, not in the well-warmed schoolroom or nursery. Every instinct and impulse of the child as naturally leads it to its mental as to its bodily development. But one is as much a play with it as the other. Its young mind is as active as its precious little body. It will ask questions until the father or mother will impatiently beg it to stop or it will kill them. Is not this the identical result, when a grown person commences to play with a child? The adult will tire in a few moments, and beg to be let alone, when the child feels it has hardly commenced. It is ordered by authority, to "be still." Watch the cloud pass over its bright face as it breathes softly and tries to obey, when it can no more control its impulsive yielding to that higher law than it can stop breathing, and then it turns to its real schoolmaster, its equal and playmate, and, stealing away from the angry face, they resume the work of physical and mental growth.

We hold this to be true, and we speak from experience, that you may commence teaching your child as soon as it can prattle, always as play and never as a task, and by the time it can talk plain, you can have it to both read and write and spell correctly the name of nearly every one of its playthings and the articles of furniture about the house. We do not attach any value to this very young play-education, yet, if it is play that it enjoys with the keen zest of infancy, it will not probably hurt it. This can be done with any ordinarily bright child, and yet foolish fathers and mothers will tell you they are always too busy to teach their children anything at home. It is not that they are too busy, but only too ignorant. They are, mayhap, both graduates of some institution of learning, and yet so ignorant that they will undertake to rear a family, when incompetent, really, for the position of caring for blind puppies.

We champion the cause of outraged innocence and blessed childhood. We would war to the death upon that monster, ignorance, whether "learned ignorance" or that more excusable, inherited and common, if not universal, kind. We would enact it a capital crime to task a child. It is simply the most inexcusable and infernal species of slavery. It is soul-polluting, and enslaving and degrading your own flesh and blood, and where such a wretched practice prevails, it is marvelous that mankind does not relapse into brutal barbarism. We know of but one thing meaner, more degrading or infamous, and that is whipping your child. In the schools—we blush for the age of which this must be written—they call it "corporal-punishment," and flatter themselves that that great compound word can cover the blotch and deep damnation of the monster act.

But we stop abruptly in this line of thought, appalled at the immensity of the subject, as it grows in the succession of ideas as they follow each other. Assuming, as we may, that the most important subject in this life is the education of the young, we might be justified in disregarding all else, and following these merest hints to their final and inevitable conclusions, and elaborating them, at least, in a manner that might make plain to the comprehension of all the views of the writer. To convince intelligent thinkers that this important institution deserves to be ever examined and watched, and that it is a foolish people who sit supinely down in the faith that the fathers possessed all wisdom, and had so arranged our schoolrooms, that

any further questioning of the system is a folly, if not a crime. In heaven's name, No! We would not write the schools down, but up. We would correct the wrongs, if any, and improve and perfect the good. And, above all, if we have not real schools of true education, we would never stop until we had made them such, if this were possible.

The first public free school was commenced in 1854, in the present Eleventh Street Schoolhouse. This was a plain, one-story, one-room, frame building, and one teacher, and meager as were these school facilities they supplied the demand of that day, and continued to do so until 1865. In 1864, the three-story brick building on the corner of Thirteenth and Walnut streets was erected. It has five rooms, two on each floor, except the third, which is in one room. The colored schoolhouse (responsive to the negroes' sensitiveness on the pigment points) was erected. This is a two-story frame, with four rooms, and is situated on the corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets. Then was erected the present elegant high school building, on the corner of Walnut and Twenty-first streets. This is a three-story brick, and has five rooms. The School Board has rented a schoolroom for the past two years. This is across the street from the high school. The past school year, the board has employed seventeen teachers; there were 1,100 pupils; the highest salary was $1,200 a year, and the lowest $30 per month. The number of children, of ages under twenty-one, is, males, 2,036, females, 2,024; the number of school age is, males, 1,394, females, 1,447; total, 2,841. The assessment for school purposes, the present and past few years, has been $10,000. There has for some time been but one male teacher in the white schools—the Superintendent—and one male in the negro schools. For some time, the seating capacity in the school rooms and the supply of children have been out of all proportion, and the result is that the primary rooms were so overrun that the board was compelled to allow only half-days' attendance, and we make no doubt but this necessity will result in the discovery that half a day is a plenty for the little children to be mewed up in the schoolroom.

The newspapers of the country, of a few months ago, were laden with dispatches from Cairo, giving the full details of what were called the negro raids upon the public schools. It seems they were not satisfied to be alone in their own schoolrooms, and so they counseled together, and, by concert of action, met at their churches and schoolrooms, and in bodies marched upon the white schools. Their principal point of attack seemed to be the high school building. The motly processions were headed by the most venerable old gray-headed bucks and wenches, and tapered down to the most infantile, unwashed, bow-legged picaninnies; and they all said, "I recken we'uns wants to gradiate as well as white trash." It all resulted in nothing more serious than a great annoyance and interruption to the schools. Some of the brave girls that were teaching saw the savory mob approaching, and barred the doors and kept them out; while in other rooms they effected a lodgment, and proposed to stay. The writer had the curiosity to interview the Tax Collector of this school district, and was informed that the whole tax paid by the negroes was not enough to pay for the fuel used in the negro schools. But these young Solomons of Africa probably would have paid small heed to that, had it been presented to them.

Loretto Academy.—This is a female convent school, under the auspices of the Sisters of Loretto. It was founded in 1863, under the superintendency of Mother Eliza-

beth Hayden, a sister of Bishop Spaulding, of Kentucky. It cost over $8,000, and when the frame was up, and ready for inclosure, it was wrecked by a storm. It was again put up, and soon was one of the most flourishing female academies in the country. Four years ago, the entire building was burned to the ground, inflicting a great loss, as well as an interruption to the school. It was soon rebuilt, and in the rebuilding it was enlarged and greatly improved, and has now fully regained its lost ground. This institution of learning has been much prized by the people of Cairo, and many of the daughters of some of the best people have been educated there.

Frei Deutsch Schule.—This has long been one of the noted schools of Cairo. To a German, the name is quite enough explanation as to what it is; a free school, for the purpose of teaching German, and without religious bias. Their building is on Fourteenth, between Washington and Walnut streets. They have about seventy-five pupils, and the institution is maintained wholly by private subscription. This free school was opened in 1863; its founders and principal supporters were F. Bross, H. Meyers, P. G. Schuh, Ed Buder, Charles Feuchter, Peter Each, John Reese, Peter Neff, Leo Klepp, Charles Meyner, John Scheel and Jacob Lanning. The house cost $4,500, and among the largest contributors to build it were A. B. Safford and William Schutter. The principal teachers have been Mr. Apple, Wirsching, Kroeger, and assistant, Miss Yocum.

CHAPTER X.

RAILROADS—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL—CAIRO SHORT LINE—THE IRON MOUNTAIN—CAIRO & ST. LOUIS—THE WABASH—MOBILE & OHIO—TEXAS & ST. LOUIS—THE GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—ROADS BEING BUILT, ETC., ETC.

"Mine eyes, that I might question my conductor."—*Longfellow.*

IN the opening chapter of the history of Cairo, we noted that the event of transcendent importance, not only to Cairo but the entire Mississippi Valley, was the coming of the first steamboat—the first that ever stirred the waters west of the Alleghany Mountains, being the Orleans, Capt. Roosevelt, which, passing down the Ohio, rode out into the Mississippi River on the 18th day of December, 1811. Compared with the floating palaces that have since plowed these rivers, it was but a rude craft—yet it was a steamboat—a true type of an immortal human conception, that was freighted and ballasted with the weal of civilization.

The railroad is but the steamer running on dry land. But far-seeing minds looked at the steamboat as it stemmed the current and the winds with its enormous loads of merchandise, and they thought that wheels could be made to take the place of the paddles, and thus the propelling engine would carry the same precious cargoes over valley and plain, hills and mountains that it did on the water. The great invention of Fulton's had cast its seed in other men's minds and then the thought goes on forever; starting like the little rivulet over the white sand and

gravel, so insignificant at first that a straw would turn or obstruct its course, yet passing on and on, and gathering accessions and volume here and there until it swells into the great and resistless river, bearing upon its heaving bosom the Armada of the world as in majesty it rushes into the great sea that rolls around all the world. Just so is a great thought matured, fashioned and grown; it is the slow growth of ages, perhaps, as it has gathered accretions from millions of minds.

It comes not springing forth a full grown Phœnix fro n the ashes, but in the nature of things, the greater the conception the slower has been its formation; but once the seed has commenced to germinate, and the warm fructifying rays from the mind of genius have touched it into life, nothing can prevent or check its progress, and it will mature and bear fruit for the human race and for all time. What a travesty upon men are all the Napoleons, Cæsars, Alexanders, and all the warriors, rulers and potentates of the earth, when stood up beside the serene, the great Fulton! They are the toads and bats and vampires—sucking rivers of blood, and see them picking the shreds of human flesh from their bloody talons, wiping their beaks of the fresh stains of quivering hearts, and behold them blink and shrink back in the presence of the bright day and sunshine cast from the peaceful and benign countenances of these great men who have lived and thought and starved and died for the good of their fellow-men.

When the thoughts of genius burst into blossom, they fill the world with hope like the spring time, and of this ripened fruit come those grand advances of civilization that alone distinguish us from the beasts of burden and prey. A human invention that started away back in the past ages, by whom the world will never know generally, has slowly grown and ripened as minds have added to it in the years, until it becomes perfected into a living force, is the supremest production of the earth. It surpasses that "perfect creature, man," as the gods do the groundlings. These slow-growing and perfected thoughts come rarely and slowly into this world, but they are the only true mark and measure of our civilization. And therefore, could their history be truly given, with something of each great mind that played its rays of light upon the subject, and the working impulses of that mind, they would be the most interesting, profound and edifying words that were ever placed upon paper. This, indeed, would be history—history containing philosophy, science, civilization—all knowledge, all good, all enduring pleasure possible to man. It is present in its immeasureable effects always, while its causes are in the "deep bosom of the ocean buried;" and it is the ignorance and unweeded barbarism yet lingering in mankind that works this injustice to its true benefactors and great men, and that has crowned with laurel wreaths the butchers and the shams, and that has told the story of the world's bloody sacrifices to mean ambition in immortal epic, and consigned to forgetfulness the works of genius that are the very sunlight of the crowning type of civilization.

There is no one thing in the history of Cairo, or for that matter, the entire State of Illinois, that exceeds in importance the building of the Illinois Central Railroad. The idea of a railroad running from this point to the north line of the State began to be entertained by a few far-seeing minds almost simultaneously with the first settlement of the place.

The Legislature elected August, 1836, was supplemented by a State Internal Improvement Convention, composed of many of the

ablest men in the State, which was to meet at the seat of government simultaneously with the Legislature. This convention devised a general system of internal improvement, the leading characteristics of which were "that it should be commensurate with the wants of the people." This convention was an irresponsible body, determined to succeed in its one object, regardless of consequences. Possibilities were argued into probabilities, and the latter into infallibilities. The Legislature was duly impressed with the public sentiment that had been worked up.

A bill for the construction of nine railroads, including $3,500,000 for the Central Railroad from the mouth of the Ohio to Galena, was the largest of these enterprises, and the importance of reaching the navigable rivers at Cairo is well outlined by the concluding paragraph of the committee's report, which was submitted to the Legislature. It says: "In the present situation of the country, the products of the interior, by reason of their remoteness from market, are left upon the hands of the producer or sold barely at the price of the labor necessary to raise and prepare them for sale. But if the contemplated system should be carried into effect, these fertile and healthy districts, which now languish for the want of ready markets for their productions, would find a demand at home for them during the progress of the works, and after their completion would have the advantages of a cheap transit to a choice of markets on the various navigable streams. These would inevitably tend to build towns and cities along the routes and at the terminal points of the respective railroads."

The theory of the effect upon the State that would come from the building of railroads were not dreams, even if their ideas as to how this consummation was to be brought about was a huge and almost fatal blunder.

The improvement convention mapped out nine railroads, as mentioned, and the Legislature not only responded fully to their commands, but proceeded to show that its members had ideas, too, in regard to the State taking hold of this beautiful Aladdin's Lamp. After making all the appropriations called for, it proceeded to hunt out the small streams, forsooth, often the wet-weather rivulets, and appropriate money by the thousands to make them navigable rivers, or to improve them by locks and dams. Because there was no money in the treasury, they determined to spend money with the most perfect abandon. This was reckless legislation —shocking financiering, but it showed great energy and industry, and ending in the apparent total destruction of the very objects and purposes it had in view. The Central Railroad was scotched, not killed, and soon new schemes for its construction came in view; but all of them lacked vitality until the passage of the act of Congress of September, 1850, granting to the State the munificent donation of nearly 3,000,000 acres of land through the heart of Illinois in aid of its completion. The year 1850 was truly a historical one for the nation. That year witnessed the throes and convulsive tremors attending the great adjustment measures, during that long and exciting session of Congress. And amid the exciting struggle for national life the bill which finally created the Illinois Central Railroad passed, and, in the West, gave the people's mind some diversion from the all absorbing national topics. At that time the entire railroad in Illinois consisted of the Northern Cross Railroad from Meredosia and Naples on the Illinois River, to Springfield; the Chicago & Galena, from the former city as far as Elgin, and a

six-mile track across the American bottom from opposite St. Louis to the mines in the bluffs. The essence of the Congressional act consisted in granting, not to the road, but to the State of Illinois, the public lands to the extent of the even-numbered sections for the distance of six sections deep on each side of the track, including the contemplated trunk and branches of the road from Cairo to Galena, with a branch to Chicago; for the lands sold or pre-empted within this designated twelve-mile strip, enough might be taken from even-numbered sections for the distance of fifteen miles on either side of the tracks to be equal in quantity to them. The act granted to the railroad the right of way through public lands of the width of 200 feet. The construction of the road was to be simultaneously commenced at its northern and southern termini, and when completed the branches were to be constructed, the whole to be completed within ten years, in default of which, the unsold lands were to revert to the Government, and for those sold the State was to pay the Government price. The minimum price of the alternate or odd numbers was raised from $1.25 to $2.50 per acre. Here were 3,000,000 acres of land given away at an immense profit, as by this doubling the price of the remaining half, the gain in time in the sales and the increase of population of the State are beyond computation. The land was taken out of market for two years, and when restored in the fall of 1852, it in fact brought an average of $5 per acre. The purposes of Congress in donating this land to the State was the construction of the railroad, and that the State should use it only for that purpose, and the Government required the State to make the road subject always to remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from all tolls or other charges for the transportation of any troops, munitions, or other property of the General Government. This is a plain provision in the Congressional act, and yet when the war came, almost upon the completion of the road, this restriction was construed not to apply to the rolling stock, but only to the rails, and, therefore, it only gave the Government the right to put its own rolling stock and run them over the road free, otherwise it had to pay as well as any private citizen. The act of Congress contemplated the extension of the road south from Cairo to Mobile, and the same provisions were extended to the States of Alabama and Mississippi. This was the substance of the first subsidy ever made by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad, and wise, just and good as was the measure, it opened a Pandora's box that has well nigh despoiled the country of its public domain.

At the same session, Congress passed an act granting to the State of Arkansas the swamp and overflowed lands unfit for cultivation and remaining unsold within its borders, the benefits whereof were extended by Section 4, to each of the other States in which there might be such lands situated. By this act the State of Illinois received 1,500,000 acres more. These lands were subsequently turned over to the respective counties where located, with the condition that they be drained and used for school purposes.

Mr. Douglas prepared a petition, signed by the Congressional delegations of all the States along the route of the road from Mobile north, describing the probable location of the road and its branches through Illinois and requesting the President to order the suspension of land sales along the lines designated, which was immediately done.

The Legislature of Illinois was to meet in January, 1851, and the whole people of the

State, but especially those along the contemplated line and branches, began to discuss the probabilities of what that body would do and what it of right should do. The point of departure of the branch from the main line was an open one, and rival towns began to push forward their claims, and much discussion and contention pervaded the press of the State. The La Salle interests wanted the branch for Chicago taken off at that point; Bloomington was making a vigorous struggle in the same way, and unfortunate Shelbyville, which was a fixed point in the old charters, feeling secure on that point, also grasped for the branch deflection from that point, and in the end missed both the main line and branch. The route proposed was a direct line from Cairo, making directly to Mount Vernon and making the separation at that point, and from Mount Vernon the main line to run to Carlyle, Greenville, Hillsboro, Springfield, Peoria, Galena and over to Dubuque. But by this route the belt of vacant land would have failed to give the required donation, and hence the authorities of the road would not adopt it.

In a previous chapter we have spoken at some length of several charters obtained under the name of the Illinois Central, and the Great Western Transportation Company and the Cairo City & Canal Company, all looking to the building or securing the railroad as it is now constructed substantially. All this multifarious legislation was obtained under what is now known as the Holbrook regime, and the many charters, amendments, repeals and re-enactments affecting this subject came to be known as the Holbrook charters. Holbrook was the chief factotum of the Cairo Company, and eventually under the name of a charter for the Great Western Company he secured for the Cairo City Company the franchise of the Illinois Central Railroad. And in the charter it was provided that "all lands that may come into the possession of said company, whether by donation or purchase," were pledged and mortgaged in advance in security for the payment of the bonds and obligations of the company authorized to be issued and contracted under the provisions of the charter. By act of March 3, 1845, the charter of the Great Western Railway Company was repealed; by an act of February 10, 1849, it was revived for the benefit of the Cairo City & Canal Company. The company thus revived was authorized in the construction of the Central Railroad to extend it on from the southern terminus of the canal—La Salle—to Chicago, "in strict conformity to all obligations, restrictions, powers and privileges of the act of 1843." Holbrook's railroad scheme then gently took the Governor into a quiet partnership, to the extent of authorizing that official to hold in trust for the use and benefit of said company whatever lands might be donated to the State by the General Government, to aid said road, subject to the conditions and provisions of the bill (then pending before Congress and expected to become a law) granting the subsidy of 3,000,000 acres of land. This was a nice scheme to have the grabbing all done in advance. In the light of the long years that are past, there can now be but one construction put upon the "Holbrook charters." They were not honest, and charity alone may protect the Legislature from an equally severe judgment by saying they were ignorant. Holbrook in some unaccountable way had impressed even such men as Judge Breese and Gov. Casey that he was a great and pure financier, and they were ready to confess they could see no signs of a cat in the meal tub. The Legislature seemed to delight in dancing attendance upon his slightest wishes, and so far as in

their power, they seemed ready to lay the State at his feet. But most fortunately for Illinois, Judge Douglas was alive and at this time a United States Senator from Illinois, and he could not be hoodwinked by the plausible schemes against the vital interests of his State. During the session of the Illinois Legislature of 1849, he appeared before that body (a special session) and in an able and effective speech, which he delivered October 23, he showed the Legislature that a palpable fraud had been practiced upon it in its session of the preceding winter in procuring from it this charter; and that had the bill in Congress met with no delay on account of this fraud, this vast property would have gone into the hands of Holbrook & Co. to enrich those scheming corporators, with little assurance, as they represented no wealth, and gave no assurances that the road would ever be built; that Congress had an insuperable objection to making the grant for the benefit of a private corporation. The connection of these Holbrook companies with the Central Railroad in the estimation of Congress, presented an impassable barrier to the grant. But the same Legislature that had granted the charter refused to repeal it even after it had been thus exposed by Judge Douglas. Thus matters stood and the schemers supposed their triumph complete until the fact finally was brought to their attention that Judge Douglas would never permit Congress to pass the bill in any shape whereby the Holbrooks could reap all the benefits. Judge Douglas simply said he preferred the bill should never pass than that the State and the Government should be robbed, and then no certainty the road would ever be built. This was unexpected difficulties for the schemers, and Holbrook's genius at once set about the way of getting up a plausible dodge to bridge the trouble. It was ascertained that Mr. Douglas insisted as a condition precedent that Holbrook & Co. should release to the State not only their charter, but all claims to the benefits of the Congressional enactment. On December 15, 1849, Mr. Holbrook, as President of the company, executed a protest of release to the Governor, a duplicate of which was transmitted to Mr. Douglas at Washington. But the Senator declined to accept this as a document of any value or binding force upon the company of which Holbrook was President, as it was without the sanction of the stockholders or even the board of directors. While he did not impute any such motive, the company, he believed, was still in the condition which would enable it to take all the lands granted, divide them among its stockholders and retain its chartered privileges without building the road. He was unwilling to give his approval to any arrangement by which the State could be deprived possibly of any of the benefits resulting from the expected grant. For the protection of the State and as an assurance to Congress, the execution of a full and complete lease of all rights and privileges and a surrender of the Holbrook charters and all acts, or parcels of acts, supplemented or amendatory thereof, or relating in anywise to the Central Railroad, so as to leave the State, through its Legislature, free to make such disposition of the lands and such arrangement for the construction of the road as might be deemed best, was demanded.

Judge Douglas' requirements were finally fully complied with, but only after the effort had been made to get him to accept an insufficient release and one that, no doubt, had he accepted, would have resulted in again bankrupting the State, and perhaps indefinitely delaying the building of the Illinois Central

Railroad. Then Congress passed the act making the donation of land. No sooner had the act passed than did Holbrook in many ways, among others by letters to parties in Illinois which were published, set about making the pretense that his company still was the only rightful claimants to the land grant, and had the only charter that covered the ground on which the road must be built. In a letter from him, dated New York, September 25, 1850, to a citizen of Illinois, he said: "I can truly say that I am under obligations to those who with Gov. Casey prevented the repeal of the charter of the Great Western Railway Company. It was granted in good faith and under no other that the State can now grant. * * * I am now organizing the company to commence the work this fall and put a large part of the road under contract as soon as possible. We shall make the road on the old line, etc., etc." This letter was widely published, as Holbrook probably designed it should be. A Chicago paper in the interests of Holbrook published an editorial, taking even stronger grounds than did Holbrook, and almost said in so many words that Mr. Douglas had been deceived—that he was a fool, and that now Holbrook & Co. had all in their hands they would proceed to do the work and defy Mr. Douglas.

The suffering of the people from the internal improvement swindle had been too severe and too recent to allow them to be indifferent to these old pretensions of Holbrook & Co. The alarm ran over the State and intensified as the time came for the assembling of the Legislature that was to have in its hands the splendid government gift.*

In November, before the meeting of the Legislature, Walter B. Scates, one of the new corporators of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1849, addressed a letter of invitation to all his co-corporators, duly named, to meet at Springfield, January 6, 1851, for the purpose of taking such action as might be deemed expedient for the public good by surrendering up their charter to the State, or such other course as might be desired by the General Assembly, to remove all doubts and questions relative to the company's rights and powers, and to disembarrass that body with regard to the disposal of the grant of land from Congress for the building of the much-needed Central Railroad.

With the opening of the General Assembly appeared at Springfield Mr. Robert Rantoul, of Boston, who being the duly accredited agent of Robert Schuyler, George Griswold, Gov. Morris, Jonathan Sturgis, George W. Ludlow and John F. Sandford, of New York, and David A. Neal, Franklin Haven and Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Boston, presented a memorial to the Legislature, embracing a most just and liberal proposition to build the road. The memorialists stated that they had examined the act of Congress in reference to the road, and had examined the resources of the country through which the proposed road was to pass, and estimated the cost and time necessary to build the road; that they proposed to form a joint-stock company of themselves and such others as they might associate with them, and as they say "including among their number persons of large experience in the construction of several of the principal railroads of the United States, and of the means and credit sufficient to place beyond doubt their ability to perform what they hereinafter propose, etc." They then offer to perform all the requirements of the act of Congress under the direction of

*It should be here stated that this Great Western Charter was the new one and included at least one prominent man in nearly every county in the State, and it was never supposed all these were influenced by evil designs upon the State.

the State, and to build the road on or before the 4th of July, 1854. That the road should be in all respects equal to the Boston & Albany Railroad, and conclude as follows:

"And the said company from and after the completion of said road, will pay to the State of Illinois annually —— per cent of the gross earnings of said road, without deduction or charge for expenses, or for any other matter or cause; provided, that the State of Illinois will grant to the subcribers a charter of incorporation, with terms mutually advantageous, with powers and limitations as they in their wisdom may think fit, and as shall be accepted by the said company and as will sufficiently remunerate the subscribers for their care, labor and expenditure in that behalf incurred, and will enable them to avail themselves of the lands donated by the said act, to raise the funds or some portion of the funds necessary for the construction and equipment of said road."

This memorial, coming as it did from such eminent and strong financial men, was well received by the Legislature. The time for the completion of the road was much shorter than any one ever had then contemplated, yet Mr. Rantoul was willing to adjust the contract so as to prevent a failure, not only on this point, but to give any security that the proceeds arising from the lands would be faithfuly applied to their intended purpose. It was so fair to all parties concerned that it was eventually made the basis for the charter of the railroad. At this time there was developed over the State an opposition to turning over to a private corporation the great donation of land. Some of the fossils of the State folly wanted the State to keep the land, build the road, pay off the State debt, and a hundred other wild and silly schemes were offered and suggested. Then there is but little question but that Holbrook & Co. had friends in the Legislature, and their hope lay in inaction and a refusal to accept the proposition of Mr. Rantoul and the other memorialists. When the bill was introduced, many amendments were offered, such as requiring payment for right of way to pre-emptionists or squatters on the public land, without regard to benefits, etc. Then there was an opportunity for much wrangling over the point of divergence of the branch from the main line, but which was finally left with the company to fix anywhere "north of the parallel 39° 3″ of north latitude." Much discussion was had as to the points in the main line, and what towns it should touch, but all intermediate points finally failed except the northeast corner of Town 21 north, Range 2 east, Third Principal Meridian, from which the road in its course should not vary more than five miles, which was effected by Gen. Gridley of the Senate, and by which the towns of Decatur, Clinton and Bloomington were assured of the road.

One of the mysteries that developed while the railroad bill was lingering, was a scheme for swallowing the road, the State, and much of everything else, that was absolutely so startling and unique that its paternity has always been in doubt. The bold originality and the unknown paternity of the bantling gave it something of a kinship to Junius' letters, with all of Junius' ability left out. It appeared on every member's table one morning in January, in the shape of a voluminous printed bill for a charter, the provision whereof, closely scrutinized, contained about as hard a bargain as creditor ever offered bondsman. It was coolly proposed, among other provisions, that the State appoint commissioners to locate the road, survey the route for the main stem and branches and select the land granted by Congress, all at the expense of the State;

agents were to be appointed by the Governor to apply to land-holders along the route who might be benefited by the road, for subscriptions, also at the expense of the State.

"All persons subcribing and advancing money for said purpose shall be entitled to draw interest upon the sums at — per cent per annum from the day of said advances, and shall be entitled to designate and register an amount of 'new internal improvement stock of this State,' equal to four times the amount so advanced, or stock of this State known as 'Interest bonds,' equal to three times the money so advanced, and said stock so described may be registered at the agency of the State of Illinois, to the city of New York, by the party subscribing or by any other person to whom they may assign the right at any time after paying the subscription, in proportion of the amount paid; and said stock shall be indorsed, registered and signed by the agent appointed by the Governor for the purpose, and a copy of said register shall be filed in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, as evidence to show the particular stock secured or provided for as hereinafter mentioned."

The donation from the Government to the State was to be conveyed by the State to the company, to be by it offered for sale upon the completion of sections of sixty miles, the expenses to be paid by the State; the money was to go to the managers of this terrible railroad, but the State was to receive certificates of stock for the same; two of the acting managers were to receive salaries of $2,500, and the others $1,500, the company with the sanction of the Governor to purchase iron, etc., pledging the road for payment, and the road, property and stock to be exempt from taxation. The bill also embraced a bank in accordance with the provisions of the general free banking law adopted by the State, making the railroad stock the basis. It also provided that if the constitution was amended (which failed to carry) changing the two-mill tax to a sinking fund, to be generally applied in redemption of the State debt, that then the stock registered under the act should also participate in the proceeds thereof.

This was the scheme, and while the immortality due the inventor, because he has remained unknown, has been withheld, we propose to lift the veil and let the author's name receive the laurel crown. Any one who will come to Cairo and carefully study Holbrook's tracks all around the city, will at once conclude that nature never made but one man who could have conceived such a scheme and launched it at the heads of the Illinois Legislature, and Holbrook was that man. There is but one thing about it that casts the slightest doubt upon its paternity and that is where he proposes to divide the salaries with more than one—this is unaccountable and to some extent incomprehensible.

It will be noticed in the quotation that we give above from the memorialist's proposition, that they offered, among other things, to pay the State annually a certain per cent of the gross earnings of the road without deductions for expenses or otherwise. The amount was left blank in their proposition, and the well understood fact was at that time they anticipated it would be fixed at ten per centum of the gross earnings. But after they had secured substantially the acceptance of their proposition by the Legislature, they set about getting this blank filled in at as low a figure as possible. W. H. Bissell was then a Representative in Congress from Illinois, and although he was by profession a doctor, and not a lawyer, yet these shrewd capitalists employed him as their attorney,

knowing it was his great personal popularity that would serve their purposes much better than all the legal lore in the world, in the peculiar business they just then had in hand. Mr. Bissel left his seat in Congress and attended upon the session of the Illinois Legislature as a lobbyist, and the unfortunate results to the State were that the State conceded a reduction of three per cent and the amount was fixed at seven per cent of the gross proceeds.

In the Legislature, after all manner of delays and procrastinations, until the heel of the session, Mr. J. L. D. Morrison, of the Senate, brought in a substitute for the pending bill, which, after being amended several times, was finally passed—two votes dissenting—and shortly after, and without amendment, the house also passed it, and thus, on the 10th day of February, 1851, it became a law. The final passage of the bill was celebrated in Chicago by the firing of cannon and other civic demonstrations in honor of the event.

There was some delay in the commencement of the work on the road, in consequence of the ruling of Mr. Justin Butterfield, Commissioner of the General Land Office, but the President reversed the Secretary's decision and the transfer of the land was duly made, and in March, 1852, the contracts were let and the work commenced and rapidly pushed to completion.

This brings us to the completion of that important part of the life of a railroad, namely, the bringing it into existence and successfully putting it on its feet, or, in other words, the organization of a chartered company, under a liberal and just fundamental law, and the providing ways and means that put money into the hands of the corporation to carry on its work. All this had been done, and the good people of Cairo had great occasion to rejoice and feel glad. It was the realization of a long defered hope, where promise had been the brightest and failure and disappointment the most complete. The improvement of national importance, and upon which hung all Cairo's hopes for the future, was assured.

Much of the credit, and therefore a meed of praise, for securing the building of this road, is due to Stephen A. Douglas, Judge Breese, Hon. David J. Baker, Miles A. Gilbert, D. B. Holbrook, the old Cairo City & Canal Company, Judge Jenkins, Justin Butterfield and many others of Cairo and other portions of the country. And so far as we know, all were content to rest their claims to the honors in the work to the keeping of a grateful posterity except Judge Breese. The rejoicing over its success had not abated its first noisy enthusiasm when the voice of Judge Breese was raised, asserting his exclusive right to the paternity of the enterprise, and he based his claim to the credit upon the fact that he had projected the whole thing in 1835, and that when in the Senate he had tried to do exactly what Judge Douglas was afterward enabled to do by his previous labors. It was a conception and labor certainly worth the pride of any man. Visions of fame, immortality and emoluments and office were easily discoverable in it.

Judge Breese had been a Senator up to 1849, when he was succeeded by Gen. Shields. In 1850, Breese was in the State Legislature. Under date of December 23, 1850, among other things, in a reply to the *Illinois State Register* regarding his favoring the "Holbrook charters," he says:

"The Central Railroad has been a controlling object with me for more than fifteen years, and I would sacrifice all my personal advantages to see it made. These fellows who



G. F. Meyer

are making such an ado about it now, have been whipped into its support. They are not for it now, and do not desire to have it made because I get the credit of it. This is inevitable. I must have the credit of it for I originated it in 1835, and, when in the Senate, passed three different bills through that body to aid in its construction. My successor had an easy task, as I had opened the way for him. It was the argument made in my report on it that silenced all opposition and made the passage easy. I claim the credit, and no one can take it from me."

When this came to the attention of Judge Douglas in Washington, he took occasion to reply, on January 5, 1851, at length, giving a detailed history of all the efforts made in Congress to procure the pre-emption or grant of land in aid of building this road, saying: "You were the champion of the policy of granting pre-emption rights for the benefit of a private company [the Holbrook] and I was the advocate of alternate sections to the State." The letter is long and full of interesting facts in relation to the acts and doings in Congress relative to the Illinois Central Railroad. Judge Breese rejoined, under date of January 21, 1851, through the columns of the same paper, at great length, claiming that besides seeking to obtain pre-emption aid he was also the first to introduce "a bill for the absolute grant of the alternate sections for the Central and Northern Cross Railroads," but finding no favorable time to call it up, it failed. "It was known from my first entrance into Congress that I would accomplish the measure, in some shape, if possible." But the Illinois members of the House, he asserts, took no interest in the passage of any law for the benefit of the Central Railroad, either by grant or pre-emption. He claims no share in the passage of the law of 1850. "Your (Douglas') claim shall not, with my consent, be disparaged, nor those of your associates. I will myself weave your chaplet, and place it, with no envious hand, upon your brow. At the same time history shall do me justice. I claim to have first projected this road in my letter of 1835, and in the judgment of impartial and disinterested men my claim will be allowed. I have said and written more in favor of it than any other. It has been the highest of my ambitions to accomplish it, and when my last resting place shall be marked by the cold marble which gratitude or affection may erect, I desire for it no other inscription than this, that he who sleeps beneath it projected the Central Railroad."

He also at length cited his letter of October 16, 1835, to John Y. Sawyer in which the plan of the Central Railroad was first foreshadowed, which opens as follows: "Having some leisure from the labor of my circuit, I am induced to devote a portion of time in giving to the public a plan, the outline of which was suggested to me by an intelligent friend in Bond County a few days since."

To this Douglas, under date of Washington, February 22, 1851, surrejoins at considerable length, and in reference to this opening sentence in the Sawyer letter, exclaims: "How is this! The father of the Central Railroad, with a Christian meekness worthy of all praise, kindly consents to be the reputed parent of a hopeful son begotten for him by an intelligent friend in a neighboring county. I forbear pushing this inquiry further. It involves a question of morals too nice, of domestic relations too delicate for me to expose to the public gaze. Inasmuch, however, as you have furnished me with becoming gravity, the epitaph which you desire engrossed upon your tomb when called upon to pay the last debt of nature,

you will allow me to suggest that as such an inscription is a solemn and a sacred thing, and truth its essential ingredient, would it not be well to make a slight modification, so as to correspond with the facts as stated in your letter to Mr. Sawyer, which would make it read thus in your letter to me: It has been 'the highest object of my ambition to accomplish the Central Railroad, and when my last resting place shall be marked by the cold marble which gratitude or affection may erect, I desire for it no other inscription than this: He who sleeps beneath this stone voluntarily consented to become the putative father of a lovely child called the Central Railroad, and begotten for him by an intelligent friend in the County of Bond."

The question as to "who killed Cock Robin? " seems to have here stopped, and Judge Breese probably retired from the controversy, feeling that he had asserted his Sparrowship rather prematurely, and that the "cold marble of gratitude or affection" may never tell the story just as he fondly hoped it would. The truth is the student of the history of Illinois will come to the conclusion that Judge Breese never made a greater mistake than when he entered politics, and imagined he was a statesman, and allowed his political disappointments to sour and cloud his life. His egregious error in this respect reminds one of the interviews between Fredrick the Great and Voltaire. They were great friends, and often Voltaire was called to the court and entertained for weeks and months. The king much wanted to talk to Voltaire because the statesman really believed his true greatness lay in literature and poetry, and Voltaire wanted to talk to the king because he never doubted that his own true genius was all in the line of statecraft and military affairs. And when they met Voltaire would talk military all the time, because that was something he knew nothing about, and the king would with equal persistence read his poems and talk literature all the time, because he knew as little of that as Voltaire did of empire or war. They would complacently exchange sides, and leaving those fields in which each stood preeminent, they would talk the most profoundly idiotic, and invariably separate, denouncing each other as hopeless idiots, to meet again in great friendship the next morning and renew the incurable folly.

Breese, no doubt, believed his talents, genius and education made him a great statesman, and that it was merely rusting out a great life to chain it to the woolsack. He probably estimated that Douglas would have made an estimable Justice of the Peace, but it was farcical to hoist him over his (Breese's) head as a statesman. The truth is, the people understood Judge Breese much better than he understood himself, and they put him exactly where he was best fitted to be, and he will go into history as an eminent jurist. He made the great mistake of starting life as a politician, and he reached the United States Senate, but when he was overshadowed there by his junior colleague, the "dapper little schoolteacher from Winchester," and actually defeated for a second term by a wild Irishman with brogue a mile thick, he returned to Illinois, heart-broken, and in desperation accepted a place upon the bench, where he worked until the day of his death. His short political life was not a fortunate one, and, in fact, was pretty much a mere blunder from beginning to end, while his judicial career was brilliant and eminent.

Judge Douglas was the better poised mind of the two, yet there is but little doubt he would have as completely failed on the bench

as had Breese in politics. He tried a brief term as Judge, and realizing his failure, he got out of it as soon as possible, never to return. He would have been a great lawyer, but he never could have made a judge. He may not have been a statesman, we do not assert that he was, but if not, he approached it close enough to be one of the most superb demagoges the country has produced. We do not use the word demagogue in an offensive sense. If Douglas fell short of that breadth and profundity that marks the line between the demagogue and statesman, then by what name in heaven's sake shall we designate all the other little great men of Illinois?—the political buzzards that have been with us almost as numerously as the locusts in Egypt. In short, who is Illinois' great man, if not Douglas? Who will the historian of a hundred years hence, when without bias or prejudice or judgment formed for him by others or a popular hurrah, will, with severe discrimination, unmask the shams and cheap frauds, and dispassionately examine what each one did do, and strike the balance sheet and hold forth the results, without mercy and without fear, we say who will he name as the suitable frontispiece to the history of Illinois up to this time. One thing alone is certain to come pure and bright from this alembic, and that is the fact that Illinois to-day owes more to Judge Douglas than to all her other notorious men put together. He gave the country the Illinois Central Railroad, and in the grand scheme he not only refused to be corrupted, but he crushed and annihilated the swarming Credit Mobilier robbers that sprung up in almost countless numbers all along its path. They could neither corrupt him, intimidate him, nor crush him out, and the grand result is a marvel in the history of legislation upon this continent, there is no parallel to this great and benign act. It was the opening wedge to the whole Mississippi Valley for the millions of happy, prosperous people, teeming with content and well paid lives that have made the rich wilderness truly to blossom as the rose. And in the honesty and purity that marked the whole transaction, it stands alone in American history. He knew that he was a poor man—one who had served his country, and instead of commencing poor and retiring rich, had commenced rich and would retire a pauper, and that a nod of his head would have put ill-gotten millions in his easy reach, and he stood unflinchingly between the people's treasure and the ravenous horde, and every day, every hour, every citizen of Illinois—nay, more than twenty millions of the people of the West—are reaping the fruits, enjoying the comforts and realizing, in some way, the wisdom of his guardianship of their interests at a critical moment of the country's life, and before a majority of those now living were born.

In the year 1852, the necessary survey having been completed, chiefly by Charles Thrup, of Cairo, under the direction of Col. Ashley, Division Engineer, and the timber having been cleared from the route of the railroad, the work of construction at the Cairo end of the road was vigorously commenced.

Messrs. Ellis, Jenkins & Co. became contractors, their contracts extending from Cairo to the north line of Union County. The law required the work to be commenced simultaneously at the north and south termini of the road. The contractors speedily had about four hundred men here at work, and the heavy timber was cleared from the track and the work commenced; and other men were brought by them as fast as they could be procured, and in the city and above

the city and on the Cache another force were soon clearing away the timber, and within Alexander County there were between seven hundred and a thousand laborers at work. Cairo was bustling, then, again with busy life. Ellis, Jenkins & Co. failed and surrendered their work, when Maurice Broderick became the contractor. and under his direction the Cairo levees, nearly as they are now (except the Mississippi levee), were constructed. These were the long-anticipated, flush times in Cairo once more. The sudden influx of people trebled at once her population, gave business an unparalleled activity and called into existence a number of new business institutions, particularly doggeries, groceries, boarding-houses and supply places, etc. Everybody made money. The stores had all the business their keepers could satisfactorily give attention to; the boarding-houses were literally running over, and Mose Harrell declares that after the second "pay day," every saloon-keeper in town had a gold fob-chain; an evidence that both bar-tender and proprietor are raking in the ducats under a fair and just divide.

Fights at fisticuffs, and arrangements with "shillalahs," were the favorite pastime and fun among the levee hands, but as a general thing they resulted in nothing more serious than disfigured countenances, or the temporary enlargement of the phrenological bumps. Only a single riot, having a fatal termination, took place in Cairo during the progress of these improvements. This occurred during a "pay day." The old foundry was used as an office by the contractors, and here they paid off their hands. The room was crowded with laborers, eager for settlement, as well as those who had furnished supplies, etc. They were so crowded and clamorous, that it was found difficult for the clerks to transact the business. Mr. Stephens ordered them all to leave the room. Of course they gave no heed to his order; observing this, he rushed among them with a bowie-knife, and commenced cutting right and left, utterly regardless of consequences. An ax being at hand, one of the assaulted crowd seized it and seeing that life and death were the alternatives, aimed a blow at Stephens, which cleft to the brain.

The work upon the line from here to the north part of Union County was pushed vigorously ahead, with the forces distributed at all the points where the heavy work was to be done.

On the 7th day of August, 1855, the first train of cars over the Illinois Central Railroad reached the city of Cairo. A locomotive, under the charge of Joe Courtway, drawing a half-dozen platform cars, whereon were seated about one hundred citizens of Jonesboro and intermediate points, formed the train and passengers. Beyond Jonesboro the road was not finished, but the work was so near completion, that in a few weeks the trains were enabled to pass over the entire main line.

On the 1st day of January, 1856, the first passenger train, on schedule time, passed over the Central road from Chicago to Cairo, and a large delegation of leading people of Chicago were the passengers. The people of Cairo gave them a hearty reception, and literally Chicago and Cairo—the two extremes of the State, and the two best located cities in Illinois—shook hands and kissed in mutual love and admiration. The Chicago visitors were royally entertained at the "Taylor House," and all were glorying over the auspicious event. After spending the day in shaking hands and looking about the town, they were entertained in the evening by two large and separate balls and suppers, at which speeches were made, toasts drunk, and a generally happy and hilarious time was prolonged to the end

of the visitors' stay. Manifestations of kindred feeling over the completion of the road were to be seen everywhere along the route, the people correctly believing that the time marked the commencement of a glorious and more prosperous era for the Prairie State and her people.

The Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, or what was better known as the "Great Jackson Route," a railroad from Cairo direct to New Orleans, was, in the year 1882, consolidated and made part of the Illinois Central Railroad, and is now the Southern Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, a continuous line from Chicago to New Orleans. Trains are passed over the river at Cairo by the transfer boat, H. I. McComb. So complete and perfect is this part of the work performed, that passengers cross the river and are speeded on their way north or south often, without an interruption to their slumbers.

Cairo & St. Louis Railroad.—Originally, this was wholly a Cairo enterprise, and it was started under very favorable auspices. The charter was enacted by the Legislature, February 16, 1865, the incorporators being Sharon Tyndale, Isham N. Haynie, Samuel Staats Taylor, John Thomas, William H. Logan, William P. Halliday and Tilman B. Cantrell, who, by the terms of the charter, were "vested with powers, privileges and immunities which are or may be necessary to construct, complete and operate a railroad, from the city of Cairo to any point opposite the city of St. Louis." The capital stock authorized was $3,000,000, and which "may be increased to not exceeding $5,000,000." The law makes Sharon Tyndale, Isham N. Haynie, Samuel Staats Taylor, John Thomas, William H. Logan, William P. Halliday and Tilman B. Cantrell the first Board of Directors, and requires them to elect officers of the corporation from their body. Section 5 of the act is in the following words: "Nothing contained in this act, or any law of this State, shall authorize said company to take, for the uses and purposes of the company, or otherwise, or to impair any portion of the levees, or embankment already constructed or erected by the Trustees of the Cairo City Property, or by any person or corporation, under existing agreements with them, except by the consent of said Trustees and of the city of Cairo."

This charter is a neat, short, compact, and yet comprehensive document, and is admirably suited for the purposes for which it was intended. It names only two points—Cairo and some point opposite St. Louis. As short as it is, it grants every power wanted, and hampers the company with none of the usual provisions and directions and unnecessary minutiæ in controlling the action of the company, except Section 5, which we give entire, and out of which has arisen some complications with the city of Cairo. The municipalities along the line are authorized to donate lands and subscribe for stock.

S. Staats Taylor was elected President at the meeting for organization of the charter directors. In 1874, he was succeeded by F. E. Canda, of Chicago.

The municipalities along the line, from Cairo to Columbia, in Monroe County, voted $1,050,000 in aid of the enterprise, and the contract to construct the entire line was awarded to H. R. Payson & Co., of Chicago. Work was commenced in 1872, at the St. Louis end, or rather at East Carondelet, and under many difficulties, pushed to completion in 1874, to Murphysboro, and the work stopped. This result came from the inability of the contractors to go any further, and they were thus crippled by the municipalities utterly refusing to pay their donations. The

contractors had invested over $1,000,000 of their own funds, and failing to get the money donated, according to the terms of the vote of the people, they were too much crippled, or did not feel like risking any more expenditure in the enterprise. The road, so far as built, was at once stocked and operated, being run from East Carondelet to East St. Louis—a distance of about five miles—over the Conlogue road. From the very first, it was a financial success, as a purely local road, and much more than paid expenses. It tapped the very finest country lying east and south of St. Louis, passing through the southwest corner of St. Clair, and entering Monroe, and through the center of this and into Randolph and Jackson Counties, and giving all this rich and populous section direct and easy communication with St. Louis. But the people of Cairo could not see where this was benefiting them any, and communication was opened with the company with a view of extending it, as the charter specified, to Cairo; and Union County, being as deeply interested as Cairo, joined in offering inducements to have the work completed. Alexander County had subscribed $100,000, and the city of Cairo a similar amount; Union County had subscribed $100,000, and the city of Jonesboro $50,000. Alexander County and the city of Cairo paid their subscriptions to the last dollar, and kept their faith; Union County paid a portion of hers, and Jonesboro paid one-half, or $25,000 of her subscription; and on March 1, 1875, the road was completed from East Carondelet to Cairo, making an entire line from Cairo to East St. Louis. We may here remark that Jonesboro, after getting the road, repudiated the remainder of her donation, and was sued upon the bonds, and before the local court of Union County easily got a judgment acquitting her of the debt; but the case was removed into the United States Court, and recently this decision summarily reversed, and the probabilities are she will have to pay the debt with the accumulated interest. It was a case of voting aid by the wholesale, and, except Alexander County and Cairo, repudiation with equal facility and complacency. Our State constitution now prohibits the people giving donations to railroads. It should never have permitted it. It is vicious legislation, and the corruption of the people and banishing all sense of honor from municipalities starts a train of descent that, in the end, reaches the individuals who compose the corporate bodies.

The contractors had entered into the usual obligations, namely, to take the donations, and in the end the corporation and all its belongings as pay for building, and in the end became the sole proprietors of the road. The complications arising from the failure to get the donations, as mentioned, deeply involved the road in debt, and, as the only way out of it, on the 7th of December, 1877, Mr. H. W. Smithers was appointed Receiver of the road, and at once took possession and operated under the protection of the courts. This, it seems, was a fortunate appointment, and under his management he repaired, stocked and fixed the line in good running order. He constructed depots, and in East St. Louis built a round-house with seven stalls, machine shops and spacious freight and passenger depots. He made of it a very good line of road, whereas when he took charge of it, it was in a dilapidated condition from one end to the other.

The road was sold, under the decree of the court, in January, 1882, and on February 1, of the same year, was re-organized, with the following as the new Board of Directors: C. W. Schaap, W. T. Whitehouse, S. C. Judd, L. M. Johnson, E. B. Sheldon, H. B. White-

house, J. M. Mills and E. H. Fishburn. The present Board is W. F. Whitehouse, L. M. Johnson, Ex. Norton, Fred Bross, John B. Lovington, C. W. Schaap, H. B. Whitehouse, Josiah H. Horsey and S. Corning Judd. The officers of the road consist of W. F. Whitehouse, President; L. M. Johnson, Vice President; Charles Hamilton, General Superintendent; S. Corning Judd, Gen. Sol.; William Ritchie, Secretary; George H. Smith, General Freight and Passenger Agent, and Lewis Enos, Auditor and Cashier. The new organization at once set about building their own road into East St. Louis from Carondelet, and this was completed during the present year. In the year 1881, the road was engaged in completing its line into Cairo, in accordance with the terms of its arrangements to build on the strip of land of the Cairo Trust Property, on the Mississippi side; a part of that arrangement being that, for this privilege, it was to keep in repair and raise and strengthen the levee running along the Mississippi River, and on the south of the city. This work was only fairly commenced, when the city of Cairo went into court, and prayed an injunction to prevent the road crossing Washington avenue. The point where the road comes in contact with this avenue is some distance north of the north levee, and where neither a road, avenue or highway exists, except on the city plat. No dray, carriage, buggy or dog-cart or foot passenger will, probably, want to use that particular portion of Washington avenue for the next hundred years. The injunction was granted, prohibiting the road from crossing this avenue, and Judge Baker has made the injunction perpetual. The road made the best temporary arrangement it could, and has a track on the Mississippi levee, and in this way is enabled to reach the Union Depot. These complications are unfortunate for the road, as it practically cuts it out of a permanent terminus here, and prevents it making those contemplated improvements, as well as making any solid and advantageous connecting arrangements with other roads from Cairo south. It practically cuts off its Cairo freight business from the north. And one item of very great importance to the people and business is, that this unfortunate state of affairs prevents the road shipping to this market the Jackson County coal, that is so much needed here for the manufactories that may be yet built in Cairo, as well as for the local and river trade. Here are altogether a remarkable state of facts. During all the struggle for existence, the city extended to it a princely, liberal hand, and it was the people's money of Cairo that enabled the projectors to ever build the road. After it was built, from some grievance not visible in the court papers, she turns upon and badly cripples that particular portion of the road in which the town is deeply interested. There has been short-sighted management somewhere. The managers of the road, and particularly the contractors, who were saved from hopeless bankruptcy by the action of Cairo, when the other municipalities were repudiating their donations, must have, at one time, felt very kindly to Cairo, and the $200,000 put in there by the city and county, certainly could have controlled and brought here the machine shops, round-house and such other and valuable improvements as the road has now made in East St. Louis, and others it will yet make. In the law the city triumphs, but where are her gains? Look at the results: The road has no reliable entrance into Cairo. During the past twelve months, there were three months that no train over that road came into Cairo; yet its trains ran regularly into East St. Louis, and came down to Hodge's

Park, a few miles north of Cairo, the road all the time doing a good local business, and the managers showed the writer hereof their books during the time of the interruption of trains, and there was no falling off in the revenues of the road. That left Cairo in the condition of having given $200,000 to build a railroad to tap the country in her immediate vicinity, and take her natural trade away from her very door, and carry all to St. Louis—a species of commercial suicide, as the farmers and business men along the line, from Hodge's Park to St. Louis, were cut off from Cairo as completely as if the town was in the moon, and the doors to St. Louis thrown open to them. A similar policy on the other roads would soon sow the streets of the town with cockle and dog-fennel, to flourish in unmolested glory. The city gave its best street to another road, entirely through the main and business part of the town, where it now runs its trains to the great distress of the people, and at the same time enjoins the Cairo & St. Louis road from crossing Washington avenue at a place in the swamps north of the city proper, where that highway, probably, will never be utilized, except by ducks and frogs, or, in very dry seasons, the " lone fisherman."

The Cairo & St. Louis Railroad has no connecting interests here with any other railroad. It is now a purely local St. Louis road, bringing little or nothing to Cairo, and taking as little away. A talk with the managers will at once convince you that they feel little if any interest in the town. When it is so they can, without any inconvenience, they run their trains into the place; when they cannot do this they don't care. At the St. Louis end, they have running connection with the Toledo Narrow-Gauge Railroad; $200,000 of the people's money has gone into the enterprise, and now the city and the road are like the old fellow, when he announced " Betsy and I are out." They rush into law, and the outcome is a triumph for the city, but it is somewhat like the victory of the wife, who has her husband fined for whipping her, and while he enjoys himself in jail, she washes to raise the money to pay his fine. The lion was taking a drink in the stream, and some distance below the lamb was crossing. The lion straightway killed the lamb for muddying the waters up where he was drinking. The managers profess profound ignorance of why Cairo should turn upon and rend her own offspring. The people of Cairo generally profess the same ignorance, and we know they individually feel kindly toward the road. They realize that it should be, and naturally is, one of the most valuable lines that came into Cairo, and they regret these unfortunate circumstances that have nearly neutralized its good effects upon the town. If there was any serious question to form the bone of contention, it would be altogether different, and then the war might go on, and neither the road nor the people would grumble. True, people here sometimes shake their heads, and say, look at our many great railroads that add their immense values to the natural lines of commerce and Cairo, and yet there is no sufficient advance in the city's march forward to keep pace with these encouraging signs. On the surface, there are no reasons for this state of affairs, and yet a look below—where the real facts lie—might reveal a state of affairs that would make all plain enough.

But these matters will soon be adjusted; propositions, we are glad to learn, are now passing, looking to a full settlement, and it is to be hoped they will be consummated at an early day, and the road and the city will be just and profitable to each other.

Cairo Short Line.—This is another Cairo &

St. Louis Railroad. It was projected and built originally as a southern line for the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and was built from East St. Louis to Duquoin, when it was purchased and became a part of the Illinois Central Railroad. It runs upon the Central to Duquoin, and there branches off to St. Louis. It is really the Illinois Central Railroad from Cairo to St. Louis, making the second direct St. Louis & Cairo Railroad.

The Wabash was originally chartered as the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, the incorporation bearing date March 6, 1867. The incorporators were Green B. Raum, D. Hurd, N. R. Casey, W. P. Halliday, J. B. Chasman, A. J. Kuykendall, John W. Mitchell, S. Staats Taylor, W. R. Wilkinson, John M. Crebbs, Walter L. Mayo, Robert Mick, Samuel Hess, George Mertz, V. Rathbone, D. T. Linegar, Aaron Shaw, James Tackney, W. W. McDowell, Isaac B. Watts and Isham N. Haynie. They were authorized to construct a railroad from the city of Cairo, by the way of Mound City, to some point on or near the line between Illinois and Indiana, at or near Vincennes. Donations were here liberally voted, and Gen. Burnside became the general contractor, and represented fully the interests of the capitalists.

In October, 1881, it was consolidated, and became a part of the Wabash system of railroads, in which management it is now conducted. On the 16th December, 1872, the road was completed from Vincennes to Cairo, and a through passenger train arrived in Cairo, bringing a large delegation of prominent citizens, among whom was Gen. Burnside, who was the chief officer and builder of the road. The visitors were entertained royally, and banqueted in the evening.

The original contractors for the entire line were Dodge, Lord & Co. The city of Cairo and the county of Alexander had each subscribed and taken $100,000 of stock in the road, paying therefor in their bonds. Financial difficulties of the company compelled the contractors to stop work in 1869, and this stoppage continued until 1871, when Winslow & Wilson contracted for, and completed the work of construction. After the completion of the road, Messrs. A. B. Safford and Mr. Morris were appointed Receivers, and they were afterward succeeded by Messrs. Morgan & Tracey, who continued in control of its destinies to the time it passed into the Wabash system of railroads.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad.—This road was in contemplation as a line from Cairo to Mobile, as an extension, in fact, of the Illinois Central Railroad. In accordance with the wise provisions of Congress, work was commenced at the Mobile end of the road, and the work completed to Columbus, Ky, and a transfer boat used in connection with the trains between this point and Cairo. The war coming on, not only the work of completing the road to Cairo was stopped, but it soon ceased to be a road at all, as portions of it were in the hands of the Union forces, and parts in the hands of the rebels. The rails were torn up, carried away, and often heated and bent out of all shape. The rolling stock was destroyed, as well as the most of the station houses, buildings and shops. After the war was over, and the people of the South had again begun the work of recovering their lost fortunes, the enterprise was taken hold of by captalists, and the work of rebuilding the line and extending the road on to Cairo was pressed to completion.

The Texas & St. Louis Railroad is destined some day to become one of the most important and valuable of all the roads leading into Cairo. It will be, when completed, a direct and continuous line from Cairo to the City of Mexico.

The Texas & St. Louis Railway Company have recently concluded passenger and freight traffic arrangements with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which is to exist for a period of fifty years, the essence of which is that the Illinios Central is to take complete control of the northern, western and eastern passenger and freight business of the Texas & St. Louis, and *vice versa* the trade of the Illinois Central, as far as it pertains to the country traversed by this new road. The Texas & St. Louis is part of a system of railway which is to run direct from Cairo to the City of Mexico, and embraces a distance of 2,000 miles; 600 miles of the system is already in operation, and it is said by those who have made a tour of inspection, that it is as finely built and equipped a road as there is in the United States. It has been built by foreign capital, not to sell, but as a permanent investment, and therefore the elegant road and magnificent equipage. The inclines, for transfer of cars from Bird's Point to Cairo, are completed, and a first-class transfer boat is now being operated. The business for St. Louis will be done over the Cairo & St. Louis Short Line. The road bearing the name of the Texas & St. Louis will open up a vast, rich country to the trade of Cairo, which has had heretofore little or no outlet, and its business will, doubtless, render it a marvel in point of financial success. The road runs direct from Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, to Texarkana, thence to Waco, thence to Gatesville, and thence to the Rio Grande, connecting there with the Mexican Central. Maj. G. B. Hibbard, chief contractor, with headquarters at Cairo, is pushing the work with all possible speed, and he confidently believes the entire 2,000 miles will be completed and in successful operation within two years.

The Iron Mountain Railroad is now a regular Cairo railroad, by an extension from Charleston, Mo., to Bird's Point, giving the town an additional highway to St. Louis and the South. This is one of the valuable Missouri railroads, and was constructed and operated for years with the idea that it could afford to pass within a few miles of Cairo and ignore its existence. But time, and the growth and trade of the place, eventually compelled them to build into Cairo and establish a transfer boat, and thus reach some of the rich harvest that awaited their coming.

Here are eight completed first-class railroads into Cairo, and the anticipations of the next few months are that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad will be added to the Cairo list of roads, and thus form a direct line from the city to the Atlantic Ocean at Norfolk, Va., making, by many miles, the most direct road to the seashore. The value of this line, if carried out as now contemplated, would be incalculable to the whole Mississippi Valley. It would compel the building of a direct railroad from Cairo West to the Pacific coast, or at least to a connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Cincinnati & Cairo Narrow Gauge Railroad is now in course of construction. The road will run direct from Cincinnati to Cairo, passing entirely across the southern portion of Indiana, and have a length of 220 miles. This will bring a rich portion of the country to the Cairo trade.

The Toledo & St. Louis Narrow Gauge is now completed, and the construction of a branch from some point in Shelby or Edgar County to Cairo is being rapidly pushed to completion. This important link is essential to the filling out of the great net-work of narrow gauge roads that are now being completed from New York City to the City of Mexico.

Thus may we not now hope that the commanding commercial position of Cairo will yet compel the making here of a great

railroad and transportation and travel center, that nature evidently intended from the first it should become. At the least, here is light and hope ahead for the people who have toiled and struggled and hoped so long and so faithfully.

CHAPTER XI.

CONCLUSION—THE FUTURE OF THE CITY CONSIDERED—HER PRESENT STATUS AND GROWTH—PRESENT CITY OFFICIALS, ETC.

"While others may think of the times that are gone,
They are bent by the years that are fast rolling on."

A BRIEF retrospect, and a short summing-up of Cairo as it is, will conclude our account of its history; and in this retrospect we much wish we could answer, to our own satisfaction, the oft-repeated question that the people have propounded to us in regard to the future of the city: "What is the city's outlook?" No town site has been more especially favored by nature, and few, if any, have been so sorely afflicted with untoward circumstances. And often the most heroic exertions in her behalf, by some of her people here, have re-acted to the apparent real injury to the prospects of the place. Her foundation was laid in a South Sea Bubble, by a visionary, impracticable, bankrupt corporation that gathered the first people here rapidly, and then tumbled over their own air castles and left the people in distress and despair. In a night, almost, a thrifty young city of 2,000 busy, bustling people was turned into an idle mob, wandering about the Ohio levee, and ready—and did attempt—to take by force the first steamer that touched at the wharf, and appropriate it to the purpose of taking the many workers, who had been thrown out of employment, away from the place. The officers only saved their property by hastily drawing out into the stream. Then, after the levees were built, the waters came and washed them away, and drowned out the town, and gloom and desolation marked its tracks. But above, and perhaps far greater causes of evils that have beset Cairo all its life, and of which it is not yet wholly exempt, have been the corporate and private monopolies that have sucked out much of that vitality that it so much needed for its own development. It altogether impresses us with the fact, that the remarkable natural wealth of advantages of the place have been among its misfortunes. As in some spots of the globe the wealth of soil, climate and vegetable and animal growth are so rank and profuse, that they overcome the energies of man, and remain a wilderness, the home of an unparalleled growth of vegetation, filled with ferocious beasts and poisonous insects. For instance, the wonderful land of Brazil, in South America, a scope of country larger than the United States, and the richest in climate and soil in the world, so rich and so prolific, that it defies the puny arm of man to conquer and become the master of its riot of power in productiveness of vegetable and animal life. From the very force and power of its abundance, it is made as uninhabitable as are the arid wastes of the sandy desert. In looking over the short life of the city, we cannot but be impressed with the fact that it has been one of its misfortunes in presenting so many natural advantages as to tempt

the schemers and the unscrupulous to combine and attempt to gather in to their own, benefits and advantages that were placed here by nature in quantities sufficient for almost a young empire. Great cities in this country have not been built by corporations, backed by stringent or powerful laws of the State Legislatures. They need no combinations, companies or heavy capitalists in their young and growing days. It wants only the free play of individual effort, where each business man may see a hope to realize wealth and position by his efforts, and to know that in such a struggle he will not be crushed by a public or private monopoly. Hence, Cairo's first calamity was a charter granted for its building. Cairo, and its past history, and its destiny, are singular subjects to contemplate. There is, looking from one standpoint, no reason why there should not be as many people and as much wealth here as there is in Chicago, and, turning to the other side of the picture, the wonder arises why the 10,000 people who are now here ever came, or stayed when they did come. It has demonstrated what many wise heads believed impossible, namely, the erection of levees and embankments that would protect, not only against the "highest known waters," but against the unparalleled floods of 1882 and 1883. It has been the only dry land along the river, but it was an island in the waste of waters, and the overflow of the present year has demonstrated that it is not alone enough to keep the water out of the city, but the merchants and business men are now realizing that they must keep up communication with the agricultural communities surrounding the place, or business will stagnate, and hard times will come. Again, the levees have always presented vexatious questions, that were injurious because unsettled questions. People have divided upon the policies to be pursued in reference to grading up the town and the levees, and continued that unsettled state of the public mind that has caused injury to the permanent growth and especially the manufacturing interests of the place. A world-wide misapprehension and a common stock-slander on the extreme Southern Illinois, has been in regard to the healthfulness of this section of the country. To the citizens, there is the patent fact that there is no healthier place in the Mississippi Valley. The general appearance of the people, the overflow of the school rooms with ruddy, chubby-faced, happy children, tell the whole story as to the health of the people; but the traveler sees a pond of sipe water, the low, swampy land about the city, and, being impressed before he comes with the common slander, imagines he needs a medicated sponge tied over his nose in order that he may not breathe in death in passing hurriedly through the place, and he writes a letter to the great city paper, telling the world of the dangers that he passed, and the providential escape he made, in passing through Southern Illinois. It is immaterial what the health statistics may show, these the affrighted slanderer will not see, particularly as they give the lie direct to his manufactured stories; but if they did, upon the contrary, show a great death rate here, then, indeed, would these tables be quoted and requoted the year round, in great, fat display type, that all the world might see.

Cairo was the natural crossing point for the immigration and travel east and west, north and south. This point of crossing, in the center of the continent, was, by the war and other untoward circumstances, moved 300 miles north of this, and the south half of the Union, for commercial purposes, was wiped from the map of the country for a decade or more, and the railroads built, and the

cities sprung up, and commerce adjusted to this northern line, until it may now be forever impossible to change it. The very fact that Illinois penetrated, from the northern lakes, like a wedge, down into the Southern States, forming, as Daniel P. Cook argued, the keystone of the great union of States, has been turned, in the unfortunate quarrels of the late war, into a base whereon to place this end of the State in the same category, for the unholy sneers and slanders that were heaped upon all the South, and aided much in spreading her discredit world-wide. Then, the city is confronted with such questions as, Will the rivers continue to mark the flood line higher and higher, as has been the case the past two years? If so, indeed, then, what of the morrow? It is urged that the constant improvement in draining that is going on north of us—tile draining, especially—that in many places is becoming so universal, and to these are remembered the fact that the forests are being cleared away, and that these facts, added to the levees thrown up at many places as railroad beds, must cause the waters to continue to rise higher and higher, until, in the end, there will be no such things as fencing them out with embankments. There were features of the last flood that fail to bear out this reasoning. The waters at Cincinnati were five feet higher than ever known; at Cairo, only a few inches. Then, the hope and purpose of the river improvement now going on is to deepen the bed of the river by narrowing the current in the shallow and wide places in the river, and increasing the current (it is claimed, upon experiments, that this deepening can be made to an average of twelve feet), and this increase of current and depth of the river's bed must lower materially the flood line of any high waters that may come down the rivers. The unequaled advantages of Cairo for nearly all our manufacturing industries are beginning to be understood throughout the country. The accessions to the city in important factories in the past few years, show that shrewd men see here the best place in all the West to get the raw material and the machinery for its fashioning together, and then, when the article is made, with the easiest and best outlets to the markets of the world—transportation that can never combine or pool its business, to the detriment of the manufacturer or merchant. Then, why are not all the great manufacturing industries of the country represented here, crowding the levees of the Ohio and Mississippi with their "flaming forges and flying spindles," and the roar and hum of machinery, and "the music of the hammer and the saw?" In short, why is not Cairo the great manufacturing city of America? Nature has offered illimitable bounties to bring them here; why have they not come? Perhaps each one can figure out for himself the why and the wherefore of this. We believe the reasons to be partially artificial (these might be removed), and partly natural. One thing we may truthfully say of Cairo and her surrounding country: The locality has never been advertised to the world. A tithe of the money wasted from time to time, if it had been judiciously invested in advertising the superior advantages of this section of country, would have brought many more people here than are now citizens. Men sit around, and croak about capital coming here. This is not the way cities are built; but it is the men starting in trade and commerce; men who are possessed, often, of small means and great activity and nerve, that come to a new place, perhaps commence business in a tent or shanty; that push along, and eventually erect great business houses, and great factories, and build rich

cities. The capitalists will only follow where these men have shown the way. We therefore think it probably an unwise act in the city authorities making so large a district of the city as the fire limits for building purposes. It is very doubtful wisdom to obstruct the man of small means from building. A town full of cheap houses is one of the best indications of coming prosperity. If they burn, they will take their insurance money, and only build a better grade of houses in the place of the old. The man wants all his money in his business, and it is only when he feels comparatively rich will he build fine or extensive establishments. To sum up the evils that have beset Cairo, we need only name the floods and fire, epidemics and monopolies. These are her main grievances. To these may be added some mistaken legislation on the part of the city authorities, and particularly the grave mistake of keeping the filling and grading questions always open, and in an unsettled condition. This deters men from building, as well as others from coming here and putting up extensive manufacturing and commercial establishments.

It is better to settle it in some way, and let that be a permanent settlement.

Cairo has passed her greatest trials, and whilst her triumph, even, has left her behind in the race with other cities that possessed hardly a tithe of her natural advantages, yet her prospects just now are far better than they have ever been before. She has a permanent population; they are creating the wealth that some day will do much toward building here a city. The wholesale trade of the merchants has sprung up in a very few years, and if good wagon roads are made to all the surrounding country, and kept up, a few years will mark a splendid and solid advancement of the town.

The social and intellectual activity of the community in recent years, is well indicated by a public free library, that is now preparing a permanent and beautiful home for itself, and the two book and news stores of the city that are so largely patronized by the people, and the elegant and spacious Government Post Office and Custom House.

The present city officials are Thomas W. Halliday, Mayor; Denis J. Foley, City Clerk; Charles, F. Nellis, Treasurer; L. H. Myers, Marshal; W. B. Gilbert, Corporation Counsel; William E. Hendricks, City Attorney; M. J. Howley, City Comptroller; A. Comings, Police Magistrate. Aldermen—First Ward, William McHale and Henry Walker ; Second Ward, Jesse Hinckle, C. N. Hughes; Third Ward, B. F. Blake, E. A. Smith; Fourth Ward, C. A. Patier, A. Swoboda; Fifth Ward, Charles Lancaster, Henry Stout; Street Superintendent, Nicholas Devore; Assistant Chief of Fire Department, Joseph Steagala.

PART II.

HISTORY OF UNION COUNTY.





Winstead Davie.

PART II.

HISTORY OF UNION COUNTY.

BY H. C. BRADSBY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION—GEOLOGY—IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING THE PEOPLE ON THIS SUBJECT—THE LIMESTONE DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS—ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY OF UNION, ALEXANDER AND PULASKI COUNTIES—MEDICAL SPRINGS, BUILDING MATERIAL, SOIL, ETC.—WONDERFUL WEALTH OF NATURE'S BOUNTIES—TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE OF THIS REGION, ETC.

History is philosophy teaching by example.

THIS and the two succeeding chapters include the district composed of Union, Alexander and Pulaski Counties. The whole was once Union County, and the first three chapters bring the history down to the formation of Alexander County.

For school purposes—for the purpose of giving the people a most important education in the practical life interests—there is no question of such deep interest as the geological history of that particular portion of the country in which they make their homes. The people of Southern Illinois are an agricultural one in their pursuits. Their first care is the soil and climate, and it is here they may find an almost inexhaustible fund of knowledge, that will ever put money in their purses. All mankind are deeply interested in the soil. From here comes all life, all beauty, pleasure, wealth and enjoyment. Of itself, it may not be a beautiful thing, but from it comes the fragrant flower, the golden fields, the sweet blush of the maiden's cheek, the flash of the lustrous eye that is more powerful to subdue the heart of obdurate man than an army with banners. From here comes the great and rich cities whose towers and temples and minarets kiss the early morning sun, and whose ships, with their precious cargoes, fleck every sea. In short, it is the nourishing mother whence comes our high civilization—the wealth of nations, the joys and exalted pleasures of life. Hence, the corner-stone upon which all of life rests is the farmer, who tickles the earth and it laughs with the rich harvests that so bountifully bless mankind. Who, then, should be so versed in the knowledge of the soil as the farmer? What other information can be so valuable to him as the mastery of the science of the geology, at least that much of it as applies to that part of the earth where he has cast his fortunes and cultivates

the soil. We talk of educating the farmer, and ordinarily this means to send your boys to college, to acquire what is termed a classical education, and they come, perhaps, as graduates, as incapable of telling the geological story of the father's farm as is the veriest bumpkin who can neither read nor write. How much more of practical value it would have been to the young man had he never looked into the classics, and instead thereof had taken a few practical lessons in the local geology that would have told him the story of the soil around him, and enabled him to comprehend how it was formed, its different qualities and from whence it came, and its constituent elements. The farmer grows to be an old man, and he will tell you that he has learned to be a good farmer only by a long life of laborious experiments, and if you should tell him that these experiments had made him a scientific farmer, he would look with a good deal of contempt upon your supposed effort to poke ridicule at him. He has taught himself to regard the word "science" as the property only of book-worms and cranks. He does not realize that every step in farming is a purely scientific operation, because science is made by experiments and investigations. An old farmer may examine a soil, and tell you it is adapted to wheat or corn, that it is warm or cold and heavy, or a few other facts that his long experiments have taught him, and to that extent he is a scientific farmer. He will tell you that his knowledge has cost him much labor, and many sore disappointments. Suppose that in his youth a well-digested chapter on the geological history, that would have told him, in the simplest terms, all about the land he was to cultivate, how invaluable the lesson would have been, and how much in money value it would have proved to him. In other words, if you could give your boys a practical education, made up of a few lessons pertaining to those subjects that immediately concern their lives, how invaluable such an education might be, and how many men would thus be saved the pangs and penalties of ill-directed lives. The parents often spend much money in the education of their children, and from this they build great hopes upon their future, that are often blasted, not through the fault, always, of the child, but through the error of the parent in not being able to know in what real, practical education consists. If the schools of the country, for instance, could devote one of the school months in each year to rambling over the hills and the fields, and gathering practical lessons in the geology and botany of the section of country in which the children were born and reared, how incomparably more valuable and useful the time thus spent would be to them in after life, than would the present mode of shutting out the joyous sunshine of life, and expending both life and vitality in studying metaphysical mathematics, or the most of the other textbooks that impart nothing that is worth the carrying home to the child's stock of knowledge. At all events, the chapter in a county's history that tells its geological formation is of first importance to all its people, and if properly prepared it will become a source of great interest to all, and do much to disseminate a better education among the people, and thus be a perpetual blessing to the community.

The permanent effect of the soil on the people is as strong and certain as upon the vegetation that springs from it. It is a maxim in geology that the soil and its underlying rocks forecast unerringly to the trained eye the character of the people, the number and the quality of the civilization of those who will, in the coming time, occupy

it. Indeed, so close are the relations of the geology and the people, that this law is plain and fixed, that a new country may have its outlines of history written when first looked upon, and it is not, as so many suppose, one of those deep, abstruse subjects that are to be given over solely to a few great investigators and thinkers, and to the masses must forever remain a sealed book. The youths of your country may learn the important outlines of the geology of their country with no more difficulty than they meet in mastering the multiplication table or the simple rule of three. And we make no question that a youth need not possess one-half of the mental activity and shrewdness in making a fair geologist of himself that he would find was required of him to become a successful jockey or a trainer of retriever dogs.

On the geological structure of a country depend the pursuits of its inhabitants, and the genius of its civilization. Agriculture is the outgrowth of a fertile soil; mining results from mineral resources, and from navigable rivers spring navies and commerce. Every great branch of industry requires, for its successful development, the cultivation of kindred arts and sciences. Phases of life and modes of thought are thus induced, which give to different communities and states characters as various as the diverse rocks that underlie them. In like manner, it may be shown that their moral and intellectual qualities depend on materal conditions. Where the soil and subjacent rocks are profuse in the bestowal of wealth, man is indolent and effeminate; where effort is required to live, he becomes enlightened and virtuous. A perpetually mild climate and bread-growing upon the trees, will produce only ignorant savages. The heaviest misfortune that has so long environed poor, persecuted Ireland has been her ability to produce the potato, and thus subsist wife and children upon a small patch of ground. Statistics tell us that the number of marriages are regulated by the price of corn, and the true philosopher has discovered that the invention of gunpowder did more to civilize the world than any one thing in its history.

Geology traces the history of the earth back through successive stages of development, to its rudimental condition in a state of fusion. The sun, and the planetary system that revolves around it, were originally a common mass, that became separated in a gaseous state, and the loss of heat in a planet reduced it to a plastic state, and thus it commenced to write its own history, and place its records upon these imperishable books, where the geologist may go and read the strange, eventful story. The earth was a wheeling ball of fire, and the cooling eventually formed the exterior crust, and in the slow process of time prepared the way for the animal and vegetable life it now contains. In its center the fierce flames still rage, with undiminished energy. Volcanoes are outlets for these deep-seated fires, where are generated those tremendous forces, an illustration of which is given in the eruptions of Vesuvius, which has thrown a jet of lava, resembling a column of flame, 10,000 feet high. The amount of lava ejected at a single eruption from one of the volcanoes of Iceland, has been estimated at 40,000,000,000 tons, a quantity sufficient to cover a large city with a mountain as high as the tallest Alps. Our world is yet constantly congealing, just as the process has been going on for billions of years, and yet the rocky crust that rests upon this internal fire is estimated to be only between thirty and forty miles in thickness. In the silent depths of the stratified rocks

are the former creation of plants and animals, which lived and died during the slow, dragging centuries of their formation. These fossil remains are fragments of history, which enable the geologist to extend his researches far back into the realms of the past, and not only determine their former modes of life, but study the contemporaneous history of their rocky beds, and group them into systems. And such has been the profusion of life, that the great limestone formations of the globe consist mostly of animal remains, cemented by the infusion of animal matter. A large part of the soil spread over the earth's surface has been elaborated in animal organisms. First, as nourishment it enters into the structure of plants, and forms vegetable tissue, passing thence, as food, into the animal it becomes endowed with life, and when death occurs it returns into the soil and imparts to it additional elements of fertility.

The counties of Union, Alexander and Pulaski contain an area of 812 square miles, embracing all that south end of the State from the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio River, extending north to the north line of Union, and from the Mississippi River to the east line of Pulaski County.

The general trend of the line of uplift in this section of country is from northwest to southeast, and the dip, with some local variations, is to the northeastward. Hence the escarpments on the south and west sides of the ridges are steeper and more rugged than those of the north and east. The river bluffs along the Mississippi are high and rocky, and are frequently cut up into ragged declivities and sharp summits, and are formed by the chert limestones of Upper Silurian and Devonian age, which constitute the more southern extension of the bluffs into Alexander County. Commencing in the northeastern portion of Union County is a sandstone ridge, which forms the water-shed between the streams running northward into the Big Muddy, and those running south into the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. This ridge presents a perpendicular escarpment on its southern face, indicating it was once a bluff to some river, although its course is nearly at right angles to the present water-courses. Its summit is formed by conglomerate sandstone, and its base by the Lower Carboniferous limestone. South of this chain of bluffs, and extending along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, from Cobden to the bottom-lands of Alexander County, is a broad belt of country underlaid by the Lower Carboniferous limestone, in which the ridges are less abrupt and the surface so gently rolling as to be susceptible of the highest cultivation. There are in this belt an abundance of most elegant springs, and this will some day be the great blue-grass district of Southern Illinois, that will equal in value, for dairy, sheep-growing and the production of fine stock, the celebrated blue grass region of Kentucky, if it does not surpass it. All it wants to induce a spontaneous growth of blue grass is for the undergrowth to be cleared up and put to pasture. Here are water, soil, climate and rocks that clearly indicate what must some day inevitably come. Men must come, or grow up here, who understand fully the geological formations of this belt, to make it one of the most beautiful, as well as the most productive, portions of the State.

For nearly eighty years, the people have lived and farmed this land in their little patches of corn, wheat and oats, much after the fashion they would have managed their farms had they been in the woods of Tennessee or Middle Illinois. Because they could do quite as well as their neighbors in this or

the adjoining States, they have been content. They knew their land would produce wheat that would command a premium in all the markets of the world, and that their crops never totally failed, as they often did in other places, and they contentedly concluded it was exclusively a wheat-growing country. The intelligent geologist could have told them, two generations ago, that their wonderful soil was better adapted to that better farming where there are no such things as evil effects from rains or droughts, early frosts or late springs; where wealth was absolutely certain, and where the profits and pleasures of farming would make it one of the most elevating, refining and elegant pursuits of life; where life upon the farm was divested of that drudgery and unrequited toil that too often drive the young men from the farms to the even more wretched life of a precarious clerkship in the towns and villages. Farming is much as any of the other pursuits of life. A certain locality will make of the farmers the most elegant and refined of people, and their lives will be surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of the world. Their sons and daughters will attend the best schools, and will complete their education with travels in foreign countries, and thus attaining that refinement and culture that will make them the foremost people in the country. Fortunes are made cultivating wheat and corn, but only by the hardest work and closest economy, and such fortunes are generally gained at the expense of all self-culture among the families that thus work their way along their slow, heavy road. There are few things more pitiable in life than to go into a family where there is wealth and ignorant greed combined—that mockery of all the civilizing influences that wealth should bring, and the stupid conviction that ignorance is adorned by a bank account, and gentility and sense are only intended for people who have no money. The truth is, wealth should always be a blessing to its possessor; yet how generally is it a curse, because its acquisition has been at the expense of that self-culture that the inexorable laws of nature require at every man's hands.

The Lower Carboniferous limestone mentioned above as a belt extending nearly entirely across Union and through Alexander to the bottom lands above Cairo, extend into the northern and northwestern portions of Pulaski County, and forms gently sloping low hills, with a fertile soil, a rich, arenaceous loam. The hills, as is the case in Union and Alexander Counties, are covered with heavy timber, consisting principally of white oak, black oak, pignut hickory, scaly-bark hickory, yellow poplar, black gum, black walnut and dogwood. They slope generally to the southwest, in the direction of the nearest stream.

The rich river bottoms along the Mississippi are of an average of nearly five miles in width, and are as rich in vegetable food as is the valley of the celebrated Nile in Egypt. The bottoms were originally covered with forest trees that often attained to enormous size. Except that these bottoms are subject to overflow at high stages of water in the river, there would be no farms in the world more productive than would here be found.

The main body of the upland of Pulaski County, between Cache and the Ohio Rivers, is underlaid with Tertiary strata, and may be called oak barrens. They consist of alternations gently sloping, more or less sharply rolling or broken ridges. Their soil is a yellow finely arenaceous loam, which extends to a considerable depth. The growth in the central portion, and extending nearly through the whole width of the county, is

characterized by an abundance of small, brushy, bitter oak, an upland variety of the Spanish oak, a tree which is hardly found anywhere farther north, and replaces the black oak and black jack. The bitter oak usually forms a dense underbrush, together with an abundance of hazel, sassafras and sumac, with some white oak, black oak barren hickory, pignut hickory, black gum, and in some places small yellow poplar. These oak barrens are only now beginning to be understood. They were called the "barrens," and the name indicated all the people supposed they were good for as agricultural lands. Thrifty settlers avoided them, and the coon-skin tribe of early settlers were too often ready to adopt these unfavorable judgments of these lands, and offer that as an excuse for their own laziness and ignorance of a soil that was really very strong in all the elements of fertility, and capable of being made the rich garden spot of Illinois. But the past decade has brought a revelation to this valuable part of the State, and a new style of farming has rapidly taken the place of the old, and the farmers are learning that for wheat their country is unapproachable; that their crops never fail, and there is hardly anything, either of the North or the South, but that they can produce to great profit. A single instance may suffice to illustrate our meaning. Only three or four years ago an enterprising farmer, simply because he was too poor to buy teams and the modern expensive agricultural implements, planted sweet potatoes. The yield was over three hundred bushels to the acre, and these he sold for $4 per barrel. This chance experiment taught the people that they could raise sweet potatoes in as great abundance, and of as fine quality, as could be produced anywhere, and the profits of this crop were simply immense. Sweet potatoes are now a staple product of Pulaski County, and in a few years, we make no doubt, the yield will be very large.

There are no true coal-bearing rocks in the limits of the three counties of Union, Alexander and Pulaski, and hence there is no reasonable expectation of finding extensive or paying deposits of coal. From time to time, much labor has been expended in digging for coal west of Jonesboro, in the black slate of the Devonian series; but as this slate lies more than a thousand feet below the horizon of any true coal-bearing strata, the labor and means so expended were only in vain. There are some thin streaks of coal, but it only appears locally, as it is interstratified with the shales of the Chester series; but it has never been found so developed as to be of any practical value.

The brown Hematite ore exists in Union and the upper portions of Alexander and the northwestern part of Pulaski, but so far no deposit of this kind has been discovered sufficiently extensive and free from extraneous matter to justify mining it and erecting furnaces for its reduction, and the iron ore is generally so intermingled with chert, that its per cent of metallic iron is small.

The sulphuret of lead, or galena, has been found in small quantities in the cherty limestones of the Devonian series. On Huggins Creek, on the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 11, Range 3 west, it has been found near Mr. Gregory's. The galena occurs here, associated with calcspar, filling small pockets in the rock. If this ore is ever found in quantities in this portion of Illinois, it will be in pockets, and it is very doubtful if it will ever be discovered in sufficient quantities to pay for the digging.

An excellent article of potter's clay occurs in many localities in the three counties. In Section 2, Town 12 south, Range 2 west, a very

fine white pipe-clay is found, which is used by Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Anna, for the manufacture of common stone-ware, by mixing with a common clay found near the town of Anna. This pipe-clay is nearly white in color, with streaks of purple through it, and appears, from its colors, to have been derived from the striped shales known locally in this part of the State as "calico rock." Except for the coloring matter which it contains, this clay seems to be of a quality suited for the manufacture of a fine article of white ware. The clays of the Tertiary formation are found in abundance, and they are valuable for the manufacture of potter's ware, and for years one variety has been in use at Santa Fé. It is of a gray color, and is sufficiently mixed with sand to be used without any farther addition of that material. Before burning, the ware is washed with the white clay, to improve its color, and the inside of the vessel is washed with Mississippi mud to improve the glazing. The white clays near Santa Fé are supposed to be well adapted to the manufacture of white ware, but they have not been properly tested. The white clays result from the decomposition of the siliceous beds of the Devonian series. The Devonian sandstone found in the northeast portion of Union County is often quite pure and free from coloring matter, and is well adapted to the manufacture of glass.

Those portions of Pulaski and Union County that are underlaid with limestone have a rich, light, warm soil, which yields the most ample rewards for the labor bestowed upon it. The southern latitude makes it favorable to nearly every crop that has ever been tried upon it, and almost every year experiments show that its range of production is most extensive. Many years ago, it was discovered that all this portion of Illinois was fertile in the yield of peaches, apples and the small fruits, and lately it has demonstrated that in all garden vegetables it was unsurpassed, and just now it is coming to light that the barren ridges promise the best results, the yellow loam being one of the finest and most inexhaustible soils in the world. On the wide bottoms of Cache River is found very superior land, as is indicated by the timber growth upon it. The low bottom ridges or swells have a black, sandy soil, which is more or less mixed with clay, and they produce most bountifully. They are above the flood level, but are surrounded by low lands, which are wet and often impassable and frequently overflowed. One difficulty in these bottom ridges is pure, healthy water, but this defect could be supplied by cisterns. The low lands are very rich, are also very fertile, but somewhat heavy soil. In the course of time these will become very valuable. The timber is heavy, and is being rapidly cut out to supply the extensive saw mills on the railroads and Cache River. The removal of the timber has a drying effect on the soil, and places which a few years ago were continuous swamps are now becoming dry, and are capable of growing fine crops of corn. This influence will be more and more felt as time goes on, and once the channel of the river is cleared of obstructions, and the soil is broken with the plow, large stretches of now swamp land will be reclaimed and converted into a fine agricultural district. With this will be correspondingly improved the health of that part of the country. Some attempts have been made to drain the extensive cypress swamps of Pulaski County, as well as in Alexander and Union Counties. Some years ago, a ditch was cut from Swan's Pond, situated in Sections 22, 23, 26 and 27, Township 14, Range 2 east, to Post Creek, which empties into Cache River, in order to dry the pond; but those who planned the work

were incompetent engineers; the necessary preliminary levelings seem not to have been executed at all, or badly executed; for when the ditch was completed, it conducted the water the wrong way—that is, from the river to the pond, instead of from the pond to the river. Accurate topographical surveys would readily point out a way to drain the swamp lands of the Cache River, and thus reclaim a very large and rich agricultural section. All over this district is found a soil from three feet to one hundred feet in depth, that will never be exhausted by the husbandman. In even the uplands and in the oak barrens the subsoil, when taken from a depth of fifteen or twenty feet, needs but a short time to mellow and then produces nearly as well as the surface soil. The richness of the land, and the wonderful store of elements of fertility can, therefore, not be doubted. All that is needed is to keep it stirred, and as the skimmed surface is exhausted simply cultivate a little deeper, and here is a bank against which the farmer may draw his checks that will always be honored. There is a just mixture of sand in the upland soils that makes them warm, rich and porous, causing them to produce an unlimited variety of vegetation, to defy the droughts as well as the drowning rains. Hence the too little known fact that two years ago, when an unusually dry summer followed a wet spring, the crops in nearly all the Mississippi Valley failed, and yet the wheat and corn in the oak barrens of Pulaski County produced a good average crop. Corn, we are told by reputable farmers in that district, was raised that produced forty bushels to the acre, that was rained on only once between planting and maturity. No industrious farmer need be afraid to trust such a soil with his labor; he may be certain of being repaid, with large interest; but the tendency to cultivate over-large tracts, slovenly, proves injurious to the land, and this great mistake has caused many to misjudge the land, and even pronounce it of inferior quality. Here is a wonderful and only partially developed country, destined, some time, to be the most valuable spot on the continent; capable of producing tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes, fruits, garden vegetables, corn, wheat and blue grass; supplied with magnificent springs abundantly; the Mecca of the coming farmer; the home of blooded stock of all kinds, and eventually a race of people who may take their places in the front ranks of the splendid civilization of the Western Hemisphere. The shiftless half farmer, half coon-skin hunter, and the slave of ignorance and a life of misguided toil, disease and suffering, will pass away, as have the red wild men of the forest, and here will take their places a type of refinement, intelligence, culture, enterprise, wealth and comfort that produces the noblest races of men and women. Nature's bounties have been poured out upon this land in boundless profusion, and the evil, so far, has only come from the plethora of ignorance that has tried in vain to utilize this excess of nature's rich profusion, and this has often given griefs and pain where only should have come the promised joys. It will, at the rate intelligence has progressed since the dawn of history, be a long time yet, perhaps, before ignorance ceases to afflict mankind. And it should be borne in mind, that all pains in this world are the penalties we pay to ignorance. It is hardly possible for a pang to come from any other source. The most of us are incapable of understanding or investigating nature's laws. Hence, we come into the world law-breakers, and thus make of this otherwise bright and beautiful and joyous home a penal colony for the children of men, where we war and struggle for exist-

ence, and suffer long and die, and the fitful fever is over, and the unchangeable and inexorable laws of God go on, exactly as they have always gone on without beginning, and as they will forever without ending

Building Stone and Marble.—The whole southern extremity of Illinois has an abundant supply of superior building stone, and some day the quarries will be properly opened, and then the amount and quality of the material they will afford will be better known. Here will then be a vast and profitable industry developed. First in importance, perhaps, not only from the thickness of the formation, and consequently the large amount of material it will afford, is the Trenton Limestone, which has outcropped more extensively on the river bluffs below Thebes than anywhere else. This formation is about seventy feet in thickness above the low water level of the river, and consists of white and bluish-gray limestone, partly in heavy beds of from two to three feet in thickness. It is generally free from siliceous or ferruginous matter, can be easily cut into any desired form, and is susceptible of a high polish, and is adapted to various uses as a marble. It has been extensively quarried at Cape Girardeau, since the earliest settlement of the country, both for lime and for the various purposes for which a fine building stone is required, and is widely known and appreciated as the "Cape Girardeau Marble" along the river. For the construction of fine buildings and the display of elaborate architectural designs, this rock has no superior in the West.

The mottled beds of the Upper Silurian series consists of hard, compact limestone, and are susceptible of a fine polish, and make a beautiful marble. The prevailing colors are red, buff and gray, varying somewhat at different localities. The rock is somewhat siliceous, and consequently harder to work than the white limestone of the Trenton group, but it will, no doubt, retain a fine polish much longer than a softer material, and the varieties of colors which it affords renders it well adapted to many uses as an ornamental stone, for which the other would not be required. These mottled layers vary from ten to twenty feet in thickness, and can be most economically quarried where the overlying strata have been removed by erosion. For table-tops, mantels, etc., this is one of the handsomest rocks at present found in the country.

The St. Louis limestone affords a good building material, especially the upper and lower divisions. At the quarries west of Jonesboro, the rock is a massive, nearly white, limestone, free from chert, and dresses well, and in a dry wall will prove to be durable, but splits when used for curbing, or whenever it is subject to the action of water and frost. The middle of this division is a dark gray cherty limestone, that might answer well for rough walls, but would not dress well, in consequence of the cherty matter so generally disseminated through it. The upper division of this stone quarried east of Anna, is a light gray, massive limestone, tolerably free from chert, and in quality similar to the quarry rock just west of Jonesboro.

The best limestone for the manufacture of quicklime, is found in the upper portion of the St. Louis group, and is extensively quarried in the eastern part of Anna Precinct, and in the edge of the village of Anna, where several kilns are constantly in operation. The rock is a crystalline, and partly oölitic, light-gray limestone, nearly a pure carbonate of lime in its composition, and makes a fine, white lime, similar in quality to the Alton lime, made from the same for-

mation. Much of Central and Southern Illinois and the South is supplied from these kilns. The supply of this stone is almost inexhaustible.

The Thebes sandstone affords an excellent dimension stone and material adapted to the construction of foundation walls, culverts, etc. It dresses well, and is durable. Some of the beds are of suitable thickness, and make good flagstones. All these beds outcrop along the banks and in the vicinity of the Mississippi River, and consequently may be made available, at a small cost, to all the lower country bordering on the Mississippi River that is destitute of such material, which is the case with the entire country from Cairo to New Orleans.

Millstones.—The enormous masses of chert rock contained in the Clear Creek limestones afford, at some points, a buhr stone that appears to be nearly equal, if not quite equal, in quality to the celebrated French buhr stones so extensively used for millstones in this country. Some of the specimens obtained here seem to possess the requisite hardness and porosity, and some millstones have been obtained from the chert beds of Bald Knob that are said to have answered a good purpose, and have been used in the neighboring mills. But these were made from the rock that had been long exposed at the surface, and perhaps were not taken from the best part of that; while the beds lying beyond the reach of atmospheric influences have not been tested.

Grindstones.—Some of the evenly-bedded sandstones of the Chester group, and especially the lower beds of the series, are frequently developed in thin, even layers, that could be readily manufactured into grindstones. The rock has a fine, sharp grain, and if too soft when freshly quarried, would harden sufficiently on exposure to give them the necessary durability. Some beds of the conglomerate sandstone also have a sharp grit, and when sufficiently compact in texture and even bedded will make good grindstones.

Mineral Springs, at Western Saratoga, in Union County, were widely known as far back as the recollection of man reaches in this section. In the early times, it was a noted "deer lick," and the deer would gather here in great numbers to quench their thirst and feed at their "licks." It was a noted Indian camping-ground, where they would come and hunt. That the waters possessed mineral properties was known to the earliest settlers, and as early as 1830 people began visiting the place from Jonesboro and the country north to Kaskaskia. In 1838, Dr. Penoyer, who, perhaps, had lived in Union County some little time, purchased a tract of 160 acres, and proceeded to lay out a city, of which the springs were to form the center, and gave it the name of Saratoga. Penoyer made the mistake of platting his town and dedicating, in its center, a square to the public, and this precluded any one from taking hold of it and developing it as it deserved. Another error, that was fatal to the development of the place, was placing upon the lots so high a price that no one felt they could afford to invest. However, about 1840, a man named Bradley purchased a small tract, and erected a boarding-house. This stood until 1878, when it was burned. Dr. Penoyer and a man named Harkness, whom the Doctor had associated with him, built a bathing-house, about forty rods from the spring, and connected with it by a series of pipes. This bathing-house was about one hundred feet long and nine feet wide. This was used for some time, but gradually falling into disuse it rotted down. As long as people could get accommodation, they flocked here in great

numbers. They came from all directions, but especially from the Southern States, Missouri, Mississippi and Louisiana. For many summers, the boarding-houses, and all who would accommodate boarders, had all and more than they could accommodate, and many were sometimes turned back by learning they could not get accommodations. The price of lots still continued exorbitantly high, and so wretched were the meager accommodations, people ceased to come, and the place fell into decay. A spring-house, which was under way, was left to its fate unfinished, and the timbers now lie around the spring in a decaying condition. When too late, the Doctor discovered his mistake, and had what he called a deed from the public to himself made, conveying the spring back to himself. This curious document was signed by the visitors who, from time to time, were atracted to the place, and, as legal wisdom spread among the people, it eventually came to be looked upon as fraudulent. Armed with this document, the Doctor set about trying to sell the springs. He made a sale to a St. Louis and also to a Chicago firm, but when, in each case, the abstract of title was made out, the trade fell through. At present the springs are uncared-for in the public square, and at times the wayfarer comes, drinks of the Pool of Siloam, and is benefited. Over one-half of the original town plat, including the park, lies in the farm of Mr. Taylor Dodd. The remainder is owned by a few of the older inhabitants, most of whom look forward to better times coming for the place. Dr. T. J. Rich resides upon part of the old town plat, and cultivates his fruit trees where once it was intended to erect large brick, stone and iron houses.

The property is located in Section 1, Township 12 south, Range 1 west. It is a tolerably strong sulphur water, and contains sulphureted hydrogen, a small quantity of sulphate of lime, carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, and, perhaps, a little alumina and magnesia. The water is said to be a specific for dyspepsia and chronic diseases of the skin. It is also said to be beneficial in cases of scrofula. The water is strongest during the dry season of the year, being then less affected by the admixture of surface water.

Dr. Penoyer seems to have been a poor manager, and yet the waters were shipped and sold by him, in quantities, to many parts of the country. For some years he made a practice of boiling it down and bottling and peddling it about the country, and shipping to those wanting it at a distance.

In conversation with Dr. T. J. Rich, the following additional facts were learned: The chief ingredients of the water are soda, sulphuret, patash and traces of iron and iodine. The odor which is noted upon drinking the water is caused by the presence of sulphuret of hydrogen; this is said to pass away entirely when the water is allowed to stand an hour or two.

The Doctor's method of boiling the water was to take 100 gallons, and boil it until only one remained. This one gallon was quite thick, and tasted like soft soap-suds, or very strong soda-water. It was about the time that the Doctor was engaged in making this medicine, probably about 1850, that there was an epidemic of flux. It was very fatal, and the physicians gave up many cases, which Dr. Penoyer was able to cure with his medicine, in every instance in which it was given a fair trial.

That the water contains ingredients that are full of strong curative powers in many of the human ailments, is beyond all reasonable doubt, and nothing short of Dr. Penoyer's folly could have prevented this place from long ago becoming one of the most noted

health resorts in the country. In many chronic ailments, and in all skin diseases, and for old sores, it has, in so many instances, and unfailingly, cured, that it may be said to be a specific.

Road Material.—An inexhaustible amount of the very best material for the construction of turnpike or common roads, abounds on all the watercourses that intersect the uplands of this district, and is derived from the cherty limestones of the Upper Silurian and Devonian age. It consists of a brown flint or chert, finely broken for use, and occurs abundantly, filling the valleys of the small streams that intersect the limestones above named. This has been used at St. Louis for the manufacture of "concrete stone," and is found equal to the best English flint for this purpose. The material with which this experiment was made was obtained in Union County, but it differs in no way from the flint found in Pulaski and Alexander Counties.

Next to the immense deposits of coal, the St. Louis limestone is reckoned one of the most important formations. It receives its name from the city where its lithological character was first studied. Imbedded in its layers are found Crinoids,* in a profusion found nowhere else in the world. Though untold ages have elapsed since their incarceration in the rocks, so perfect has been their preservation, their structure can be determined with almost as much precision as if they had perished but yesterday.

The soil was originally formed by the decomposition of rocks. These, by long exposure to the air, water and frost, became disintegrated, and the comminuted material acted upon by vegetation, forms the fruitful mold of the surface. When of local origin, it varies in composition with changing material from which it is derived. If sandstone prevails, it is too porous to retain fertilizing agents; if limestone is in excess, it is too hot and dry, and if slate predominates, the resulting clay is too wet and cold. Hence, it is only a combination of these and other ingredients that can properly adapt the earth to the growth of vegetation. Happily for nearly all the Mississippi Valley, the origin of its surface formations precludes the possibility of sterile extremes arising from local causes. And these causes are more abundant in the south end of Illinois than in probably any other place in the great valley. The surface of the country is a stratum of drift, formed by the decomposition of every variety of rock in its distribution. This immense deposit, varying from fifteen to two hundred feet in thickness, requires for its production physical conditions which do not exist now. We must go far back in the history when the polar world was a desolation of icy wastes. From these dreary realms of enduring frosts, vast glaciers, reaching southward, dipped into the waters of an inland sea, extending over a large part of the Upper Mississippi Valley. The ponderous masses, moving southward with an irresistible power, tore immense bowlders from their parent ledges and incorporated them in their structure. By means of these, in their further progress, they grooved and planed down the subjacent rocks, gathering up and carrying with them part of the abraded material, and strewing their track, for hundreds of miles, with the remainder. On reaching the shore of the interior sea, huge icebergs were projected from their extremities into the waters, which, melting as they floated into the warmer latitudes, distributed the detrital matter they contained over the bottom. Thus, long before the plains of Illinois clanked with the

* *Crinoidea*—An order of lily-shaped marine animals. They generally grow attached to the bottom of the sea by a pointed stem, analagous to the growth of plants.

din of railroad trains, these ice-formed navies plowed the seas in which they were submerged, and distributed over them cargoes of soil-producing sediment. No mariner walked their crystal decks to direct their course, and no pennon, attached to their glittering masts, trailed in the winds that urged them forward; yet they might, perhaps, have sailed under flags of a hundred succeeding empires, each as old as the present nationalities of the earth, during the performance of their labors. This splendid soil-forming deposit is destined to make Illinois the great center of American wealth and population. Perhaps no other country of the same extent on the face of the globe can boast a soil so ubiquitous in its distribution, and so universally productive. And here, on the southern point of land that forms the extreme Southern Illinois, is a soil enriched to an extraordinary depth by all the minerals in the crust of the earth, and it contains an unequaled variety of the constituents of plant food. Since plants differ so widely in the elements of which they are composed, this multiplicity of composition is the means of growing a great variety of crops, and the amount produced is correspondingly large. So great is the fertility that years of continued cultivation do not materially diminish the yield, and should sterility be induced by excessive working, the subsoil can be made available.

The cultivation of the soil in all ages has furnished employment for the largest and best portions of mankind; yet the honor to which they are entitled has never been fully acknowledged. Though their occupation is the basis of national prosperity, and upon its progress more than any other branch of industry, depends the march of civilization, yet its history remains, to a great extent, unwritten. Historians duly chronicle the feats of the warrior who ravages the face of the earth and beggars its inhabitants, but leaves unnoticed the labors of him who causes the desolated country to bloom again, and heals, with balm of plenty, the miseries of war. When true worth is duly recognized, instead of the mad ambition which subjugates nations to acquire power, the heroism which subdues the soil and feeds the world will be the theme of the poet's song and the orator's eloquence.

The counties of Union, Alexander and Pulaski form the extreme south end of the State, occupying nearly all that point of land south of the grand chain that extends across the lower end of the State, and are in height from 500 to 700 feet, and that make a strong line of difference in the geological formations that extend to the bottom lands near Cairo, as well as exercising a strong influence upon the meteorological changes that occur in this district. The timber, soil, drainage and climate of this district cannot be excelled. Nature has strewn here rich and inexhaustible, and formed a land capable of sustaining a greater population to the area than any other district in the country. When cultivated and tended, as it will be some day, to its full capacity, there is more dollars per acre here than, perhaps, in any other spot on the globe. Only think for a moment, it is no experiment to make from $300 to $500 net on a single acre of ground, and that, too, on land that you can buy at from $5 to $20 per acre. It is, too, most fortunately situated as to markets. Markets that can never be overstocked are at your door; at least, so near at hand that transportation is merely nominal. Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, in fact all the North, and especially the growing giant, the Northwest Mississippi Valley, whose climate will make it always come here as the best of customers, and then there is the entire South,

to the Gulf, that will be perpetual customers for all your corn, hay, flour and all domestic animals, with railroads to take the perishable goods with dispatch to their destination, and both railroad and the great rivers to take the bulky and more durable stuff to all the world. The climate alone is an incalculable fortune, a perennial fountain of gold, as it combines the advantages of the North and the South, enabling you to produce the earliest fruits and vegetables of all descriptions, thus putting you in the market when competition is impossible, and at the same time you can grow, to the best advantage, not only winter wheat, but all the cereals, as well as compete with any spot in the country in raising of all kinds of stock. Then, too, you are equally fortunate in the topography of your county, both for tillage and for health. The hills, undulations and rolling bottom lands giving you the very best natural drainage, and here you will be equally blest with health and rugged, happy people, as soon as the heavy timbers in the bottoms and near the lakes are a little more cut off, and the penetrating sunlight, as it always has done and always will, drives away all malaria and miasma. Your excellent natural drainage will protect you from the drowning spring waters that so often visit the central and northern portions of the State, and this very drainage will be almost a specific against the drouths that sometimes visit nearly all portions of our country with such a heavy hand.

These truths about Southern Illinois should be widely disseminated. Only see what wonders have been performed by the railroads in peopling the treeless, windy, dry, grasshopper regions that were once known as the Great American Desert. That land of alkali, sage-brush, coyotes, cow-boys, scalping Indians and desolate dogtowns. They blew their horns, and cried aloud from the housetops; they advertised, spent thousands of dollars, and have been repaid in millions. Here is the difference: Northenr Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska are situated in the natural line of travel for the old Eastern States, and for that wonderful tide of immigration pouring constantly into this country from Europe, thus this part of Illinois has had her light, so far as emigration was concerned, hid under a bushel. Her unapproachable sources of wealth and her incomparable beauties and advantages have been unseen and unheeded.

But little or nothing has ever been done to remedy this evil. On the 9th of last December, a meeting was held in Cairo, composed of representative men from Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pulaski, Williamson and Union Counties, to consider the question of organizing an Emigration Society for Southern Illinois. They concluded to organize under the corporation law of the State, with a capital stock of $10,000. They seemed to realize it as a fact, known to all intelligent people in Southern Illinois, that we have suffered grievously from wrong impressions, years ago spread abroad over the country, with regard to our climate, soil and general material conditions, the consequences of which are, we have not attracted the attention of immigrants that our merits deserved, and these promoters of a community's wealth and prosperity have passed this section by and gone West, and fared infinitely worse. They go into the arid wastes of the West, and suffer untold hardships. The facts are, there is not an emigrant that embarks for America that has ever heard of Southern Illinois; but he puts on his hob-nailed shoes and starts for the land of freedom and hope, in the firm conviction that Nebraska, Kansas and the Texas Pan-Handle are the real United States—the land of peace,

plenty, hope and happiness. His pockets are stuffed with glowing literature extolling these places, and the cunning railroads have hired the most brilliant writers to picture, in flowing and fascinating terms, these places that catch the swift-coming tide of immigration. If the outside world does hear anything from this favored and incomparable section of country, it is the cheap stock-slander about "Egypt and its darkness and ignorance," until frightened simpletons, who swallow those slanders, are tempted to travel out of their way, in order to not pass through this section of "ignorant barbarians." A silly lie can always outtravel the truth, particularly when the slandered community treat the slander with silent contempt, and make no effort to correct the story and present the facts. This outside prejudice against this section must be overcome, and the truth disseminated in its place. Why, if you could, by some magic, transport this part of Illinois, with every physical fact surrounding, exactly as the facts now exist, the soil, the production, the facilities for markets, the health, the climate, everything, in fact, exactly as it is, except the removal, to the northern or middle portion of the State, the land that now sells for $10 or $15 per acre, could not, in three months after the change in locality, and with no other change, mark you, be bought for $500 per acre, no, nor for $1,000 per acre. And then, in a very few years, Cook County would be the only county in the State that would equal this section in population. Immigrants going to a new country are much like a flock of sheep crossing a fence. They follow the bell-sheep without looking to the right or left. Of course, therefore, it is more difficult to arrest their attention now, and to show them that they are sadly deceived, and are passing by, in ignorance, the most favored spot on earth, and going to not the most favored place, even, in this Western country. We see the poorest country in America, exactly like a quack doctor, can grow great and prosperous, and smile at its betters, by simply advertising itself—using printer's ink. This is the magic ring—the Aladdin's lamp that brings wealth and prosperity to its friends and patrons. The ubiquitous, restless, dashing, energetic, audacious and tireless Yankee of the North has always keenly realized this, and has subsidized it to his use and complete control, and when he got a land-grant for a railroad, he cared not what the country was where he built his road and got his lands; he printed books, pictures, placards, chromos, handbills and "dodgers" by the million, and told all the world, and soon convinced it, too, that by coming to him they were on the only road to an earthly paradise. Could the outside world be divested of its unjust prejudices about this locality, and could the simple truth—the plain, palpable facts—be made known to them, what a quick revolution it would produce here--what a transformation scene would take place.

We have spoken of the advantage of soil, climate and commerce; we have only spoken of the soil, climate, agricultural, commercial and market advantages. In all these you are not only unequaled, but you are simply unapproachable. You can laugh at rivalry in each and every one of these things. In fact, there is no possibility of rivalry from any other section for anything you can produce to the best advantage. Your wheat commands a royal premium in all the markets of the world; your corn cannot be excelled in quality; your potatoes are not only excellent, but they go to the Northern market at a season when you can always dictate your own price per bushel.

The topographical advantages seem to be

as little understood by the people as is the geology of this locality. The geology and topography of the country are singularly peculiar, the remarkable fact being that these two features—especially the topography—place in your hands advantages that will forever exclude competition from any other section of the country. It is situated just south of the only true mountain range in Illinois, the spur crossing the State from the Ozark Mountains and traceable into Kentucky. This not only protects it from the severest part of the "blizzards" that visit every portion of the West each winter, but it gives it warmth of soil that enables you to raise early fruits, potatoes and garden vegetables, and place them in the markets at immense advantage. You thus have the healthy, bracing air of the North, that imparts a tonic and vigor to all animal life, as well as the genial warmth of more southern localities—combining the bracing Northern atmosphere and the early fructifying tropical warmth. Your advantages in this line are already demonstrated in reference to fruits and early vegetables of all kinds, and the same great truths will be some day equally well demonstrated in regard to another and vastly profitable industry for the people, namely, the raising of blooded cattle and the establishment of creameries and butter manufactories. Here is an unexplored mine of incalculable wealth, where it is again most fortunate indeed. We know of no point in the country where a creamery would yield as much profit on the capital invested as here. The cold spring waters, pure air and superior pasturage would make the greatest yield of butter of the "gilt-edge" quality, and then you are where you could command the choicest of the butter trade of the entire South. And in this respect there is as little danger of competition from other sections of the country as there is in your fruits and vegetables for shipment North. For instance, Cairo is always ready to pay about 10 cents per pound more for choice butter than the Chicago price. They never can make good butter south of this part of Illinois, and hence, you are at their door with all the facilities and advantages of any Northern point in production, and the immense advantage of being the favored ones in the valuable Southern trade. Thus the profits are multiplied each way. And is it not plain that if the creameries of Northern Illinois are a source of great profit, both to the factories and to all the farmers for a wide circuit of miles around them, would they not be immensely more profitable and beneficial if located in Union County? This is not all the profits that are to be made off domestic cattle here. This district is the home of the nutritious grasses that enter into the business of stock-raising—producing these in greatest abundance and of the finest quality. Show the world the truth, just as it exists, and you will soon see your county filled with graded cattle, when the industry of butter-making alone would, of itself, make your people prosperous and rich. Your command of the great and best markets in the world—the South for your butter, eggs and poultry, is one of those peculiar advantages of climate, soil and topography that makes it a favored locality. Eggs and butter may yet become a fountain of more wealth to the county than are now the wheat and corn of any county in the State. Thus, this point of Illinois is the doorway of the world's best markets, particularly the North and the South, where it will practically always remain without competition.

One day last winter there was a car-load of mules and horses that had been purchased in Anna, and were on the switch at



Peter H. Casper

the depot preparatory to starting to Nebraska, and while they stood there, the freight train passed, going South, and had several carloads of horses and mules that had been gathered up in the central portion of the State for the Southern markets.

A few years ago, some Germans came into Union County from Pennsylvania, and among their purchases were some of the oldest farms in the county; farms that had been badly cared for, and "skinned" and washed until they were supposed to be nearly worthless. Great gullies had been plowed through the fields in every direction by the waters, and the rich soil had disappeared. These thrifty and industrious people, nothing daunted, went to work, and now the soil is restored, the gullies and washouts are filled, and the finest and largest crops every year are the rich rewards of their careful foresight and industry. The geologist will tell you that your land will never wear out under intelligent treatment, because there is stored in the subsoil an inexhaustible source of wealth—a bank that will never break nor run away with the deposits, upon which the farmer may draw checks that will always be honored, and paid in glittering gold. The same geologist will tell you that the geological formation of a county always determines the quantity, quality and value of its population—not only the numbers of the people that will some day live upon it, but will prefigure their comforts, wealth, enjoyments and the possibilities of their enlightenment and civilization. Hence, what is beneath the surface of your land is of the very greatest importance to all.

In Pulaski County is a similar experiment of what a little intelligent treatment may do for a farm that had been pronounced worn out by the "skinning" process of farming, on the farm occupied by Dr. G .W. Bristow, near New Grand Chain. The Doctor has only required four years to convert it into one of the best farms in the county, and richer than it was when the virgin soil was first turned by the plow.

The past winter furnished some remarkable testimony as to the meteorological advantages this end of Illinois possesses in climatic arrangements. The Northeast, the West and Southwest—in fact, the entire country—was visited by some remarkable winter storms, sometimes termed "blizzards," that passed over the country, carrying, often, destruction to man and beast. In the cattle and sheep regions of the West and Southwest, there was great loss of stock from these storms. The fierce winds were almost like a tornado, and they carried the blinding snow and frost at such a rate as to send the thermometer down from forty to sixty degrees in a few hours. Several of these storms were unparalleled in intensity, and so widespread were they that much stock was destroyed as far South as Central Texas. The record of the thermometer on one of these occasions marked 17° below zero at St. Louis, and 5° below zero at Dallas, Tex., and at the same time it barely reached zero in any of this part of the State south of the north line of Union County. At no time, during the entire winter, did the mark go below zero here, when it passed below that point six or seven hundred miles south of this. And during the cold storms, on more than one occasion, there was a difference of fifteen or twenty degrees between this place and any point forty or fifty miles north of this. This remarkable state of facts results from the topography of this part of Illinois. The mountain chain, six or seven hundred feet high, passing across the State, just north of this district, forms a barrier to the fierce winds from the north, and deflects them to the west or east, or

raises them so high, that they pass above us and produce little or no effect. Then, again, the great river, leading directly from the Gulf, forms a complete isothermal line, that is unobstructed in its course until it strikes this mountain range, when it stops, and, to some extent, recoils upon the northern part of Union County.

These are some of the geological, meteorological and topographical advantages Union, Alexander and Pulaski Counties possess over all other portions of the great and and rich State of Illinois, and in the interests of truth and justice, and in vindication of a long-neglected, misunderstood and grossly misrepresented portion of our beloved native State, we have attempted briefly to explain the more important facts. To give the skeleton oulines of such well-established truths as will enable the people to go look for themselves, and to continue the investigation in all its detail, and the conclusion in every case, whether a friend or a prejudiced foe of this southern end of Illinois, he will rise from the investigation ready to exclaim, "the half has not been told."

CHAPTER II.

PRE-HISTORIC RACES—THE MOUND-BUILDERS—FIRE WORSHIPERS—RELICS OF THESE UNKNOWN PEOPLE—MOUNDS, WORKSHOPS AND BATTLE-GROUNDS IN UNION, ALEXANDER AND PULASKI COUNTIES—VISITS OF NOXIOUS INSECTS—HISTORY THEREOF, ETC.

"For the truth is, that time seemeth to be of the nature of a river or stream, which carrieth down to us that which is light and blown up, and sinketh and drowneth that which is weighty and solid."—*Bacon.*

AS to the many different peoples that have occupied all this portion of the country, in the long-buried ages of the past, are questions that have long been, and are now, of deep interest to archæologists. How many different and distinct races; how many centuries intervened between their rise and extinction; what manner of people they were, and how they came and then passed away—many of them, perhaps, leaving no wrack behind, while others built the mounds, the military posts of defense, the burial monuments, the flint instruments of the chase, and the varieties of pottery that are dug up here and there, as the mute but eloquent story of an unknown people, who here, at some time in the world's history, lived, flourished, struggled and died. Could we unravel the strange, eventful story of these different peoples, what fairy-like legends they would be. Thus, the busy investigators are digging in the mounds, visiting the battle-fields and delving in the burial places, and laboriously and patiently trying to unravel and gather up their histories, and rescue them from the oblivion that has so long rested upon their memories.

Until within a period considerably less than a century ago, few, comparatively, of even the thinking and investigating portion of mankind, were much concerned about the question of the antiquity of the race. The church maintained, through centuries, that the Bible was the only authentic and trustworthy record of antiquity, and maintained, equally, that itself was the only authorized interpreter of this record and on this basis

certain vague chronology, which did not, in its various forms, agree with itself by some three or four thousand years, and this vague belief as to time, which fixed the origin of man and of the globe he inhabits at a period now some six thousand years ago, was generally accepted as not to be disputed. Now and again some thinker, bolder than his fellows, formulated some theory which looked toward a far greater antiquity for the race. As early as 1734, Mahudel, and at a later period Mercatl, ventured the suggestion that the flints found pretty much all over the globe, "from Paris to Nineveh, from China to Camboja, from Greenland to the Cape of Good Hope," were the weapons of the men who lived "before the flood." But these were looked upon, when they received any attention at all, as merely fanciful, not to say ridiculous, speculations. Even when Buffon, in 1788, "affirmed again that the first men began by sharpening into the form of axes these hard flints, jades or thunderbolts, which were believed to have fallen from the clouds and to be formed by the thunder, but which, said he, 'are merely the first movements of the art of man in a state of nature,' the simple and just theory, upon the substantial truth of which all scientific men are now agreed, was allowed to pass without notice." Later, Mr. Bouche de Perthes was virtually laughed at upon the presentation of an account of his discoveries, and the theories he deduced from them, to the French Institute, and it was not until the lapse of fifteen or twenty years from the time when he first called the attention of that body to these discoveries and theories that they were given any serious consideration. Even then, the attention was not what a purely scientific question should have. De Perthes himself says: "A purely geological question was made the subject of religious controversy. Those who threw no doubt upon any religion accused me of rashness; an unknown archæologist, a geologist without a diploma, I was aspiring, they said, to overthrow a whole system confirmed by long experience and adopted by so many distinguished men. They declared that this was a strange presumption on my part. Strange, indeed; but I had not then, and I never have had, any such intentions. I revealed a fact; consequences were deduced from it, but I had not made them. Truth is no man's work; she was created before us, and is older than the world itself; often sought, more often repulsed, we find but do not invent her. Sometimes, too, we seek her wrongly, for truth is to be found not only in books; she is everywhere; in the water, in the air, on the earth; we cannot make a step without meeting her, and when we do not perceive her it is because we shut our eyes or turn away our head. It is our prejudices or our ignorance which prevent us from seeing her—from touching her. If we do not see her to-day, we shall see her to-morrow; for, strive as we may to avoid her, she will appear when the time is ripe." These are very simple truths, and yet it is only the man who has the courage to see facts who is also capable of seeing these truths of reason. The change from that day to this is remarkable indeed. Neither ridicule nor disbelief is now the portion of the believer in that antiquity of the race which goes back of a supposed Biblical chronology. Even upon the point of that chronology itself, scientific men and the most learned theologians alike are almost or quite agreed to coincide with Sylvestre de Sacy, himself a savant and devout Christian also, who said: "People perplex their minds about Biblical chronology, and the discrepancies which exist between it and the discoveries of modern science. They are great-

ly in error, for there is no Biblical chronology." While this is true of the thinking people of the world, it is in far less degree true of the unthinking masses, and the liberal thinker is even yet looked upon by many as a sort of monster. This is not, however, a fact that ought to produce any uneasiness, since it is the opinion of the thinkers which, sooner or later, makes the opinion of the world.

This territory, including the three counties of Alexander, Union and Pulaski, are rich in these remains and relics of men of a time reaching back to the paleolithic and the neolithic civilizations, or rather of the slow evolution of civilization in those divisions of the so-called stone age, of which those "fairy tales of science" that were started into life during the past quarter of a century were written. The mounds, and the great workshops for the manufacture of flint instruments, the battle-grounds and the burial-places, indicate that some one race of these stone-age people probably made their national headquarters in the upper portion of Alexander County, and from this point they extended their habitations and working places in every direction, into Kentucky, Missouri and the uppor portion of Illinois. The most recent "finds" have been so traced as to plainly point out that from here they must have traveled into and through Mexico and into South America, and that in making this extended voyage they passed directly southwest from this point, and in returning they came from the Gulf toward the lower portion of the Ohio River, on the east side of the Mississippi, and the improvement made in the few flint instruments, and again in the pottery vessels, mark as well the advances these pre-historic races made as the course of their slow travels over the continent. If the cave people were here in these hills of Southern Illinois, their resorts or dwelling-places have not yet been discovered, yet the hunt for them has hardly commenced, as the investigations are so far confined to the mounds and the graves, as well as the flint instruments that are plowed up in the fields and found nearly everywhere over the face of the country. The topography of the country has, most probably, invited here, at some time, the cave-dwellers. The action of man himself should be well considered in seeking the causes which have brought about the filling of the caves; for in many cases they have served as dwellings, as refuges, as the rendezvous of hunters, as meeting places or tombs to the earliest populations of these districts. It is, therefore, not surprising that they should have left in them their mortal remains, the fragments of their daily meals, their weapons, their tools—in a word, the still simple products of their dawning industry. Unfortunately, we cannot always be sure that these objects are of the same date as the bones of extinct species with which they are found. Accidental disturbances of the soil, occuring at widely-separated periods, may have mixed the productions of human industry with the bones of a very different date. This is evidently the case in the cave of Fausan (Herault), where Marcel de Sevres found a fragment of enameled glass embedded in a skull of *Ursus Spelaeus;* specimens of fire-baked pottery, relatively quite modern, were found at Bize, by the same naturalist, side by side with other vessels of unbaked clay and of far ruder workmanship. Similar facts, which may have occasioned many mistakes, have been observed in several other caves, among which it is sufficient for the moment to cite those of Herm and Auvignac. We cannot, therefore, always, and as a matter of course, conclude that the human bones found in company with

the remains of extinct animals were contemporary with each other. But doubt is no longer reasonable when the bones of animals and those of our own species, uniformly mixed, imbedded in the same sediment, and which have undergone the same alterations, are, moreover, covered by a thick layer of stalagmite; when objects of a completely primitive industry occupy the same bed with bones belonging to extinct species; when the latter bear the evident marks of human workmanship; finally, when we find in the diluvian strata of the valleys manufactured objects and bones exactly like those discovered in caves of the same date. Now, all these circumstances occur together in the valleys of the Somme, the Rhine, the Thames, etc., as well as in certain caves of France, England, Belgium, Italy, Sicily, etc.

Dr. W. R. Smith, of Cairo, informs us that he has extensively examined the mounds, burial-places and workshops of Southern Illinois, and across the river into Kentucky and Missouri. He finds within this scope of country the burial mounds, temple mounds, altar mounds and mounds of observation, the distinction in them being clear and distinct, and he finds many facts corroborating the belief that the upper part of Alexander, or the lower portion of Union County, was the center or great meeting place of the surrounding tribes. In the temple mounds are many evidences that they were erected by the fire-worshipers. The Lake Millikin mound, in Dogtooth Bend, is the third largest mound in size in the United States. A large number of mounds in the western and southern parts of Union, and in the upper part of Alexander County, are all burial mounds, and one very large one in Alexander is composed of chert stone, and was evidently the point where they manufactured their rude implements of industry and the chase, and, most singularly, it seems, they carried the flinty chert rock to their working place instead of moving their working place to the hills where they dug out the chert used in the manufacture. This mound has every appearance of having been formed as chip mounds are formed near the wood piles where the wood is chopped, and the chips left to rot and accumulate. The immensity of the works may be imagined when the workmen's chips would accumulate into a large-sized mound that would remain through all these ages, and another most singular circumstance is the fact that no implements can be found at these points where they were evidently made. Across in Kentucky is an extensive region underlaid with remnants of pottery, and the grounds about Fort Jefferson seem to have been the main headquarters for this industry, the burned fragments, in some places, underlying the thin surface soil to a considerable depth. In Kentucky and Missouri, near Cairo, a great many pieces of pottery have been found, in a perfect state of preservation, particularly some perfectly formed water jugs, that are so true and perfect in construction that skilled workmen who have examined them have believed they could only have been made upon a potter's wheel. Dr. Smith suggests that they shaped or fashioned their flint implements, and were enabled to chip and break them into the many forms they did, by means of heat, and then deftly touching with a wet stick at just those points which they wished to scale off. It is possible that in this way they made their flint or chert darts and arrow-heads, while other rocks show they were shaped by rubbing and the slow process of friction.

Ethnology has hardly yet begun to be a science, and yet its progress is sufficient to demonstrate that, in the slow progress of evolution, many millions of years have

passed away since man, in some form, appeared upon our continent. But why a numerous people should appear in the world, live out their allotted time, and wholly disappear, and in the long course of time be followed by another and yet a distinct race of people. Did they come at fixed periods, think you, after the manner of the seventeen-year locusts? Evidently not; as the old law of transmigration of souls would have to be revived, in order to account for those long periods of absence of each race from the earth. In the investigations thus far, these two points only are established; that is: That distinct races have come, lived their brief time upon the earth, and then passed away entirely, to be succeeded by another race of human beings, and this by still another. How many of these have played their separate parts in this wonderful world's drama we may never know, and so blended now are the remains and traces they have left, that it may be forever impossible to arrive at the numbers of the different races, much less to fix the period of the coming of the first, or the length of time intervening between the disappearance of one and the appearance of the other. Indeed, so little can we yet positively know, that it may even be conjectured that one people would come and displace those they found here, much as the white man has superseded the Indian, and in the course of long centuries have driven them from the face of the earth.

In the northeast part of Pulaski County, where the river bank is rugged and rocky, the sandstone rocks have been washed bare, in the solid rocks are the footprints of three persons, a man, woman and a child, the child supposed to have been about six years old. The impressions of the feet are clear, and every outline sharply defined, and are sunk into the rock nearly an inch in depth. They are ordinary sized feet, and indicate arched instep and wide and long toes—feet, evidently, that had never been cramped by tight shoes. The position of the tracks would indicate the man and woman (and it is only supposed to be a woman's track because somewhat more delicate and smaller than the other) stood facing each other, and five or six feet apart, and the child stood to the man's left, a few feet. A few feet from these are plainly marked, on the same rock, turkey tracks, and these you can trace where the turkey walked out and circled and returned by the same way that it came. The surface soil at one time had covered this rock three or four feet in depth.

Insect Plagues.—At irregular periods, in nearly all portions of the world, appear those extraordinary visitations of insects, that suddenly come, and often as suddenly disappear, and we can no more tell from whence they come than we can tell whither they go. All of the southern and central portions of Illinois, particularly this extreme southern end of the State, received one of these unaccountable visits this year (1883), in the form of innumerable caterpillars. They overran the country in immense numbers, and as they came with the early tree leaves, they left the apple trees and certain kinds of forest trees, upon which they fed, as barren of foliage as the middle of winter. The forest trees upon which they would feed were the walnut and sweet gum and the red oak. The injury these insects caused was not regularly inflicted upon all the orchards, as there were places where they did not seem to go, and thus some orchards escaped their visitations, while in other localities it is much feared the trees are permanently injured. They were called caterpillars, and yet they were a different variety from the regular old orchard insect that weaves its web and

hatches its young to feed upon the leaves, and more or less of which we have every year. They were like those noxious insects that have from time immemorial visited the world, that are to the insect world much as the wandering comets to the heavenly bodies. The sudden appearance, and the no less sudden disappearance, of noxious insects, have given rise to much speculation concerning their cause. They have been common in all countries, from the equator to those nearest the poles. The earliest historians took note of them. Moses has described the insect plagues of ancient Egypt, and Greek and Roman writers furnish graphic accounts of the ravages of insects in other countries of antiquity. In times when religious and superstitious beliefs were stronger than they are at present, it was generally thought that insects were sent to various parts of the earth to inflict punishments for the sins of the people. It appears certain that the coming of large numbers of noxious insects has been accompanied with outbreaks of epidemic diseases among human beings and domesticated animals. Possibly the climatic conditions that favored the production of these insects were unfavorable to the health of animals, human beings included. When some of the vegetation was destroyed, it was but natural that the physical condition of the animals that gained their sustenance from them should be reduced. The sudden destruction of vast numbers of insects would be likely to vitiate the air and to render water unfit to drink. If we can credit ancient historians, the sudden appearance of large numbers of insects, especially of those not common to the country, was generally accompanied by earthquakes, floods and various other calamities. No natural connection, of course, exists between the flight of locusts and an upheaval of the earth. The early accounts of insect plagues are generally meager, and probably very inaccurate.

About the year 141, we are told that "devastation from every variety of the insect tribe" presaged the outbreak of an awful pestilence at Rome in that year. In 158, all the grain in Scotland was destroyed, famine ensuing. An ecclesiastical chronicler relates that when the King of Persia was besieging Nisibin in 260, swarms of gnats suddenly appeared, and attacked his elephants and beasts of burden so furiously as to kill or disable most of them. The siege had to be raised in consequence, a step which ultimately led to the discomfiture of the Persian Army. In 406, multitudes of grasshoppers infested Egypt. They are said to have been so numerous that the putrifaction of their dead bodies occasioned a plague in the country. It is not improbable that locusts are the insects meant, for we frequently find old writers calling locusts grasshoppers; and, besides, there are many instances of the advent of locusts in a country being followed by a pestilence. In 1807, after a shower of blood in England, Grafton says that there "ensued a great and exceeding number and multitude of flies, the which were so noxious and contagious that they slew many people." What might be the nature of these deadly flies we are unable to conjecture.

The army of Philip of France, while at Gerona, in 1283, was attacked by swarms of flies, the poisonous stings of which were fatal both to the men and the horses. The insects are described as being the size of acorns. Two species have been suggested as likely, neither of them, however, indigenous to Spain, viz., the *Simulum reptans*, a native of Eastern countries, and *Chrysops coecutiens*, an African fly, which is said to attack horses. The French Army lost about four

thousand men, and as many horses, through the attacks of this insect. The plague was attributed to a miracle wrought by St. Narcissus. In 1283, "a curious worm, with a tail like a crab," appeared in numbers in Prussia. The sting of the creature was fatal to animals within three days.

Riverius, a medical writer, mentions that in April and May, 1580, prodigious swarms of insects obscured the daylight, and were crushed on the roads by the million. The species is not indicated, but they were supposed to have risen out of the earth. In 1612, previous to the outbreak of epidemic pestilence in Germany, Goelenius relates that " a sudden and amazing number of spiders appeared." It is curious that the same phenomenon occurred at Seville nearly a century afterward. In 1708, just before the plague broke out in that city, immense swarms of insects appeared, most conspicuous among which were spiders. Why spiders in particular should herald pestilence it is difficult to understand. In the summer of 1664, the ditches in England were filled with frogs and various kinds of insects, the houses literally swarmed with flies, and ants were so numerous that they might have been taken in handfuls from the highways. This abundance of insect life was said to foreshadow the great plague of London which followed. Five years later, a remarkable swarm of "ant-flies" alighted at Litchfield and other places. They appeared over the city about noonday, and were so thick that they darkened the sky. On alighting, they "filled the houses, stung many people and put all the horses mad." All who happened to be out of doors had to flee. The market people packed up their goods and made off, and those in the harvest field were all driven home. After remaining on the ground for three hours, the swarm took flight in a northerly direction. So many of the insects were left dead on the streets that their bodies were swept into great heaps.

In 1679, the little town of Czierko, in Hungary, was the scene of a curious visitation. During the summer, a winged insect, of an unknown species, made its appearance, and inflicted mortal wounds upon men, horses and oxen with its sting. Thirty-five men and a great number of animals were killed. In the case of the men, the insect inserted its sting wherever the skin was unprotected, *i, e.*, the face, neck and hands. Shortly after the infliction of the wound, a tumor was formed. Unless the poison was extracted at once, the victims died within a few days. The Poles, it seems, were the chief sufferers, on account of their habit of wearing short hair, and thus exposing their necks. It is remarkable that the insects confined their ravages to Czierko, a circumstance which caused many people to regard them as a divine punishment.

Sir Thomas Molyneux, in the " Natural History of Ireland," gives an account of an invasion of cockchaffers, which occurred in 1688. He says: "They appeared on the southwest coast of the county of Galway, brought thither by a southwest wind." Passing inland toward Headford, " multitudes of them showed themselves among the trees and hedges in the day-time, hanging by the boughs, thousands together, in clusters, sticking to the back one of another, as in the manner of bees when they swarm. Those that were traveling on the roads, or abroad in the fields, found it very uneasy to make their way through them, they would so beat and knock themselves against their faces in their flight, and with such force as to smart the place they hit, and leave a slight mark behind them. A short while after their coming, they had so entirely eaten up and de-

stroyed all the leaves of the trees for some miles about, that the whole country, though it was the middle of summer, was left as bare and naked as if it had been the depth of winter, making a most unseemly, and, indeed, frightful appearance; and the noise they made, whilst they were seizing and devouring this their prey, was as surprising, for the grinding of the leaves in the mouths of this vast multitude altogether, made a sound very much resembling the sawing of timber. Out of the gardens they got into the houses, where numbers of them, crawling about, were very irksome."

The ensuing spring (1689) brought but little improvement, for the young of the insect, "lodged under the ground, next the upper sod of the earth," did great mischief by devouring the roots of the corn and grass. These indispensable crops having failed, the people were reduced to the necessity of cooking the cockchaffers and eating them, while the hungry "swine and poultry of the country at length grew so cunning as to watch under the trees for their falling." The plague was fortunately checked by high winds and wet weather, which was so disagreeable to the insects that many millions of them died in one day's time. Smoke was also distasteful to them, and some places were protected from their ravages by making fires of weeds and heath. Some years after this, the dead insects lay in such quantities on the Galway shore as to form at least forty or fifty horse loads. In 1697, they reached the Shannon, and some of them crossed the river and entered Leinster; but there they were met by an "army of jackdaws, that did much damage among them, killing and devouring great numbers. Their main body still kept in Connaught, and took up their quarters at a well-improved English plantation, where they found plenty of provisions, and did a great deal of mischief by stripping the hedges, gardens and groves of beech quite naked of all their leaves." The cockchaffer, which is called in Irish *Primpelan*, still exists in the country.

Immediately after the destruction of Port Royal (Jamaica), in June, 1692, by an earthquake, great numbers of mosquitoes and flies appeared. The same thing has been observed after earthquakes and volcanic eruptions elsewhere. Thus, in 1783, after a tremendous eruption of the volcano Skaptar Jokul, in Iceland, the pastures swarmed with little winged insects, of blue, red, yellow and brown colors, which belonged to a species until then unknown in the island. They were not at all destructive, but caused considerable inconvenience to the haymakers, who were covered with them from head to foot. The cause of the sudden appearance of insects at such times may be the rise of temperature due to volcanic activity inducing premature development. The so-called new species may possibly have been one indigenous to the island at a remote period, when its climate was different, some long-buried larvæ of which the volcanic heat serve to develop.

In the year 1858, there was a visitation, in pretty much all Southern Illinois, of the "army worm." In places, they almost covered the face of the earth, and often a person could not walk along the highway without crushing them under his feet. They seemed to be constantly traveling in the hunt of timothy grass or the wheat fields. They would leave the grass fields looking much as though a fire had passed over them, and, if the wheat had well "headed out," they would feed upon the leaves of the stalk and do no harm. In fact, many farmers believed that, under these circumstances, they were a benefit to the wheat. Chickens, turkeys,

birds and hogs would devour the army worm in great quantities, yet they came in such numbers that such enemies made no apparent impression upon their volume, and farmers would dig trenches about the timothy and field of young corn, and then they would tumble into the trench until it was nearly full, would hitch a horse to a log and drag it along the trench, and thus crush them by millions, and yet, by the time he would thus go around his field, the ditch would again be full.

The locusts have made their irregular, and yet somewhat regular, visitations to all parts of the State, and this portion of Illinois, being all heavily timbered, they have come here in much greater numbers than in many other parts of Illinois. They are an arboreal insect, and although capable of extended flight, yet they do not care to travel farther than from tree to tree, at very short distances. They inflict much injury to orchards, as well as some of the forest trees, in the process of depositing their eggs in the young twigs. They always come about the middle of spring, when the leaves are unfolded and the new and tender twigs of the limbs of the tree are growing. They select this new growth to bore into and deposit their eggs. They find a place, and bore two holes into the wood, and these holes circle and come together, this junction always being toward the body of the tree. So perfectly is the work done, that the twig will soon break, the leaves will die, and after a certain time it will fall to the ground, carrying every egg with it, and this falling of the dead twig is timed exactly to the time when the egg is ready to hatch out a grub, and at once it goes into the ground on its thirteen or seventeen year trip, according to the kind to which it belongs.

CHAPTER III.

THE DARING DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS BY THE FRENCH—THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES—DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—SOME CORRECTIONS IN HISTORY—A WORLD'S WONDERFUL DRAMA OF NEARLY THREE HUNDRED YEARS' DURATION, ETC.

"Should you ask me, whence these stories,
Whence these legends and traditions
With the odors of the forests,
With the curling smoke of wigwams,
With the rushing of great rivers
I repeat them as I heard them."—*Longfellow.*

THE truth of history in regard to the great Mississippi Valley is only just now being examined closely by the impartial investigators, and the facts in relation thereto are slowly coming to light. For this empire of magnificent proportions, the great powers of the Old World contended for nearly three hundred years, and it is a singular fact that these warlike nations that only struggled for wealth and empire by the power of the sword, were in nearly all instances guided and pointed the way into the heart of the New World, and the home of the powerful savage tribes by the missionaries of the Catholic Church, who carried nothing more formidable for defense or attack than their prayer books and rosaries, and the word, "peace on earth and good will to men." The French Catholic missionaries were as loyal to their Government as they were true to their God. They planted the lilies of France and erected the cross of

the Mother Church in the newly discovered countries, and chanted the solemn mass that soothed the savage breast, and spoke peace and good will, and smoked the calumet with wild men of the woods.

The settlement of the West and the first discoveries were made by the French, and it was long afterward the country passed into the permanent possession of the English; the latter people wrote the histories and tinged them from first to last with their prejudices, and thus promulgated many serious errors of history. Time will always produce the iconoclast who will dispassionately follow out the truth regardless of how many fictions it may brush away in its course. Thus, history is being continually re-written, and the truth is ever making its approaches; and the glorious deeds of the noble sons of France are becoming manifest as the views of our history are brought to light, particularly their occupancy of the valley of the Father of Waters. As early as 1504 the French seamen, from Brittany and Normandy visited the fisheries of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. These bold and daring men traversed the ocean through the dangers of ice and stormsto pursue the occupation of fishery, an enterprise which to-day has developed into one of gigantic magnitude.

France, not long after this, commissioned James Cartier, a distinguished mariner, to explore America. In 1535, in pursuance of the order, they planted the cross on the shores of the New World, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, bearing a shield with the lilies of France. He was followed by other adventurous spirits, and among them the immortal Samuel Champlain, a man of great enterprises, who founded Quebec in 1608. Champlain ascended the Sorel River; explored Lake Champlain, which bears his name to-day. He afterward penetrated the forest and found his grave on the bleak shores of Lake Huron. He was unsurpassed for bravery, indefatigable in industry, and was one of the leading spirits in explorations and discoveries in the New World.

In the van of the explorations on this continent were found the courageous and pious Catholic missionaries, meeting dangers and death with a crucifix upon their breasts, breviary in hand, whilst chanting their matins and vespers, along the shores of our majestic rivers, great lakes and unbroken forests. Their course was marked through the trackless wilderness by the carving of their emblems of faith upon the roadway, amidst perils and dangers, without food, but pounded maize, sleeping in the woods without shelter, their couch being the ground and rock; their beacon light, the cross, which was marked upon the oak of the forest in their pathway.

After these missionaries had selected their stations of worship, the French hunters, couriers de bois, voyagers and traders, opened their traffic with the savages. France, when convenient and expedient, erected a chain of forts along the rivers and lakes, in defense of Christianity and commerce.

France, from 1608, acquired in this continent a territory extensive enough to create a great empire, and was at that time untrod by the foot of the white man, and inhabited by roving tribes of the red man. As early as 1615, we find Father Le Carron, a Catholic priest, in the forests of Canada, exploring the country for the purpose of converting the savages to the Christian religion. The following year he is seen on foot traversing the forests amongst the Mohawks, and reaching the rivers of the Ottawas. He was followed by other missionaries along the basin of the St. Lawrence and Kennebec Rivers, where some met their fate in frail barks, whilst others perished in the storms of a dreadful wilderness.

In 1635, we find Father Jean Brebeauf, Daniels and Gabriel Lallamand leaving Quebec with a few Huron braves to explore Lake Huron, to establish chapels along its banks, from which sprung the villages of St. Joseph, St. Ignatius and St. Louis. To reach these places it was necessary to follow the Ottawa River through a dangerous and devious way to avoid the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Senecas and Iroquois, forming a confederacy as the "Five Nations," occupying a territory then known as the New York colony, who were continually at war with the Hurons, a tribe of Indians inhabiting Lake Huron territory.

As early as 1639, three Sisters of Charity, from France, arrived at Quebec, dressed in plain black gowns with snowy white collars, whilst from their girdle hung the rosary. They proceeded to the chapel, led by the Governor of Canada, accompanied by braves and warriors, to chant the Te Deum. These holy and pious women, moved by religious zeal, immediately established the Ursuline Convent for the education of girls. In addition to this, the King of France and nobility of Paris endowed a seminary in Quebec for the education of all classes of persons. A public hospital was built by the generous Duchess of D'Arguilon, with the aid of Cardinal Richelieu, for the unfortunate emigrants, to the savages of all tribes, and afflicted of all classes. A missionary station was established as early as 1641, at Montreal, under a rude tent, from which has grown the large city of to-day, with its magnificent cathedral and churches, its massive business houses, and its commerce.

The tribes of Huron Lake and neighboring savages, in 1641, met on the banks of the Iroquois Bay to celebrate the "Festival of the Dead." The bones and ashes of the dead had been gathered in coffins of bark, whilst wrapped in magnificent furs, to be given an affectionate sepulture. At this singular festival of the savages the chiefs and braves of different tribes chanted their low, mournful songs day and night, amidst the wails and groans of their women and children. During this festival appeared the pious missionaries, in their cassocks, with beads to their girdle, sympathizing with the red men in their devotion to the dead, whilst scattering their medals, pictures of our Savior, and blessed and beautiful beads, which touched and won the hearts of the sons of the forest. What a beautiful spectacle to behold, over the graves of the fierce warriors, idolatry fading before the Son of God! Father Charles Raymbault and the indomitable Isaac Joques, in 1641, left Canada to explore the country as far as Lake Superior. They reached the Falls of St. Mary's, and established a station at Sault de Ste. Marie, where were assembled many warriors and braves from the great West, to see and hear these two apostles of religion and to behold the cross of Christianity. These two missionaries invoked them to worship the true God. The savages were struck with the emblem of the cross and its teachings, and exclaimed: "We embrace you as brothers; come and dwell in our cabins."

When Father Joques and his party were returning from the Falls of St. Mary's to Quebec, they were attacked by the Mohawks, who massacred the chief and his braves who accompanied him, whilst they held Father Joques in captivity, showering upon him a great many indignities, compelling him to run the gantlet through their village. Father Brussini at the same time was beaten, mutilated, and made to walk barefooted through thorns and briars, and then scourged by a whole village. However, by some miraculous way, they were rescued by the generous

Dutch of New York, and both afterward returned to France. Father Joques again returned to Quebec, and was sent as an envoy amongst the "Five Nations." Contrary to the savage laws of hospitality, he was ill-treated, and then killed as an enchanter, his head hung upon the skirts of the village, and his body thrown into the Mohawk River. Such was the fate of this courageous and pious man, leaving a monument of martyrdom more enduring than the Pyramids of Egypt.

The year 1645 is memorable, owing to a congress held by France and the "Five Nations," at the Three Rivers, in Canada. There the daring chiefs and warriors and the gallant officers of France met at the great council fires. After the war-dance and numerous ceremonies, the hostile parties smoked the calumet of peace. The Iroquois said: "Let the clouds be dispersed and the sun shine on all the land between us." The Mohawks exclaimed: "We have thrown the hatchet so high into the air and beyond the skies that no man on earth can reach to bring it down. The French shall sleep on our softest blankets, by the warm fire, that shall be kept blazing all night." Notwithstanding the eloquent and fervent language and appearance of peace, it was but of short duration, for soon the cabin of the white man was in flames, and the foot-print of blood was seen along the St. Lawrence, and once more a bloody war broke out, which was disastrous to France, as the Five Nations returned to the allegiance of the English colonies.

The village of St. Joseph, near Huron Lake, on the 4th of July, 1648, whilst her warriors were absent, was sacked, and its people murdered by the Mohawks. Father Daniel, who officiated there, whilst endeavoring to protect the children, women and old men, was fatally wounded by numerous arrows, and killed. Thus fell this martyr in the cause of religion and progress.

The next year, the villages of St. Ignatius and St. Louis were attacked by the Iroquois. The village of St. Ignatius was destroyed, and its inhabitants massacred. The village of St. Louis shared the same fate. At the latter place, Father Brebeauf and Lallemand were made prisoners, tied to a tree, stripped of their clothes, mutilated, burnt with fagots and rosin bark, and then scalped. They perished in the name of France and Christianity.

Father de la Ribourde, who had been the companion of La Salle on the Griffin, and who officiated at Fort Creve Cœur, Ill., whilst returning to Lake Michigan, was lost in the wilderness. Afterward, it was learned he had been murdered in cold blood by three young warriors, who carried his prayer-book and scalp as a trophy up north of Lake Superior, which afterward fell into the hands of the missionaries. Thus died this martyr of religion, after ten years' devotion in the cabins of the savages, whose head had become bleached with seventy winters. Such was also the fate of the illustrious Father Rine Mesnard, on his mission to the southern shore of Lake Superior, where, in after years, his cassock and breviary were kept as amulets among the Sioux. After these atrocities, these noble missionaries never retraced their steps, and new troops pressed forward to take their places. They still continued to explore our vast country. The history of their labors, self sacrifice and devotion is connected with the origin of every village or noted place in the North and great West.

France ordered, by Colbert, its great minister, that an invitation be given to all tribes West for a general congress. This remarkable council was held in May, 1671, at the Falls of St. Mary's. There was found the

chiefs and braves of many nations of the West, decorated in their brightest feathers and furs, whilst the French officers glistened with their swords and golden epaulets. In their midst stood the undaunted missionaries from all parts of the country. In this remarkable congress rose a log cedar cross, and upon a staff the colors of France.

In this council, after many congratulations offered, and the war dances, the calumet was smoked and peace declared. France secured here the friendship of the tribes, and dominion over the great West.

Marquette, while on his mission in the West, leaves Mackinac on the 13th of May, 1673, with his companion, Joliet, and five Frenchmen and two Indian guides, in two bark canoes, freighted with maize and smoked meat, to enter into Lake Michigan and Green Bay until they reached Fox River in Illinois, where stood on its banks an Indian village occupied by the Kickapoos, Mascoutins and Miamis, where the noble Father Allouez officiated. Marquette in this village preaches and announces to them his object of discovering the great river. They are appalled at the bold proposition. They say: "Those distant nations never spare the strangers; their mutual wars fill their borders with bands of warriors. The great river abounds in monsters which devour both men and canoes. The excessive heat occasions death."

From Fox River across the portage with the canoes they reach the Wisconsin River. There Marquette and Joliet separated with their guides, and, in Marquette's language, "Leaving us alone in this unknown land in the hands of Providence," they float down the Wisconsin whose banks are dotted with prairies and beautiful hills, whilst surrounded by wild animals and the buffalo. After seven days' navigation on this river, their hearts bound with gladness on beholding, on the 17th day of June, 1673, the broad expanse of the great Father of Waters, and upon its bosom they float down. About sixty leagues below this they visit an Indian village. Their reception from the savages was cordial. They said: "We are Illinois, that is, we are men. The whole village awaits thee; then enter in peace our cabins." After six days' rest on the couch of furs, and amidst abundance of game, these hospitable Illinois conduct them to their canoes, whilst the chief places around Marquette's neck the calumet of peace, being beautifully decorated with the feathers of birds.

Their canoe again ripples the bosom of the great river (Mississippi), when further down they behold on the high bluffs and smooth rock above (now Alton), on the Illinois shore, the figures of two monsters painted in various colors, of frightful appearance, and the position appeared to be inaccessible to a painter. They soon reached the turbid waters of the Missouri, and thence floated down to the mouth of the Ohio.

Farther down the river stands the village of Mitchigamea, being on the west side of the river. When approaching this place its bloody warriors, with their war cry, embark in their canoes to attack them, but the calumet, held aloft by Marquette, pacifies them. So they are treated with hospitality, and escorted by them to the Arkansas River. They sojourn there a short time, when Marquette, before leaving this sunny land, celebrates the festival of the church. Marquette and Joliet then turn their canoe northward to retrace their way back until they reach the Illinois River, thence up that stream, along its flowery prairies. The Illinois braves conduct them back to Lake Michigan, thence to Green Bay, where they arrived in September, 1673.

Marquette for two years officiated along

Lake Michigan; afterward visited Mackinaw; from thence he enters a small river in Michigan (that bears his name), when, after saying mass, he withdraws for a short time to the woods, where he is found dead. Thus died this illustrious explorer and remarkable priest, leaving a name unparalleled as a brave, good and virtuous Christian.

Robert Caralin La Salle, a native of Normandy, an adventurer from France, arrived in Canada about 1670. Being ambitious to distinguish himself in making discoveries on this continent, he returned to France to solicit aid for that purpose. He was made chevalier, upon the condition that he would repair Fort Frontenac, located on Lake Ontario, and open commerce with the savages. In 1678, he again returned to France, when in July, 1677, with Chevalier Tonti, his Lieutenant, with thirty men, he left Rochelle for Quebec and Fort Frontenac. Whilst at Quebec, an agreement was made by the Governor of Canada with La Salle to establish forts along the northern lakes. At this time he undertook with great activity to increase the commerce of the West, by building a bark of ten tons to float on Lake Ontario. Shortly afterward, he built another vessel, known as the Griffin, above Niagara Falls, for Lake Erie, of sixty tons, being the first vessel seen on the Northern lakes. The Griffin was launched and made to float on Lake Erie. "On the prow of this ship, armorial bearings were adorned by two griffins as supporters;" upon her deck she carried two brass cannon for defense. On the 7th of August, 1679, she spread her sails on Lake Erie, whilst on her deck stood the brave naval commander La Salle, accompanied by Fathers Hennepin, Ribourdo and Zenobi, surrounded by a crew of thirty voyageurs. On leaving, a salute was fired, whose echoes were heard to the astonishment of the savages, who named the Griffin "The Great Wooden Canoe." This ship pursued her course through Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron to Mackinaw, thence through that strait into Lake Michigan, thence to Green Bay, where she anchored in safety. The Griffin, after being laden with a cargo of peltries and furs, was ordered back by La Salle to the port from whence she sailed, but unfortunately on her return she was wrecked. La Salle, during the absence of the Griffin, determined with fourteen men to proceed to the mouth of the Miamis, now St. Joseph, where he built a fort, from which place he proceeded to Rock Fort in La Salle County, Ill. La Salle hearing of the disaster and wreck of the Griffin, he builds a fort on the Illinois River called Creve Cœur (broken heart). This brave man, though weighed down by misfortune, did not despair. He concluded to return to Canada, but before leaving sends Father Hennepin, with Piscard, Du Gay and Michael Aka, to explore the sources of the Upper Mississippi. They leave Creve Cœur February 29, 1680, floating down the Illinois River, reaching the Mississippi March 8, 1680; then explored this river up to the Falls of St. Anthony; from there they penetrated the forests, which brought them to the wigwams of the Sioux, who detained Father Hennepin and companions for a short time in captivity; recovering their liberties, they returned to Lake Superior in November, 1680, thence to Quebec and France. During the explorations of Father Hennepin, La Salle, with a courage unsurpassed, a constitution of iron, returns to Canada, a distance of 1,200 miles, his pathway being through snows, ice and savages along the Lakes Michigan, Erie and Ontario Reaching Quebec, he finds his business in a disastrous condition, his vessels lost, his goods seized and his men scattered. Not being discouraged, however, he returns to his

forts in Illinois, which he finds deserted; takes new courage; goes to Mackinaw; finds his devoted friend Chevalier Tonti in 1681, and is found once more on the Illinois River to continue the explorations of the Mississippi, which had been explored by Father Marquette to the Arkansas River, and by Father Hennepin up to the Falls of St. Anthony, La Salle, from Fort Creve Cœur, on the Illinois River, with twenty-two Frenchmen, amongst whom was Father Zenobi and Chevalier Tonti, with eighteen savages and two women and three children, float down until they reached the Mississippi on February 6, 1682. They descend this mighty river until they reach its mouth April 6, 1682, where they are the first to plant the cross and the banners of France. La Salle, with his companions, ascends the Mississippi and returns to his forts on the Illinois; returns again to Canada and France.

La Salle is received at the French court with enthusiasm. The King of France orders four vessels, well equipped, to serve him, under Beaugerr, commander of the fleet, to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, to discover the Balize. Unfortunately for La Salle, he fails in discovering it, and they are thrown into the bay of Matagorda, Texas, where La Salle, with his 280 persons, are abandoned by Beaugerr, the commander of the fleet. La Salle here builds a fort, then undertakes, by land, to discover the Balize. After many hardships, he returned to his fort, and again attempts the same object, when he meets a tragical end, being murdered by the desperate Duhall, one of his men. During the voyage of La Salle, Chevalier Tonti, his friend, had gone down the Mississippi to its mouth, to meet him. After a long search in vain for the fleet, he returned to Rock Fort, on the Illinois. After the unfortunate death of La Salle, great disorder and misfortune occurred to his men in Texas. Some wandered amongst the savages, others were taken prisoners, others perished in the woods. However, seven bold and brave men of La Salle's force determined to return to Illinois, headed by Capt. Joutel, and the noble Father Anatase. After six months of exploration through the forest and plain, they cross Red River, where they lose one of their comrades. They then moved toward the Arkansas River, where, to their great joy, they reached a French fort, upon which stood a large cross, where Couture and Delouny, two Frenchmen, had possession, to hold communication with La Salle. This brave band, with the exception of young Bertheley, proceeded up the Mississippi to the Illinois forts; from thence to Canada.

This terminated La Salle's wonderful explorations over our vast lakes, great rivers and territory of Texas. He was a man of stern integrity, of undoubted activity and boldness of character, of an iron constitution, entertaining broad views, and a chivalry unsurpassed in the Old or New World.

France, as early as possible, established along the lakes permanent settlements. One was that of Detroit, which was one of the most interesting and lovely positions, which was settled in 1701, by Lamotte de Cardillac, with one hundred Frenchmen.

The discovery and possession of Mobile, Biloxi and Dauphine Island induced the French to search for the mouth of the Mississippi River, formerly discovered by La-Salle. Lemoine d'Iberville, a naval officer of talent and great experience, discovered the Balize, on the 2d of March, 1699; proceeded up this river and took possession of the country known as Louisiana. D'Iberville returned immediately to France to announce this glorious news. Bienville, his brother, was left to take charge of Louisiana during



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his absence. D'Iberville returned, when Bienville and St. Denis, with a force, was ordered to explore Red River and thence to the borders of Mexico. La Harpe also ascended Red River in 1719 built a fort called Carlotte; also took possession of the Arkansas River; afterward floated down this river in pirogues, finding on its banks many thriving Indians villages. France, in September, 1712, by Letters Patent, granted Louisiana to Crozas, a wealthy Frenchman, who relinquished his rights and power in 1717 to the Company of the West, established by the notorious banker, John Law. Under a fever of great speculations, great efforts were made to advance the population and wealth of Louisiana. New Orleans was mapped out in 1718, and became the important city of Lower and Upper Louisiana. The charter and privileges of "Company of the West," after its total failure, was resigned to the crown of France in 1731. The country, embracing Louisiana, was populated by numerous tribes of savages. One of these tribes was known as the Natchez, located on a high bluff, in the midst of a glorious climate, about 300 miles above New Orleans, on the river bank. The Natchez had erected a remarkable temple, where they invoked the "Great Spirit," which was decorated with various idols moulded from clay baked in the sun. In this temple burned a living fire, where the bones of the brave were burned. Near it, on a high mound, the Chief of the Nation, called the Sun, resided, where the warriors chanted their war songs and held their great council fires. The Natchez had shown great hospitality to the French. The Governor of Louisiana built a fort near them in 1714, called Fort Rosalie. Chopart, afterward commander of this fort, ill-treated them and unjustly demanded a part of their villages. This unjust demand so outraged their feelings that the Natchez in their anger lifted up the bloody tomahawk, headed by the "Great Sun," attacked Fort Rosalie November 28, 1729, and massacred every Frenchman in the fort and the vicinity. During these bloody scenes the chief amidst this carnage stood calm and unmoved, whilst Chopart's head and that of his officers and soldiers were thrown at his feet, forming a pyramid of human heads. This caused a bloody war, which, after many battles fought, terminated in the total destruction of the Natchez nation. In these struggles the chief and his 400 braves were made prisoners, and afterward inhumanly sold as slaves in St. Domingo.

The French declared war in 1736 against the Chickasaws, a warlike tribe, that inhabited the Southern States. Bienville, commander of the French, ordered a re-union of the troops to assemble on the 10th of May, 1736, on the Tombigbee river. The gallant D'Artaquette from Fort Chartres, and the brave Vincennes from the Wabash River, with a thousand warriors, were at their post in time; but were forced into battle on the 20th of May without the assistance of the other troops; were defeated and massacred. Bienville shortly afterward, on the 27th of May, 1736, failed in his assault upon the Chickasaw forts on the Tombigbee, where the English flag waved, and was forced to retreat, with the loss of his cannons, which forced him to return to New Orleans. In 1740, the French built a fort at the mouth of the St. Francois River, and moved their troops into Fort Assumption, near Memphis, where peace was concluded with the Chickasaws.

The oldest permanent settlement on the Mississippi was Kaskaskia, first visited by Father Gravier, date unknown; but he was in Illinois in 1693. He was succeeded by Fathers Pinet and Binetan. Pinet became

the founder of Cahokia, where he erected a chapel, and a goodly number of savages assembled to attend the great feast. Father Gabriel, who had chanted mass through Canada, officiated at Cahokia and Kaskaskia in 1711. The missionaries in 1721 established a college and monastery at Kaskaskia. Fort Chartres, in Illinois, was built in 1720; became an important post for the security of the French, and a great protection for the commerce on the Mississippi. "The Company of the West" sent an expedition under Le Sieur to the Upper Louisiana about 1720, in search of precious metals, and proceeded up as far as St. Croix and St. Peters Rivers, where a fort was built, which had to be abandoned owing to the hostilities of the savages.

The French, as early as 1705, ascended the Missouri River to open traffic with the Missouris and to take possession of the country. M. Dutism, from New Orleans, with a force, arrived in Saline River, below Ste. Genevieve, moved westward to the Osage River, then beyond this about 150 miles, where he found two large villages located in fine prairies abounding with wild game and buffalo.

France and Spain, in 1719, were contending for dominion west of the Mississippi. Spain, in 1720, sent from Santa Fé a large caravan to make a settlement on the Missouri River, the design being to destroy the Missouris, a tribe at peace with France. This caravan, after traveling and wandering, lost their way, and marched into the camp of the Missouris, their enemies, where they were all massacred, except a priest who, from his dress, was considered no warrior. After this expedition from Santa Fé upon Missouri, France, under M. DeBourgment, with a force in 1724 ascended the Missouri, established a fort above, on an island above the Osage River, named Fort Orleans. This fort was afterward attacked and its defenders destroyed and by whom was never ascertained.

The wars between England and France more or less affected the growth of this continent. The war in 1689, known as "King William's war," was concluded by the treaty of Ryswick, 1697. "Queen Anne's war," terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. "King George's war" concluded by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748. These wars gave England supremacy in the fisheries, the possession of the Bay of Hudson, of Newfoundland and all of Nova Scotia.

The French and Indian wars, between 1754 and 1763. The struggle between England and France as to their dominion in America commenced at this period. It was a disastrous and bloody war, where both parties enlisted hordes of savages to participate in a warfare conducted in a disgraceful manner to humanity. France at this time had erected a chain of forts from Canada to the great lakes and along the Mississippi Valley. The English controlled the territory occupied by her English colonies. The English claimed beyond the Alleghany Mountains to the Ohio River. The French deemed her right to this river indisputable. Virginia had granted to the "Ohio Company" an extensive territory reaching to the Ohio. Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia, through George Washington, remonstrated against the encroachment of the French. St. Pierre, the French commander, received Washington with kindness, returned an answer, claiming the territory which France occupied. The "Ohio Company" sent out a party of men to erect a fort, at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. These men had hardly commenced work on this fort when they were driven away by the French, who took possession and established a "Fort Du Quesne."

Washington, with a body of provincials

from Virginia, marched to the disputed territory, when a party of French, under Jumonville, was attacked and all either killed or made prisoners. Washington after this erected a fort called Fort Necessity. From thence Washington proceeded with 400 men toward Fort Du Quesne, where, hearing of the advance of M. DeVilliers, with a large force, he returned to Fort Necessity, where after a short defense Washington had to capitulate with the honorable terms of returning to Virginia.

On the 4th of July, 1754, the day that Fort Necessity surrendered, a convention of colonies was held at Albany, N. Y., for a union of the colonies proposed by Dr. Ben. Franklin, adopted by the delegates, but defeated by the English Government. However, at this convention a treaty was made between the colonies and the "Five Nations," which proved to be of great advantage to England. Gen. Braddock, with a force of 2,000 soldiers, marched against Fort Du Quesne. Within seven miles of this fort, he was attacked by the French and Indian allies and disastrously defeated, when Washington covered the retreat and saved the army from total destruction.

Sir William Johnson, with a large force, took command of the army at Fort Edward. Near this fort, Baron Dieskan and St. Pierre attacked Col. Williams and troop where the English were defeated, but Sir Johnson coming to the rescue defeated the French, who lost in this battle Dieskan and St. Pierre.

On August 12, 1756, Marquis Montcalm, commander of the French Army, attacked Fort Ontario, garrisoned by 1,400 troops capitulated as prisoners of war, with 134 cannon, several vessels and a large amount of military stores. Montcalm destroying this fort returned to Canada.

By the treaty of peace of Aix la Chapelle of October, 1748, Arcadia, known as Nova Scotia, and Brunswick, had been ceded by France to England. When the war of 1754 broke out, this territory was occupied by numerous French families. England fearing their sympathy for France, cruelly confiscated their property, destroyed their humble homes and exiled them to their colonies in the utmost poverty and distress.

In August, 1757, Marquis Montcalm, with a large army, marched on Fort William Henry, defended by 3,000 English troops. The English were defeated, and surrenderd on condition that they might march out of the fort with their arms. The savage allies, as they marched out, in an outrageous manner plundered them and massacred some in cold blood, notwithstanding the efforts of the French officers to prevent them. The military campaign so far had been very disastrous to the English, which created quite a sensation in the colonies and in England. At this critical period, the illustrious Mr. Pitt, known as Lord Chatham, was placed at the helm of state on account of his talent and statesmanship, and he sent a large naval armament and numerous troops to protect the colonies.

July 8, 1758, Gen. Abercrombie, with an army 15,000, moved on Ticonderoga, defended by Marquis Montcalm. After a great struggle, the English were defeated with a loss of 2,000 dead and wounded.

August 27, 1758, Col. Bradstreet, with a force, attacked the French fort, Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, took it with nine armed vessels, sixty cannon and a quantity of military stores, while Gen. Forbes moved on Fort Du Quesne, who took it, which fort was afterward called Pittsburgh, in honor of Mr. Pitt.

In 1759, the French this year evacuated Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara. Gen.

Wolfe advanced against Quebec, then defended by the gallant Montcalm, where a terrible and bloody battle took place between the two armies. Gen. Wolfe was killed and a great number of English officers. When the brave Wolfe was told the English were victorious, he said he "died contented." Montcalm, when told his wound was mortal said, "So much the better; I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec," which city surrendered September 18, 1759.

In 1760, another battle was fought near Quebec, which drove the English into their fortifications, and were only relieved by the English squadron. Montreal still contended to the last, when she was compelled to surrender, which gave Canada to the English.

Treaty of peace, February 10, 1763. By this France ceded to England all her possessions on the St. Lawrence River, all east of the Mississippi River, except that portion south of Iberville River and west of the Mississippi. At the same time, all the territory here reserved being west of the Mississippi, and the Orleans territory, was transferred to Spain. France, after all her labors, toil and expenditures, and great loss of life surrendered to England and Spain her great domain in North America. The history of France, embracing a term of 228 years, is replete with interest and with thrilling events in this country up to 1763. The defeats of the French in North America greatly led to the establishment of the United States Government. The accomplishment of such a glorious end was largely due to the gallant Frenchmen. As long as the anniversary of the American Independence shall be celebrated, the names of Washington and Lafayette will ever be remembered by a grateful people. We can but congratulate ourselves, as citizens of this great valley, that owing to the sympathy of France and her people under the great Napoleon and the immortal Jefferson, that we to-day are a portion of this grand republic.

CHAPTER IV.

FOLLOWING THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE FIRST PIONEERS—WHO THEY WERE—HOW THEY CAME—WHERE THEY STOPPED—FROM 1795 TO 1810—CORDELING—BEAR FIGHT—FIRST SCHOOLS, PREACHERS AND THE KIND OF PEOPLE THEY WERE—JOHN GRAMMER, THE FATHER OF ILLINOIS STATE-CRAFT, ETC.

"Yet even these bones from insult to protect,
Implore the passing tribute of a sigh."—*Gray.*

More than two hundred years ago, a large portion of the territory of the Mississippi Valley passed nominally at least from under the exclusive dominion of the savage races and the wild beasts to that of the tri-color of France and the benign sway of the Catholic Church. In the year 1673, those bold explorers, Joliet and Marquette, with their small company of five white men and three Indian guides, floated down the Mississippi River and within the bounds of the territory that is now Union County. It is not at all probable that they rounded to their frail, light crafts and placed their feet upon the actual soil of Union County, yet they were upon our waters, and as they floated down the "Father of Waters" they took possession by virtue of discovery, Joliet in the name of

France and Marquette in the name of his church. This voyage of discovery resulted in the French settlement of Kaskaskia, and afterward of Cahokia—five miles below St. Louis, on the Illinois side. It is not at all probable that any of the early Kaskaskia settlers ever ventured as far away from their fort and fortifications as to come into the county, even upon hunting expeditions. The next nearest settlement of the white men was at Fort Massac, on the Ohio River, about thirty-six miles above Cairo. This was founded in 1711, and in the course of time became the only trading point for the earliest pioneers of the extreme southern limits of Illinois. It was for many years called Fort Massacre, and it got this blood-curdling name from some Indian strategy that resulted in the massacre of every man in the fort. The Indians dressed themselves in bear skins and appeared on the Kentucky side of the river, in full view of the fort, walking and acting like bears, when the soldiers and people, after watching their antics for some time, made up a company, including the most of the men in the fort, gathered their guns and crossed the river in skiffs for a great bear hunt. The few persons who did not go in the hunt were gathered upon the river bank watching with eager interest their friends as they crossed the river. The moment the Indians saw their trick was successful, they retired to the brush from view, and, making a hasty detour, crossed the river unseen, in a bend a short distance above, and by a small circuit reached the fort from the rear and entering when there was not a soul left, secured the few remaining guns and then commenced the massacre, which only stopped when no white person was left alive in or about the fort. They then sacked and burned the buildings. A few years after, it was rebuilt and called for a long time Fort Massacre, but in the course of time it again resumed its original name, Fort Massac, by which it is known to this day.

For some years after the trappers, fishers and pioneers began to skirt with sparse cabins the Ohio River and the Cache River, Fort Massac was the only point within reach where these people could resort for the little trading in those essential supplies of ammunition, etc., that they were compelled to have. For a long time, too, this place was the landing point for all those pioneers from the Carolinas, Virginia and Kentucky, that came down or crossed the Ohio River on their way to Kaskaskia or Cahokia. At first this was a route for nearly all the immigration into Southern Illinois, much of which came down the Ohio River on batteaus, pirogues and canoes and skiffs, while some crossed the river at Shawneetown and some at Fort Massac. In the year 1797, some years before any white man had ventured into what is now Union County, in the hunt of a permanent home, a colony of Virginians, numbering 126 persons, landed at Fort Massac, and pursued their toilsome and tedious way through the dense forests to New Design. The distance thus traversed was only about 135 miles, yet the little colony was twenty-six days on the road, and so great was their toil and exposure that within a few months after reaching their destination a majority of them died. These emigrants may have touched the northeastern portion of the county on their way through the territory to their destination. If they passed through any portion of Union County, then they were the first here after the long lapse of years since Joliet and Marquette had passed down the Mississippi, and in the name of France and Papal Christendom started that tremendous drama that lasted

for more than ninety years, and in which France and the church were the principal actors. New Design, in the present county of Monroe, was established in 1782, and until the time of the advent of this Virginia colony, it was the attractive point in the territory for immigrants. But the news of the calamities that befel this colony were carried back to the old States, and for some years the impression widely prevailed that all this territory was a mere plague spot where civilized people could hardly hope to long survive a removal to it, and this retarded the heavy immigration that afterward came.

In the year 1803—just eighty years ago—the first white settlement was made in the territory now comprising Union County. This feeble colony thus braving the wilds, the dense forests and its almost impenetrable undergrowth, consisted of two families, namely, Abram Hunsaker's and George Wolf's. They had come down the Ohio River and up the Cache, hunting and fishing, and finally started on an overland route, intending, it is supposed, to strike the Mississippi River and ascend the same to the settlements of Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Those wanderers camped one night a short distance from where Jonesboro now is, and the next morning the men found that they had to replenish their meat supply, and they shouldered their guns and in a few minutes killed a large and fat bear, and in a little while after getting the bear they added a fine turkey gobbler to their store. They were so delighted with the land of plenty, both of game and excellent water, that they concluded to rest a few days, and before the few days had expired the men were busy at work building cabins in which to house their families and make this their permanent home. Just eighty years! How feeble this little beginning of the white man and civilization must have appeared in the face of the riot of unbridled strength of wilderness, the wild beast and the more deadly and treacherous savage. For two years, in all that region then included in Johnson County, these were the only white settlers. They knew of no neighbors in the Illinois Territory, and the nearest white settlements were at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, which, for any purpose of trade or communication, had as well been at the farthest ends of the earth. For years they saw no white face except the members of their own families. They held no intercourse with their fellow-men; they had placed behind them the comforts and blessings of civilization.

There is a tradition, not well authenticated, that in the year 1804 a man whose name will never now be known, had fixed his residence in the hills of the northwest part of the county and here alone he lived for some years. The story is that he had selected this wild spot that he might hide himself from his fellow-men, because at some time he had committed a great crime and was a fugitive from justice; that he fled as soon as he ascertained there had been a settlement in this part of the country, and it was only by the discovery of his deserted cabin long after he had gone, and probably there were some things found, either old files of papers or something else to give currency to the stories as to who he was and why he thus fled from the presence of all men.

The next year, 1805, David Green came with his little family and built his cabin in the Mississippi bottom, about a half mile north of what is known as the Big Barn. He was a Virginian, and had been engaged in navigating the rivers in the early flat-boat days, and in waiting upon the banks of the

river and hunting for game he came upon the spot where he afterward lived, and returned to his family and brought them with him to his new home. It was a long time before he knew the Hunsakers and Wolfs were his nearest neighbors.

There was an Indian trail that, as was generally the case, was following a buffalo path that passed diagonally across the lower portion of the State and passed near where Jonesboro now is but a little to the south.

During even the early part of the eighteenth century there were white men passing up and down the Ohio River, and the governments that at different periods had possessions had erected Fort Massac, Fort Wilkinson and Fort Jefferson and here were stationed soldiers, but these were merely guard posts of armed men for the purpose of keeping the possession and retaining the ownership of the country. And often the Indians would gather in great force and besiege the place and bloody battles would ensue, and then for years the place would be evacuated and left untenanted. The tenure of these possessions was frail and uncertain, as they were often the prizes to contend for among unfriendly whites as well as with the native savages.

Skirting along the Ohio River from Fort Massac to the junction of the rivers, there were temporary settlements or camps of pioneers on the banks as early as 1795. At the junction where Cairo now is, William Bird, in company with his parents, remembered in his lifetime of stopping and camping a short time at the point where the two rivers join, but after a rest of a few days the family proceeded up the river and settled near Cape Girardeau. He bearing in mind the impression the junction of the two great rivers had made, returned, being then hardly grown, to the place, in the year 1817, and made a permanent and the first settlement of Cairo. Thus during all the early years the extreme point of land at the confluence of the two rivers was known as Bird's Point, and it was only in years after it came to be known as Cairo, and the name Bird's Point crossed the river when the Bird family made their residence at that place.

James Conyers with his family came down the river from Kentucky and camped where Cairo now stands. His son, Bartlett Conyers, was then seven years old. He is now an active, well-to-do man, eighty-five years old and lives in Menard County, Ill.

Through the politeness of Mr. Potter, of the *Argus*, we were shown a letter from Mr. Bartlett Conyers, of June, 1881, in which he gives some of his recollections of the country now composed of Alexander and Pulaski Counties. Among other things he says: "We made our first halt and went into camp where Cairo now is. We had moved from Livingston County, Ky. It was then a wilderness, and wild game, such as turkey, deer, wolves and bears, was plenty." He says he killed a number of bears as well as other game in what is now the city boundaries. He tells of an encounter he had as follows: "I went out hunting and had only two balls for my gun. The first shot I killed a very large bear dead in his tracks; with my second ball I slightly wounded another. Although I was but sixteen years old, I thought I could kill him with my knife, so I followed him up and went into the fight in earnest, but after a short tussle in which neither got much worsted, I beat a hasty retreat. The bear retreated at the same time I did, but for some strange cause, retreated in the same direction I did, and only a few feet behind me, but I soon got out of his way. I then cut a good, short club and followed him up, but was more cautious. I soon came up with him, and after a little maneuvering hit

him a fair lick on the head. I expected to see him fall, but all the effect it had was to make him take right after me again. In this way we continued the fight for at least an hour, when I accidentally hit him on the back of the head, which knocked him down. For the first time my knife came in good play, and I soon finished him."

Mr. Conyers remembers spending five years hunting exclusively, and all this time had only Indians for associates and bed-fellows. He says his father, James Conyers, located twelve miles from the mouth of the Ohio in 1805, at a point which was afterward America, now Pulaski County. This was the first white family in that county. The Indians were friendly and often visited the house. The next settlement in the county was Jesse Perry and family. His place was two miles above Conyers.' The nearest settlement to these two families at that time was one near Jonesboro, in Union County.

Mr. Conyers says they had no communication with the outside world; each family depended solely upon itself for everything. The little bread they used was pounded in a mortar or eventually ground on a hand mill, depending wholly on game for meat, which was plenty. In 1807, Thomas Clark settled where Mound City now stands. And in a short time a man named Humphrey came and settled where Caledonia now stands.

Solomon Hess next came and settled at the mouth of what was afterward called Hess Bayou. A man named Kennedy was living on Clark's place in 1812, when the Indian Massacre occurred. George Hacker was the first settler on Cache River; he came there in 1806; soon after, John Shaver settled near him, and, about the year 1810, Rice and William Sams located on the Cache. This includes every soul in all that region prior to the war of 1812. The people were not troubled for years in holding elections or paying any taxes. The war of 1812 stopped all immigration for some years, and the Indians became troublesome, and the citizens, for self-protection, had to gather together, and the house of James Conyers was selected for the rendezvous and converted into a fort or block-house, and the settlers all "forted" there.

The Indians had a regular crossing about one mile above Conyers' place, and it was here Tecumseh crossed the river when he went south to incite the Creek and other tribes to go to war. This crossing may yet be found, as it is at the mouth of a little creek about one mile above America.

Mr. Conyers furnishes us some new facts in reference to the first attempt to settle the point of land at the junction of the two rivers. His recollection is distinct that it was a man named Drakeford Gray. He built his house on posts or stilts, and above the high waters. During very high water, the building caught fire and burned. A boat happened to be passing, and took the people off, otherwise, there is hardly a doubt they would have all perished.

The earliest settlements naturally were made along the Ohio River, and a short distance up its tributaries. The pioneer river men became the pioneer settlers, and the name of Cache River is a history of itself, of those who came there and why they came. A "cache" is thus described in Irving's "Astoria:" "A place for the cache is situated near a running stream, a circular sod is cut out and laid aside, a hole is then dug wider at the bottom than at the top, the earth is thrown into the stream, the cache filled with such goods as are to be concealed and the sod carefully replaced." The earliest settlements, or rather encampments of settlers, at the mouth and a short distance up this

stream, date back to 1795. In 1809, four families had settled in what is now Dogtooth Bend. They were named Harris, Crane, Wade and Powers. They built a schoolhouse, the first so far as can be now ascertained in this section of the State. The little house was made of a cottonwood tree that had been split into rails, and the first teacher was an unknown Irishman. He took his toddy and shed the light of his birch rods with no scanty or light hand. One of his pupils was John S. Hacker, who, it seems, here laid the foundations for those political tilts that he was afterward to engage in with John Grammer. Many of the immigrants into this part of Illinois had fled for safety to these high hills from the great earthquake of 1811. This brought ex-Gov. John Dougherty, a small child at that time; he removed to near Cape Girardeau and afterward to Union County. The earliest settlers along the river were supplied with salt, iron, ammunition, etc., by keel-boats. The following description of keel-boating was furnished Rev. E. B. Olmstead by Col. John S. Hacker, who had often acted as bowsman in trips up and down the river: The hull was much like a modern barge or small steamboat; a mast about forty feet high was erected near the bow, to the top of which a line nearly two hundred yards long was attached. The men, with the line on their shoulders, walked on the bank, drawing the load slowly against the current. To the tow line a line was attached about thirty feet long, called a stirrup; the end next the boat passed through a ring on the tow line, so as to be within reach of the bowman, who by this means kept the boat from swinging out, and with a pole kept it off the banks. In this he was aided by the pilot or helmsman at the steering oar. This was called cordeling. When the current of the river was very strong, warping was resorted to. A line was sent ahead, fastened to a tree and the boat drawn up; as the line was drawn in, another was paid out and sent ahead. Often two to four miles was all the advance a day's hard work yielded. But ten miles could frequently be made, and when the wind allowed a sail to be unfurled it proved a blessing to the men. It required ninety days to make the trip from New Orleans to Louisville, and forty men to man the boat. Wages were $100 for the trip up, and freight was $5 per hundred pounds. The adventurous and daring navigators saw the beautiful country along the banks of the river and marked them for their future homes. Prominent among these was Capt. James Riddle, of Cincinnati. He was afterward one of the proprietors of Trinity, America and Caledonia, and still later of the Mounds.

In 1816, James Riddle, Nicholas Berthend, Elias Rector and Henry Bechtle entered lands extending from below the mouth of Cache River to the Third Principal Meridian, and by a general subdivision established Trinity. No town lots were sold, but James Berry and afterward Col. H. L. Webb, in about the year 1817, coumenced a hotel here and commenced a trading and supply business. Goods were shipped here for St. Louis, and as early as 1818 a town was laid out on an extensive scale. The proprietors were James Riddle, Henry Bechtle and Thomas Sloo, of Cincinnati, and Stephen and Henry Rector, of St. Louis. The agent of the proprietors was William M. Alexander, who then resided at America. The agent of Mr. Riddle was John Dougherty, whose son William is a citizen of Mound City. Mr. Alexander was one of the extraordinary men of the early day. A physician of great eminence, and immediately upon the formation of Alexander County, was elected its first Represen-

tative in the General Assembly, and was chosen Speaker of the House. Dr. Alexander was here when Union County did not exist; he was here and traversing the entire county, and was well known to all the people in the district when Union County embraced all of the now three counties. His reputation extended throughout the State, and he was intent upon building a great city at or near the confluence of the two great rivers. Something of what was going on in the way of city building may be gleaned from an extract or two of the Doctor's letters. In one dated "Town of America, April 4, 1818," to James Riddle, of Cincinnati, he says: "The survey and additions will be completed in probably two weeks; nothing but a desire to promote the prosperity of the place could justify us in selling property which must become erelong of immense value." In another letter dated March 10, 1819, not quite one short year, he says: "The present is the crisis of its [the town's] fate. I wish you could be at America and view with your own eyes the necessity for some exertion. Only see what has been effected by my feeble exertions since the 1st of December. I say it with diffidence, but I must say it, if I had not gone there at that critical time, America must have fallen in a long sleep. The public mind of the country was prejudiced against it. I opened Ohio street as far as Washington, Washington as far as the public square, a road to Jonesboro and one to Cape Girardeau. Had all the timber from the mouth of the creek leveled down with the earth, set the first example of erecting a house, have so conciliated the good will of the citizens that they have petitioned to have America made the seat of justice. Now all may bid defiance to opposition, but let us not sleep. What I have said of myself is not by way of boasting, but to show the effect of limited means, to show what your superior ability could effect if exerted. The Commissioners for fixing the seat of justice were selected by myself, and will of course be favorable to our views. The condition of its establishment will be the payment of $4,000 in installments for public buildings. I have completely abandoned the idea of making an immediate speculation. We must wait patiently for the improvement of the town. We must dig a well, build a free bridge over the Cache, so as to draw the trade of the Dutch in Union County Send us down mechanics of all sorts. As the Legislature has made the County Commissioners one of the most influential and respected offices in the State, I shall be a candidate for that office in Alexander County, which is the name the Legislature has given the new county. If I am elected, I will bend the whole county to such improvements as will promote the interests of America. I shall take immediate steps for the erection of the public buildings."

William M. Alexander soon left America and Union County and resided at some time in Kaskaskia. He was determined to join his fate to some new Western town that would grow at once into a great and prosperous city, and the fates seemed to pursue him. America went "to sleep," as the Doctor feared it would in one of his letters, and he was hardly more than fixed in Kaskaskia when the capital of the State was moved to Vandalia, and that old town followed the fate of its more humble contemporary, America. After residing in Kaskaskia, he went South and died.

In the year 1809, in the south part of what is now Union County, the family of Lawrences, three in number, and William Clapp, making four families, settled. They lived on Mill Creek. In a short time after this,

John Stokes, William Gwinn, George Evans and Thomas Standard settled in the last part of the county in what has long been known as the Stokes settlement.

Hon. John Grammer.—About this time, it may have been earlier, as the most diligent search has failed to fix the date, and which is much to be regretted, there came to this county John Grammer, the model, the wonderful, the extraordinary pioneer; the fisher, hunter, trapper, politician and statesman. So little was his appearance an index to the man that he was an old settler before any one there knew that such a being existed. His presence was heralded by no star in the east or west to point him out and say to all the world "behold the man!" The inferences from the early records are that he was accompanied by his brother William in his coming. It cannot be ascertained what his age was when he came, or where he was from. We only know that among the early and remarkable productions of the county, Johnson County then embracing all the territory of Union, Alexander and Pulaski Counties, was the Hon. John Grammer, who settled in what is now Union County, a little south of Jonesboro. He was one of the first officials in the county, representating Johnson County in the first Territorial Legislature as early as 1812, when there were but five counties in the State, and the entire Assembly would gather about a good-sized table in Kaskaskia and talk in a coversational way for an hour or two, and then join in one of those exciting games of "crack-loo" for the drinks, and in this august assembly Grammer was a statesman of the rough diamond, barefoot persuasion. He was as illiterate as he was indifferent to fine clothes and perfumed soap; as slouchy, careless and uncouth in manners mostly as he was reckless and indifferent in the use of the King's English, when pouring forth from the stump one of his towering philippics. He came among the early simple hunters and trappers of Union County like an Aurora in soiled linen or an unshod, burr-tailed colt from the mountain "deestrict," and he waked the echoes of the primeval forests, and as a politician bore down all opposition, as he rode in triumph into the affections of the voters and into high official positions. In the very first election ever held in the county he was made a Justice of the Peace, from which foothold he essayed and accomplished dizzy flights to higher positions, until he was elected to the State Senate, which position he filled time and again, from which vantage-point his name and fame extended through the entire State, until "as John Grammer says" became a by-word from Galena to Cairo. He was no common man in anything; he was no man's man, but strong, original, honest and incorruptible, he trod alone, sword in hand, his great life pathway, with an eye that never quailed and heart for every fate. He was unlearned in the books, but original and strong in intellect. It was from the rude, simple, illiterate John Grammer that the statesmen of Europe learned that when a legislator is called upon to vote in a legislative body, if he don't fully understand the question, to always vote "no." This was John Grammer's rule, from which he never deviated in the Illinois Senate. Nor had he any of that false pride and silly fear of being laughed at that so often makes weaker minded men assume to know all things brought before them, and to hide their ignorance in silence. This was John Grammer's cardinal idea of statesmanship; the idea and practice was his invention or discovery, and the great Frenchman De Tocqueville, when studying this government, was attracted to Grammer, and in his book on American insti-

tutions, the Frenchman called the attention of Europe to it in terms of highest commendation.

What other statesman has America produced that has been thus handsomely started on the road to a deserved immortality, to equal this unwashed, unkempt, illiterate backwoodsman? Early Illinois produced many remarkable men, but none so strongly original, so uncouth, so illiterate, or so interesting as John Grammer. As said before, he borrowed nothing from the books, and his illiteracy was so marked that it amounted to a gift or talent. He borrowed or copied from nothing. He never hesitated for a word, for when he wanted one he would coin it upon the instant. When addressing the Senate, he would shake his frowsy locks and point his finger at the chair and exclaim: "Mr. President, I give you a 'pernipsis' of that bill." All other business stopped while he was giving his promised synopsis. When thoroughly warmed up, his eloquence was a Niagara of words, until sometimes his tongue would trip and he would land souse in a "tangled priminary," as he always called a dilemma, when he would appeal to the brother "siniters" to help him out of the difficulty, which some of them would always do, when with unruffled plumes he would sail away again so grandly, with such gorgeous home-made rhetoric as would have paled the meteoric glories of even Sir Boyle Roche himself. Something of his greatness, in fact, lay in his ready aptness in word-coining and phrase-making, and it was no travesty upon grammar—the science of language—when his patronymic was solemnly recorded as John Grammer, the father of Illinois true Statecraft, the author of amusing bulls, quaint mistakes and pat phrases that deserve to live forever in connection with his name. The heaviest constitutional questions had no terrors for him, and when he found a fellow-senator attempting some real or fancied innovation upon the fundamental laws, he snuffed the battle afar off and clothed his neck with thunder. Upon an occasion of this kind, he controlled his patience as long as he could, when he arose, and in a voice that pierced the marrow in members' bones, exclaimed, "You can't do that. It's fernent the compack!" and the country was saved, and John Grammer sat down immortal and to this day in all Southern Illinois, when a thing is "fernent the compack," it is a dead cock in the pit.

Many of the early statesmen in Union County, in fact in all this then very large Senatorial district, have been sadly worsted in their attempts to supersede him among the voters. They found him wily, tough, stubborn and full of resources. He understood the people. He did not, when in a campaign, or any other time for that matter, array himself in purple and fine linen; nor did he drive a tandem team of blooded trotters with gold-mounted harness. A log wagon bull team, trimmed with bark and hickory withes was the most sumptuous go-to meetin' rig he ever possessed or used. And when dressed in his best on such occasions, he was generally barefoot, and thus arrayed it only seemed to add force and fire to his vehement eloquence, if his breeches were rolled up to the knees, and a twist of tobacco in one pocket and the Democratic platform in the other. He was Nature's unadorned progeny—rather broad and liberal in his mode of thought, either in politics or religion, as well as his customs, manners, morals and habits. Like pretty much all of his day and time, he would sometimes indulge his appetite beyond stern puritan ideas, but he seldom went so far in this way as not to keep an eye on the main chance.

An instance of this is given when on one occasion there was a great political rally, for the benefit of candidates, down in the north part of Alexander County, and Grammer was posted for a big speech. He reached the grounds some time before speaking was to commence, and before that hour had arrived he was out of all condition, and he realized this so fully that he reported himself sick, and sought seclusion, where he would soon brace up and be all right for the ordeal. The crowd foolishly gathered about him densely, when his rival pushed into the crowd and shouted: "Stand back, men; give him air!" Grammer rolled his helpless head, eyed his rival and understood he only wanted to expose him, and he said: "D—n you, I understand you. I'll be thar or bust yet," and so he did, and made one of his most effective speeches.

As did all men in those days, he hunted a great deal. On one occasion he was out in the rain all day, getting very wet; at night he hung his powder-horn on one side of the large open fire-place, so that the large tow string by which he swung it over his shoulder might dry. During the night, the "forestick" burned in two in the middle, and the end flipped up and set the tow string on fire. It burned off and the horn fell into the coals, and soon the sleeping household was startled by the explosion, which scattered the fire all over the room, and even on the bed where the man and wife slept. The woman soon brushed and swept up the coals, and all was safe and serene again. But Grammer didn't return to bed, but walked the floor in great distress, his hands clasped across his stomach. Finally his wife, in great alarm, asked what was the matter. "Oh, Lord! Oh, Lord!" exclaimed the poor man; "it is not the loss of the powder, or the horn. I could stand all that; but, Sal, suppose it purtends a sign!" And again and again the distressed man moaned like the sad, wet winds.

In the simplicity of his soul, he dreaded a "sign," a portent from a displeased heaven. Here was greatness and childish simplicity and credulity that brings to mind the agony of fear that is sometimes said to seize the huge elephant upon seeing a ridiculous little mouse.

He was a peculiar bundle of wisdom and weak and childish fears and superstitions; a medley of strange contradictions; a man who, perhaps, amid other surroundings, would never have emerged from the profound obscurity that surrounded his early life, and it now strikes the ear of the reader like the happy fictions of the romance writers, when they are told that this obscure, illiterate man, at the first moment an opportunity presented itself in the State, to offer his services as a law-maker to the people, and they readily accepted the offer. How did this silent hunter, this illiterate recluse, ever come to know that Illinois had been advanced to a second grade Territory, and would want, as early as 1812, the people to elect a Legislature, to go to Kaskaskia and enact laws, and fix the governmental machinery that was to bear aloft the weal and destiny of the young giant State. He read no newspapers, and the obscurity that envelopes the first years of his life in these wild woods, indicates that he held no converse or communication with living thing, except with the wild game, to which he spoke with the keen crack of his rifle, and its reverberating echoes among the hills. But when his adopted State called for statesmen he stepped forth, regal in coon-skin and deer-skin clothes, and filled the behest and was immortal. No proper history of Illinois will ever be written which omits the name of John Grammer. The first Ter-

ritorial Legislature convened November 25, 1812, and adjourned December 25 of the same year. The second session met and completed its session and adjourned on the 8th day of November, 1813. A prominent, if not pre-eminent, member of that body was John Grammer. He then retired from the legislative halls for one session, and then was elected in 1816 again. When Illinois became a State, he was elected to the State Senate. In the Territorial times, the Legislative Assembly consisted of a Council and House of Representatives. In the first Assembly—1812—John Grammer was a member of the House of Representatives, representing one of the five counties, St. Clair, Randolph, Gallatin, Madison and Johnson, that then constituted the State. In 1816, he was elected again, but was promoted to a member of the Council (now called the Senate), and was re-elected to the session of the same body for the session of 1817–18. He was again elected to the State Senate in 1822–24, and again to the Assembly of 1824–26, and again re-elected Senator to the Assembly of 1830–32, and again 1832–34. Here was a long service in the legislative department of the State. The importance with which he was esteemed is fairly illustrated by the fact that, while he was a member of the Senate, the first compilation of the Illinois laws was made, and among the people they were distinguished by the name of the "Grammer laws." It is reported that a certain Judge Block was holding court in Vienna in the early, rude times. Jeptha Hardin was arguing a case before him, and when he undertook to fortify himself by reading from a book which he held in his hand, "What book is that you are reading from?" demanded Judge Block, sternly. "May it please the court," said Hardin, blandly, "it is Chitty on Contracts." "Chitty!" said the Judge, "Chitty! Take it away, sir! take it away! What did our fathers fight for? Take it away; we will try this case by the Grammer laws!"

In Stuvé and Davidson's history of Illinois, John Grammer is mentioned as the father of Illinois demagogues. This is an injustice to that sturdy, honest-minded old pioneer. The charge is an injustice to his memory. He simply voted "No," and had the moral courage to oppose the public craze of 1837, on the subject of internal improvements, and for this wise stand in defense of the people he lost the affection of the voters, and was then, for their first time, defeated at the polls. Had he been a demagogue, he would have played the demagogue's part, and simply trimmed his sails to the popular breeze, and only have increased his power, not lost it. The same history relates an anecdote of Grammer, and while it is not well-authenticated, nor is it, on its face, a reasonable story, yet we give the substance of it, because it, to some extent, explains his humble beginning in life. When he was first elected to the Legislature—so the story runs—there was much counseling and financiering in his own and his neighbors' families as to how a suit of clothes could be got for him to go to Kaskaskia in. Eventually, he and family gathered nuts and carried them to Fort Massac trading post, and exchanged them for a few yards of "blue drilling." This was carried home, and the neighbors called in to cut and make the clothes. After measuring, turning, twisting and stretching, the cloth was short and finally it was cut into a hunting shirt and then there was only enough left to make a pair of high "leggins," and thus arrayed he served his term in the Legislature.

This is something of the life and times and character of John Grammer—a historical

landmark in the early history of Illinois—a study and a delight for the coming children of men. He left numerous descendants, but his scepter of power, originality and invention passed away forever with the breath from his body. He was a just man in his judgment it seems, and wholly fearless in following the convictions that took hold of him. It appears that he about equally divided his time in a rigid and exemplary membership of the church, and then a jolly, won't-go-home-till-morning with his good friends and neighbors, and whether it was one or the other, he allowed no grass to grow under his feet, as his energy and industry kept even pace with his quick mother wit, shrewd good sense or bad grammar. He never made a long speech in his life, but he never took his seat after an effort of the kind without having made just such a speech, particularly in words, quaint phrases, construction, and sometimes ideas, as no other man in the world could have imitated, much less made. His was a rich and incomparable vein of originality—often the most humorous when he felt the most solemn, as at other times he was as funereal as a hearse when he fancied his wit and humor the most sparkling. He always opened a stumping campaign by announcing that he believed there were men "more fitner" for the office than he was, but his friends would "anominate" him "wherer or no," and "thairfore" he would make the race, and, if elected, would do the best he could; and thus he would beat his eloquent huzzy-guzzy and sound his thew-gag down the banks of the Mississippi and up the Ohio, till the deep-tangled wildwood echoed his eloquent refrain, and victory floated out upon his banners.

CHAPTER V.

SETTLERS IN UNION, ALEXANDER AND PULASKI—LEAN VENISON AND FAT BEAR—PRIMITIVE FURNITURE—A PIONEER BOY SEES A PLASTERED HOUSE—HOW PEOPLE FORTED—THEIR DRESS AND AMUSEMENTS—WITCHCRAFT, WIZARDS, ETC.—NO LAW NOR CHURCH—SPORTS, ETC.—GOV. DOUGHERTY—PHILIP SHAVER AND THE CACHE MASSACRE—FAMILIES IN THE ORDER THEY CAME, ETC., ETC.

"The sound of the war-whoop oft woke the sleep of the cradle."

THERE is much of romance in the story of the first settlers upon this southern point of Illinois, which is now comprised in the three counties—Union, Alexander and Pulaski. The first white men that were here trod the soil of St. Clair County, then embracing the State—1790. Then they were citizens of Randolph County; then Johnson County, then Union County, and from the territory of this last-named county was formed Alexander County, and eventually Pulaski—mostly from Alexander County, but partly from Pope and Johnson Counties.

The spirit of adventure allured these pioneers to come into this vast wilderness. The beauty of the country gratified the eye, its abundance of wild animals the passion for hunting. They were surrounded by an enemy subtle and wary. But those wild borderers flinched not from the contest; even their

women and children often performed deeds of heroism in the land where "the sound of the war-whoop oft woke the sleep of the cradle," from which the iron nerves of manhood might well have shrunk in fear.

They had no opportunity for the cultivation of the arts and elegancies of refined life. In their seclusion, amid danger and peril, there arose a peculiar condition of society, elsewhere unknown. The little Indian meal brought with them was often expended too soon, and sometimes for weeks or months they lived without bread. The lean venison and the breast of wild turkey they taught themselves to call bread. The flesh of the bear was denominated meat. This was a wretched artifice, and resulted in disease and sickness when necessity compelled them to indulge in it too long, preceded by weakness and a feeling constantly of an empty stomach, and they would pass the dull hours in watching the potato tops, pumpkin and squash vines, hoping from day to day to get something to answer the place of bread. What a delight and joy was the first young potato! What a jubilee when at last the young corn could be pulled for roasting ears, only to be still intensified when it had attained sufficient hardness to be made into a johnny cake by the aid of a tin grater. These were the harbingers from heaven, that brought health, vigor and content with the surroundings, poor as they were.

The first settlers along the rivers and among these hills of Southern Illinois judged the soil upon their first coming here by what they knew of North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee; and that, with a few years' cultivation, it would wear out and have to be abandoned. We now know they were utterly mistaken in this respect. The grounds, when pastured, soon produced rich grasses, that afforded pasture for the cattle, by the time the wood range was eaten out, as well as to protect the soil from being washed away by rains, so often injurious to hilly countries.

The difficulties these people encountered were very great. They were in a wilderness, remote from any cultivated region, and ammunition, food, clothing and implements of industry were obtained with great difficulty. Then, as early as 1810, the merciless savage had begun to paint himself for war and put on his tomahawk and scalping-knife, and there was then only increased danger, toil and suffering for the few and widely separated settlers.

The furniture for the table for several years after the settlement of the country consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates and sometimes spoons, wooden bowls, trenchers and noggins, gourds and hard-shelled squashes, that were brought from the old States, along with the salt and iron, on pack-horses. "Hog and hominy" were the viands that were served upon this table furniture. Johnny-cake and pone bread were in use for dinner and breakfast; at supper milk and mush was the standard dish. Ask any of these very old settlers you meet if, in his youth, he did not have many a scramble, and often a battle-royal, with his brothers and sisters, for the "scrapings" of the mush-pot.

Dr. Doddridge, in 1824, said in his diary: "I well recollect the first time I ever saw a teacup and saucer, and tasted coffee. My mother died when I was six years old; my father then sent me to Maryland, to school. At Bedford, everything was changed. The tavern at which I stopped was a stone house, and to make the change still more complete, it was plastered on the inside, both as to the walls and ceiling. On going into the dining room, I was struck with astonishment at the appearance of the house. I had no idea there



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was a house in the world not built of logs; but here I looked around the house and could see no logs, and above I could see no joists. Whether such a thing had been made so by the hands of man, or grown so of itself, I could not conjecture. I had not the courage to inquire anything about it. I watched attentively to see what the big folks would do with their little cups and spoons. I imitated them, and found the taste of the coffee nauseous beyond anything I had ever tasted in my life. I continued to drink, as the rest of the company did, with tears streaming from my eyes; but when it was to end I was at a loss to know, as the little cups were filled immediately after being emptied. This circumstance distressed me very much, and I durst not say I had enough. Looking attentively at the grand persons, I saw one person turn his cup bottom upward and put his little spoon across it. I observed after this his cup was not filled again. I followed his example, and, to my great satisfaction, the result, as to my cup, was the same."

The hunting-shirt was universally worn. This was a loose frock, reaching half way down the thighs, with large sleeves, open before, and so wide as to lap over when belted. It generally had a large cape, and was made of cloth or buckskin. The bosom of this shirt served as a wallet, to hold bread, jerk, tow for wiping the barrels of his rifle, or any other necessary article for the warrior or hunter. The belt, which was tied behind, answered several purposes besides that of holding the dress together. Moccasins for the feet and generally a coon-skin cap were the fashion. In wet weather, the moccasins were only a "decent way of going barefooted," and were the cause of much rheumatism among the people. The linsey petticoat and bed-gown were the dress of the women in early times, and a Sunday dress was completed by a pair of home-made shoes and handkerchief.

The people "forted" when the Indians threatened them. The stockades, bastions, cabins and block-house were furnished with port-holes. The settlers would occupy their cabins, and would reluctantly move into the block-house when an alarm was given. The couriers would pass around in the dead hours of the night, and warn the people of the danger, and in the silence of death and darkness the family would hastily dress and gather what few things they could lay their hands on in the darkness, and hurry to the fort.

For a long time after the first settlement, the inhabitants married young. There were no distinctions in rank, and but little of fortune. A wedding often engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood, and the frolic was anticipated by old and young with eager expectation. This was natural, a its was the only party which was not accompanied with the labor of log-rolling, building a cabin or planning some scout or campaign. On the morning of the wedding, the groom and his friends would assemble at the house of his father, and they would proceed to the house of the bride, reaching there by noon, and here they would meet the friends of the bride, and a bottle race would ensue, and the joy of life was in full sway. The gentlemen, dressed in shoe-packs, moccasins, leather breeches, leggins, linsey hunting-shirts, and all home-made; the ladies dressed in linsey petticoats and linsey or linen bed-gowns, coarse shoes, stockings and handkerchiefs, and all home-made. After dinner, the dancing commenced, and would generally last until daylight next morning. About 10 o'clock in the evening, a deputation of young ladies would steal off the bride, and ascend the ladder to the loft, and passing softly over

the loft floor, which was made of clapboards, lying loose, put the bride to bed. A deputation of young men would then steal off the groom, and similarly put him to bed, and below the dance went on. The next day, the "infair" went on at the house of the bride, much as it had at the house of the groom, and sometimes this feasting and dancing was continued for days.

A grater, the hominy block, the hand-mills and the sweep, were the order of the coming of the mechanic arts in bread-making. Pretty much each family was its own tanner, weaver, shoe-maker, tailor, carpenter, blacksmith and miller. The first water-mill was a grand advance in the comforts of civilization. They were often called tub-mills, and consisted of a perpendicular shaft, to the lower end of which a horizontal wheel of four or five feet in diameter was attached.

Amusements are, in many instances, either imitations of the business of life, or at least of some of its particular objects of pursuit. Many of the sports of the early settlers were imitative of the exercises and stratagems of hunting and war. Boys were taught the use of the bow and arrow at an early age, and acquired considerable expertness in their use. One important pastime of the boys was that of imitating the noise of every bird and beast in the woods. This faculty was a very necessary part of education, on account of its utility in certain circumstances. The imitation of gobbling and other calls of the turkey often brought these keen-eyed denizens of the forest within reach of the rifle. The bleating of the fawn brought its dam to her death in the same way. The hunter often collected a company of mopish owls to the trees about his camp, and amused himself with their hoarse screaming. His howl would raise and obtain a response from a pack of wolves, so as to inform him of their neighborhood, as well as to guard him against their depredations. This imitative faculty sometimes was requisite as a measure of precaution in war. The Indians, when scattered about in a neighborhood, often collected together, by imitating turkeys by day and wolves by night. And sometimes a whole people would be thrown into consternation by the screeching of an owl. Throwing the tomahawk was another sport, in which many acquired great skill. The tomahawk, with its handle a certain length, will make a given number of turns in a given distance. At one certain distance, thrown in a certain way, it will stick in a tree with the handle down, and at another distance with the handle up. Practice would enable the boy to measure with his eye the distance so accurately, that he could throw the ax and stick it into the tree any way he might choose. Wrestling, running and jumping were the athletic sports of the young men. A boy when twelve or thirteen years of age, when it was possible so to do, was furnished with a light rifle, and, in killing game, he soon could handle it expertly. Then he was a good fort soldier, and was assigned his port-hole in case of an attack. Dancing, quiltings, singing schools and "meetin's" soon were the amusements of the young of both sexes. Shooting at a mark was a common diversion of the men, when their stock of ammunition would allow; this, however, was far from being always the case. The modern mode of shooting off-hand was not then in practice. This mode was not considered as any trial of the value of a gun; nor, indeed, as much of a test of the skill of the marksman. Such was their regard to accuracy in those sportive trials of their rifles, and in their own skill in the use of them, that they often put moss, or some other soft substance, on the log or stump from which they shot, for fear of having the bullet thrown from the

mark by the spring of the barrel. When the rifle was held to the side of the tree, it was pressed lightly for the same reason.

The belief in witchcraft was so prevalent among the early settlers as to be a sore affliction. To the witch was ascribed the power of inflicting strange and incurable diseases, particularly on children ; of destroying cattle by shooting them with hair balls, and a great variety of other means of destruction ; of putting upon guns spells, and of changing men into horses, and after bridling and saddling them, riding them at full speed over hill and dale, to their frolics and places of rendezvous. The power of the witches was ample, hideous and destructive. Wizards were men supposed to possess the same mischievous power as the witches ; but these were seldom exercised for bad purposes. The powers of the wizards were exercised almost exclusively for the purpose of counteracting the malevolent influences of the witches of the other sex. They were called witch-masters, who made a profession of curing the diseases inflicted by the influence of witches, and they practiced their profession after the manner of physicians. Instead of "pill-bags," they carried witch balls made of hair, and in strange manner they moved these over the patient, and muttered an unknown jargon, and exorcised the evil spirits. One mode of cure was to make the picture of the supposed witch on a stump, and fire at it a bullet with a small portion of silver in it. This silver bullet transferred a painful, and sometimes mortal spell, on that part of the witch corresponding with the part of the portrait struck by the bullet. Another method was to cork up in a vial, or bottle, the patient's urine, and hang it up in the chimney. This gave the witch strangury, which lasted as long as the vial hung in the chimney. The witch had but one way of relieving herself of any spell inflicted on her in any way, which was that of borrowing something, no matter what, of the family to which the subject of the exercise of her witchcraft belonged. And thus often was the old woman of a neighborhood surprised at the refusal of a family to loan her some article she had applied for, and go home almost broken-hearted, when she learned the cause of the refusal. When cattle or dogs were supposed to be under the influence of witchcraft, they were burned in the forehead by a branding-iron, or when dead, burned wholly to ashes. This inflicted a spell upon the witch, which could only be removed by borrowing, as above described. Witches were often said to milk the cows. This they did by fixing a new pin in a new towel for each cow intended to be milked. This towel was hung over her own door, and by means of certain incantations, the milk was extracted from the fringes of the towel, after the manner of milking a cow. This only happened when the cows were too poor to give much milk. Once upon a time, the German glass-blowers drove the witches out of their furnaces, by throwing living puppies into them.

Voudouism was one of the miserable superstitions of witchcraft that was largely believed in early times. The distinction between this and the original belief in witches is in the fact that it applies wholly to the negro conjuring. An African slave by the name of Moreau, was, about the year 1790, hung on a tree, a little south of Cahokia. He was charged with this imaginary crime. He had acknowledged, it is said, that by his power of devilish incantation, "he had poisoned his master ; but that his mistress proved too powerful for his necromancy," and this, it seems, was fully believed, and he was executed. In the same village, ignorantly inspired by a belief in the

existence of this dread power of diabolism, another negro's life was offered up to the Moloch of superstition, by being shot down in the public streets. One of the first acts of the first civil Governor of Illinois Territory, Lieut. Tod, was an order to take a convict negro to the water's edge, burn him and scatter his ashes to the four winds of heaven, for the crime of voudouism. It was a very common feeling among the French to dread to incur in any way the displeasure of certain old colored people, under the vague belief and fear that they possessed a clandestine power by which to invoke the aid of the evil one to work mischief or injury to person or property. Nor was the belief confined to the French, or this power ascribed wholly to negroes. The African belief in fetishes, and the power of their divination, is well known. Many superstitious negroes have claimed the descent to them of fetish power; the infatuation regarding voudouism is still to be found among the ignorant blacks and whites. In 1720, Mr. Renault, agent of the "Company of the West," bought in San Domingo 500 slaves, which he brought direct from Africa to Illinois. Mankind have been prone to superstitious beliefs; there are many persons now who are daily governed in the multiplied affairs of life by some sign, omen or augury.

The red children of the forest seem to have been as ignorant as the whites upon this subject. The one-eyed Prophet, a brother of Tecumseh, who commanded at the battle of Tippecanoe, in obedience, as he said, to the commands of Manitou, the Great Spirit, fulminated the penalty of death against those who practiced the black art of witchcraft or magic. A number of Indians were tried, convicted, condemned, tomahawked and consumed on a pyre. The chief's wife, his nephew, Billy Patterson, and one named Joshua, were accused of witchcraft; the two latter were convicted and executed by burning; but a brother of the chief's wife boldly stepped forward, seized his sister and led her from the council house, and then returned and harangued the savages, exclaiming: "Manitou, the evil spirit has come in our midst and we are murdering one another." It is a sad confession to make that no white man had the sense and courage to thus save his friends and family and rebuke the miserable murders that were being perpetrated in the name of witchcraft.

For some time this was a country with "neither law nor Gospel," and for a long time the people knew nothing of churches, courts, lawyers, magistrates, Sheriffs or Constables. Every one was, therefore, at liberty "to do whatsoever was right in his own eyes." Public opinion answered the place of church and State. The turpitude of vice and the majesty of virtue were then far more apparent than now, and people held these crimes in greater aversion then than now. Industry in working and hunting, bravery in war, candor, hospitality, honesty and steadiness of deportment, received their full reward of public honor and public confidence among these our rude forefathers, to a degree that has not been sustained by their more polished descendants. The punishments they inflicted upon offenders were unerring, swift and inexorable in their imperial court of public opinion and were wholly adapted for the reformation of the culprit or his expulsion from the community. They had no law for the collection of debts, and yet every man was rigidly compelled to sacredly keep his promises. Any petty theft was punished with all the infamy that could be heaped on the offender. A man on a campaign stole from his comrade a cake out of the ashes, in which it was baking. He was immediately

named "the bread rounds." This epithet of reproach was bandied about in this way; when he came in sight of a group of men, one of them would call, "Who comes there?" another would answer, "The bread rounds." Another would say, "Who stole a cake out of the ashes?" when another would reply giving the name of the man in full. And this he would hear during the campaign and after his return home. If a theft was detected, the thief was tried by his neighbors, and if guilty severely whipped and ordered out of the country.

With all their rudeness, these people were given to hospitality, and freely divided their rough fare with a neighbor or stranger and would have been offended at the offer of pay. In their settlements and forts, they lived, they worked, they fought and feasted, or suffered together in cordial harmony. They were warm and constant in their friendships. On the other hand, they were revengeful in their resentments. And the point of honor sometimes led to personal combats. If one man called another a liar, he was considered as having given a challenge which the person who received it must accept, or be deemed a coward, and the charge was generally answered with a blow. If the injured person was quite unable to fight the aggressor, he might get a friend to do it for him. The same thing took place on a charge of cowardice or any other dishonorable action, a battle must follow, and the person who made the charge must fight either the person against whom he made the charge, or any champion who chose to espouse his cause. This accounts for the great difference in then and now in speaking evil of your neighbors.

In a preceding chapter we have given an account of those who came into the territory now comprising Union, Alexander and Pulaski Counties prior to the year 1810, and where the first settlements were made. The tide of immigration was then checked by the growing hostility of the Indians toward the whites, and the prospect of a general war which did commence in 1812. Indian massacres and outbreaks commenced in 1811, and early in 1812 a most shocking butchery of all the settlers on Lower Cache occurred. A full account of this will be found in the chapter on Mound City and Precinct.

Mr. George James came to this part of Illinois in 1811, and settled west of Jonesboro, but he had hardly fixed his location when he was warned by the Indians, and he returned to his old home in Kentucky, and after the war was over and a peace had been conquered from the Indians, he returned to what is now Union County.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. John Dougherty came to this part of Illinois, in company with his parents, in the year 1811. Like most of the immigrants who came to Illinois that year, they were flying to the hills from the great earthquakes. John Dougherty was of poor parents, and when a lad was apprenticed to a hatter to learn the trade, at which he worked for some years. He married the daughter of George James, and lived out a long life among the people of Southern Illinois, practicing law, and fulfilling the many arduous duties of a politician and office-holder. He was State Senator, Circuit Judge and Lieutenant Governor, besides filling several minor positions of trust. His politics was intensely Democratic until after the breaking-out of the war. In 1860, he was a candidate for a State office on what Judge Douglas called the Danite party's ticket. This party was known in Illinois as the "Breckenridge party," and they bitterly opposed Douglas, because his Democracy was "too weak on the slavery question." Out of

nearly half a million votes, Dougherty got something over 4,000. The election over, he issued through a Cairo paper an address to the world, reading Douglas and his quarter million of deluded followers out of the Democratic party, and solemnly warned the approaching Charleston Convention not to admit the Democratic (Douglas) Delegates from Illinois. Mr. Dougherty attended the Charleston Convention, and, it is said, made, from the steps of the hotel, after that convention had dissolved, a most able and fiery address to the Southern people on the subject of the state of the country. He ran upon the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor, and was elected and served out his term with great fidelity to his party.

When the war of 1812-15 was over, the stream of Illinois immigration again set in, and except occasional trouble from Indians, continued uninterrupted, and we note the following as the arrivals in what is now Union County, in the order of their coming:

1812—Thomas D. Patterson, Phillipp Shaver, Adam Clapp, Edmund Vancil.

Phillipp Shaver was one of the parties that was in the Cache massacre of 1812, and the only one who escaped alive. He was badly wounded by a blow from an Indian's tomahawk, and pursued by two savages, and swam the icy bayou, and on foot made his way to the neighborhood south of where Jonesboro now stands.

Thomas Standard, John Gwin, John N. Stokes, settled in Section 12, Range 1 east, in the year 1811. Robert Hargrave came the same year.

1814—The arrivals included the following heads of the households and their families: George Lawrence, John Harriston, John Whitaker, A. Cokenower, Giles Parmelia, Samuel Butcher, Robert W. Crafton, Jacob Wolf, Michael Linbaugh, Alexander Boren, Hosea Boren, Richard McBride, Thomas Green, Emanuel Penrod, George Hunsaker, George Smiley, Daniel Kimmel, Robert Hargrave, John Whitaker, David Cother, David Brown, Alexander Brown, Alexander Boggs, Daniel F. Coleman, Benjamin Menees and Jacob Littleton.

October 22, 1814, Thomas D. Patterson entered the northeast quarter, of Section 33, Township 11 south, range 1 east, the first entry ever made in the county. C. A. Smith settled near Cobden in 1815.

Jesse Echols, who was appointed by the Legislature to fix the seat of justice in Union County, came to Illinois in 1809, and settled at Caledonia, and afterward moved into what is now Union County.

Two brothers, Joseph and Ben Lawrence, came here on a trapping and hunting expedition in 1807. They were so pleased with the country that they selected a home on Mill Creek, and one of them returned to his old home and brought Adam Clapp and family.

Jacob Lingle, it is supposed, came in 1807. His son lives west of Cobden. In company with two other families, the Lingles came down the Ohio River in batteaus, and landed near where Caledonia now stands, and slowly continued their way to their future home in Union County. Among the first settlers in the eastern and southern part of county was George Evans and family. Then came John Bradshaw, and Bradshaw's Creek bears his name. In 1808, John McGinnis and family settled near Mt. Pleasant.

James McLain was born January 8, 1783, in Rowan County, N. C., and died May 15, 1870, aged eighty-seven years and four months. He came to Illinois and settled near Shawneetown in 1808, and in 1810 came to what is Union County, and lived here sixty years. He was for years a Justice of the Peace, and Associate Judge of the County

Court, and had long acted as a Constable. In his last years, he was a pleasant picture of a bright and cheery old man, who was a friend to everybody, and nothing more pleased him than to get a good listener, when he would tell over by the hour the story of pioneer life in Illinois, when in the long ago he had to make trips over all this vast territory that was then under one jurisdiction. He carried his hotel with him in his saddle-bags, as often it was fifty miles or more between houses. He would stop when darkness overtook him and stake his horse, and his saddle for a pillow, bivouac beneath the twinkling stars, his lullaby the howl of the wolves. Like all travelers in those days, even on horseback, he had to carry with him a hand ax, to cut his way through the dense, tangled undergrowth that often obstructed his way. He stood upon the banks of the Ohio, and saw the soldiers on their way to New Orleans to whip Packenham. McLain was a useful citizen, and much respected by all who knew him. In his death, there passed away one of the landmarks that divide the past from the present. He will long be remembered for his many sterling qualities and his social disposition.

CHAPTER VI.

ORGANIZATION OF UNION COUNTY—ACT OF LEGISLATURE FORMING IT—THE COUNTY SEAL—COMMISSIONERS' COURT—ABNER FIELD—A LIST OF FAMILIES—CENSUS FROM 1820 TO 1880—DR. BROOKS—THE FLOOD OF 1844—WILLARD FAMILY—COL. HENRY L. WEBB—RAILROADS—SCHOOLS—MORALIZING—ETC., ETC.

THE act creating Union County bears date of January 2, 1818. It is entitled "An act adding a part of Pope County to Johnson County, and forming a new county out of Johnson County."

Section 1 defines the boundaries of the new county of Johnson.

"SECTION 2. And be further enacted, that all that tract of country lying within the following boundary, to wit: Beginning on the range line between Ranges 1 and 2 east, at the corner of Townships 10 and 11 south, thence north along said range line eighteen miles to the corner of Towns 13 and 14 south, thence west along the boundary line between Townships 13 and 14 south, to the Mississippi River, thence up the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Big Muddy River, thence up the Big Muddy River to where the township line, between Towns 10 and 11 south, crosses the same, thence east along said township line to the place of beginning, shall constitute Union County; *Provided*, that all that tract of country lying south of Township 13 south to the Ohio River, and west of the range line between Ranges 1 and 2 east, shall, until the same be formed into a separate county, be attached to and be a part of Union County."

Section 3 provides that the courts for the county shall be held at the house of Jacob Hunsaker, Jr., until a permanent seat of Justice shall be established and a court house erected.

Section 4 provides for the appointment of Commissioners to fix the seat of justice,

and, without explaining why, provides for two sets of these officials. It starts out by declaring that William Fatridge, James Bane and Isaac D. Wilcox be appointed Commissioners to fix the permanent seat of justice. It then proceeds to say that George Wolf, Jessee Echols and Thomas Cox are appointed Commissioners to fix the permanent seat of justice, etc.

The first-named Commissioners are not recognized as of the old settlers of Union County, while the other Commissioners are. And in addition to this, Wolf, Echols and Cox did proceed at once to fulfill the position as their report following shows :

To the Honorable the Justices of the County Court of Union:

The undersigned Commissiones, appointed by the Legislature of Illinois Territory, for the purpose of designating a seat of justice for said county, report as follows : That they met at the time and place mentioned in the law establishing said county, and proceeded to examine and to take into view the most central, convenient and eligible spot for the same, that they have chosen and designated to (your?) Honors, the northwest quarter of Section No. 30, in Township 12, Range 1 west, and that they have received a deed of conveyance for twenty acres, the donation required by law, to which you are referred for particulars.

They also beg leave to designate and recommend the center of said donation as the suitable place for the erection of the public buildings. Given under our hands and seals this 25th day of February, 1818.

(Signed) J. Echols,
George Wolf,
Thomas Cox.

The first Commissioners were not residents of the county of Union, and as the boundaries of Johnson and Pope had been disturbed in order to fix the new county, it is probable they were to look after any change that might be necessary to make in these older counties.

It will be noticed that the first part of the act describes the boundaries of Union County exactly as they are now, and it calls this original boundary line as including Union County, and then the proviso goes on to attach to this county and make a part thereof, "until a new county is formed," all of what is now Alexander County, and a large portion of Pulaski County. Union County, therefore, extended to the junction of the rivers at Cairo and the major part of Pulaski County until Alexander County was formed, which act passed the Legislature March 4, 1819, at which time Union County assumed exactly the boundary lines that she now has.

The land mentioned in the report of the Commissioners above given for a county seat belonged to John Grammer. On the 25th of February, 1818, he and his wife, Juliet, duly executed a deed donating "to the Justices of the County Court of Union County," the following described lands : "Being a part of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Town 12, Range 1 west; beginning near the northwest corner of said section at a stake and a dogwood tree; thence running south 6 poles 2 links; thence east 18 poles 24 links; thence south 21 poles 2 links; thence east 28 poles 23 links; thence north 60 poles; thence west to the beginning." This is the tract of land that the Commissioners, fixing the county town, say they, "beg leave to designate, and recommend the center of said donation as the suitable place for the erection of the public buildings."

The county seal when explained, tells how the county came to be named Union. The figures upon the seal represents two men standing up and shaking hands. One of them is dressed in the old-fashioned shad-bellied coat and vest, broad brimmed hat, and long hair. The other is in the conventional ministerial suit. It represents a meeting of a Baptist preacher named Jones, and George Wolf, a Dunkard preacher, mentioned in another place, as one of two men, first in

this county. Jones had been holding a remarkable series of meetings, and Wolf and he met, shook hands, and agreed to hold or continue the meeting, the two joining in the work, and calling it a Union Meeting. This was held in what is now the southeast portion of the county. The seal illustrating this historic incident in the county was designed and adopted by the County Commissioners in 1850, and it was, it is said, the suggestion of Gov. Dougherty. The meeting of these pioneer preachers that thus became historical, probably occurred about 1816 or 1817.

A County Commissioners' Court for the new county was elected, and consisted of Jesse Echols, John Grammer, George Hunsaker, Abner Keith and Rice Sams. They met, organized and held the first court at Hunsaker's house, as the law directed, March 2, 1818. The court's first official act was to accept John Grammer's donation, and name the town Jonesboro.

Abner Field was Clerk of this court, and Joseph Palmer was the first Sheriff of the county. The Clerk certifies that on the 2d day of February, 1818, George Hunsaker, William Pyle, John C. Smith, Rice Sams, Abner Keith, Jesse Echols and John Bradshaw were each commissioned by the Governor as Justice of the Peace for Union County, and the oath was taken and they entered upon their official duties. Robert Twidy was the first Constable.

The court declared the road leading from Elvira to Jackson and from Penrod's to Elvira, public roads, and David Arnold, William Pyle, George Hunsaker, Ephraim Voce and Henry Larmer appointed Road Overseers and Viewers. Robert H. Loyd was licensed to open a tavern. The first county order ever issued was one for $2 to Samuel Penrod for a wolf scalp. The Constables for the county were John Wenea, William Shelton, Samuel Butcher, Samuel Hunsaker and Willie Sams. This court realized that the main stay of life was "suthin" to eat and drink, and with a wise forethought that is to be forever commended, they ordered that the price of whisky should be 12½ cents per half pint; rum, 50 cents; brandy 50 cents; dinner, supper and breakfast, 25 cents each; bed, 12½ cents; horse to stand at hay and corn all night, 37½ cents.

Thus, the young county was full blown, and was well started on her future great career. Courts and officers were in their positions, and the roads arranged for, and the price of meat and drink regulated to a nicety. Who was here to enjoy all its blessings, fell the great forest trees and open farms, kill the wolves and wild animals and tame and civilize and make habitable for their descendants this great wilderness?

A record of "marks and brands," opened at once after the county was organized, shows the following were here and were interested in domestic animals. Jacob Wolf, George Wolf, Edmund Vancil, William Dodd, Samuel Hunsaker, Michael Linbough, David Brown, William Thornton, Wilkinson Goodwin, Edmond Hallimon, Joseph Hunsaker, William Pyle, William Grammer, Rice Sams, Abram Hunsaker, Thomas Sams, Benjamin Menees, John McIntosh, George Hunsaker, James Brown, Jeremiah Brown, John Weigle, Christopher Hansin, Isaac Vancil, R. W. Crofton, John Cruse, James Jackson, George Smiley, Joseph Palmer, George James, Robert Hargrave, John Hargrave, John Hunsaker, John Whitaker, Johnson Somers, Charles Dongherty, Joel Boggess, Jonas Vancil, Emanuel Penrod, John Stokes, Samuel Penrod, Cliff Hazlewood and John Kimmell.

Those who had entered land that lies within the county up to and including the year 1818 were John Yost, Wilkinson Good-

win, George Hunsaker, William Thornton-John Hunsaker, John Miller, George Lawrence, Henry Clutts, Christian Miller, James Mesam, John Harriston, John Kimmell, John Frick, Edmond Holeman, Adam Clapp, John Miller, George Devolt, Michael Dillon, John Grammer, Benjamin Memees, John Miller, Michael Halhouser, John Hartline, Anthony Lingle, John Whitaker, Phillipp Shaver, Phillipp Paulus, William Worthington, John Bradshaw, John Saunders, John R. McFarland, John Tyler, Joseph Waller, Joseph Walker, A. Cokenower, Andrew Irwin, Giles Parmelia, Samuel Butcher, Samuel Penrod, Robert W. Crafton, Edward Vancil, John Gregory, Jacob Lingle, Israel Thompson, Adam Cauble, Jacob Rentleman, Jacob Weigle, George Wolf, Michean Linbough, Jonathan Hasky, Joseph Barber, Lost Cope, John Cope, Barber, Isaac Biggs. Alexander Biggs, the Meisenheimers, John Eddleman, Thomas McIntosh, Cornelius Anderson, Duvall Lence, John Lence, Benedict Mull, Peter Casper, John Wooten, Anthony Lingle, David Crise, William Morrison, Robert Crofton, Jacob Hileman, David Miller, A. Cruse, Abraham Brown, John Knupp, Andrew Smith, David Meisenheimer, Joseph Smith, Thomas H. Harris, Richard McBride, S, Lewis, Thomas Green, Benjamin J. Harris, Jacob Trees, Joseph Palmer, Thomas Green, David Kimmel, Alexander P. Field, Anthony Morgan, James Ellis, Joseph McElhany Abner Field, Thomas Deen, Rice Sams, Daniel Spence, William Craigle, David Miller, George Cripe, Isaac Cornell, Nicholas Wilson, Henry Bechtle, Thomas Bechtle, Thomas Lanes, John Uri, Stephen Donahue, Jacob Littleton and S. W. Smith.

From the best estimation we have been enabled to make, there was here, in what is now Union County, a population of 1,800 souls. About one-third of the families were at that time freeholders.

The official census of 1820 shows a population of 2,362. In the year 1830, it had increased to 3,239; in 1840, to 5,524; in 1850, the population rose to 7,615; in 1860, to 11,181; in 1870, to 16,518, and in 1880, to 18,100. The smallest increase was from 1820 to 1830, which was a little over 1,000, and the largest increase of any decade, from 1860 to 1870, was 5,337. This is accounted for by the fact that it was the period of the coming of the railroad—a ray of light let in upon the eternal darkness. The completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, in August, 1855, from Anna to Cairo, and finally to Dubuque, and then on the 1st day of January, 1856, the time of the first through train on schedule time, from Chicago to Cairo, was an era in the county's history.

The tide of emigration here was never in a strong and swollen stream, as it was in the northern portion of Illinois, and yet it was constant and increasing, as the census returns above given show. The county's growth has been a slow, yet a steady and healthy one, and it has never suffered from what is often a serious condition of affairs in localities where the rush of people has been very great, and a sudden turn in affairs would produce a widespread distress and suffering, and a turbulent and restless population.

The first marriage on the county records was John Murry and Elizabeth Latham, by John Grammer, on the 26th of February, 1818. On the 7th of April, 1818, John Weldon, Esq., certifies that he married James Latham and Margaret Edwards, on the 2d of March. Joseph Painter and Elizabeth Brown were married on the 26th of April, 1818, by George Hunsaker. Samuel Morgan and Rebecca Casey were married by Abner Keith, Esq., on the 28th of May, 1818. July 5, 1818, Francis Parker and Catharine Clapp were married by George Wolf, the Dunkard preacher, and, by the records, the first min-

ister who performed the ceremony in the county. August 6, same year, Allen Crawl and Catharine Vancil were married by the same minister. September 24, 1818, John Rupe and Lydia Brown were married by John Grammer. December, same year, Eli Littleton and Ede Hughes were married by Wolf. This includes the entire list of marriages of 1818, as the record shows.

The next year, 1819, there was quite a falling off in the activity of the marriage market, there being but two weddings the entire year. These were David Callahan and Elizabeth Roberts, February 25, and Isaac Finley and Polly Hargrave, March 17.

In looking further along in the records, we find the Dunkard preacher Wolf had performed four marriages in 1818, and he only made his returns to the County Clerk in 1820. His certificate reads as follows: "I did, on 7th of June, 1818, join in marriage, as man and wife, William McDonald and Mary McLane, and Henry Johnston and Nancy Atherton, all of the aforesaid county." Strictly speaking, the good old Dunkard married the double couple as *men* and *wives*, and not, as he states, as "man and wife." But we are told the marriage return was good and strong enough, and each couple picked themselves out of the jumble, and were happy and content.

The year 1820, however, showed a cheerful state of activity in the line of courting and marrying. We can account for this because it was leap year, and the dear girls were resolved to "make hay while the sun shines." John Russell and Percy Huston opened the ball, by marrying on the 3d of February; Daniel Ritter and Elizabeth Isenogle, March 2; Peter Sifford and Leyah Mull, February 20; Jacob Hunsaker and Elizabeth Brown, March 9; A. H. Brown and Sarah Mathes, June 19; William Ridge and Esther Penrod, July 30; Abraham Hunsaker and Polly Price, May 20; George Dougherty and Rachean Hunsaker, August 3; John Biggs and Sarah Cope, September 1; William Clapp and Phœbe Wetherton, September 8; George Lemen and Susan Lasley, October 2; John Price and Nancy Vancil, October 5; John Leslie and Catharine Wigel, and Peter Wolf and Margaret James, Messiah O'Brien and Charlott Hotchkiss, Daniel T. Coleman and Lucy Craft, Samuel Dillon and Margaret Lingle, December 26.

In the year 1835, the county had the census taken, and a careful count showed there were 4,147 persons in the county—2,100 males, and the remainder females. There were forty-seven negroes. Only one person over eighty years of age, five shoe-makers and saddlers, one tailor, two wagon-makers, two carpenters, and one cabinet-maker (supposed to be a man named Bond), two hatters (one of whom was James Hodge) eleven blacksmiths, three tan-yards (one Jaccord's, south of Jonesboro, and the other, Randleman's, north of the town), twelve distilleries, two threshing machines, one cotton gin, one wool-carding machine (Jake Frick's), one horse and ox saw mill, eighteen horse and ox grist mills, two water saw mills, and five water grist mills. Of the shoemakers, were John Blatzell, David Spence, John Thames and Wesley G. Nimmo. The tailor probably was William Kaley, and George Krite and David Masters were the wagon-makers, and John Rinehart was one of the carpenters.

The venerable Mrs. McIntosh came to the county in 1817, settling south of Jonesboro. Her husband, John McIntosh and one child, now Mrs. Malinda Provo, constituted the family. There were two others. Mrs. McIntosh was a married woman with a child seven years old when she came to this wild

territory. She has lived here sixty-four years, and her physical strength is unusual, considering her great age. Her neighbors, she remembers at first, were John Grammer, Robert Hargrave, Samuel Hunsaker, Rice Sams, Thomas Sams, Daniel Kimmel, James Ellis, George Wolf, Jacob Wolf, Winsted Davie, Joseph McElhany, John Menees, Harris Randleman, Willis, Elijah and William Willard, George Weigle, Wiley Davidson, David Miller, J. S. Cabb, Jeremiah Brown and Mr. Verble.

Her recollection is that the nearest carding machine, and where they had to go to get their wool carded, was at Jackson, Mo.—a trip that it took three days to make. Mr. Verble had a water grist mill seven miles southeast of Jonesboro. The only lumber then was cut with whip-saws. The woods were full of an undergrowth of the pea vine. A man named Griffin taught a school near the spring south of Jonesboro, in a small log cabin; afterward Winstead Davie taught the same school, and then Willis Williard taught there for some time.

Dr. B. W. Brooks lived about half a mile south of Jonesboro. He was a man possessed of a thorough classical education, and had traveled and mingled with cultured society, and read and studied the best authors until he was an accomplished scholar and was a well-informed physician. His family were possessed of ample means, and it must have been a singular impulse for the fascinations of the wilderness that could have induced him to woo fortune here and spend his life among a rough and unlettered people. A strong mind, a finished classical and professional education, of polished and courtly manners, when he felt the necessity of so being, it seems strange that he preferred the rough and hard life of a pioneer, and was often ready to lay all his accomplishments aside, and with the keenest zest enjoy his uncouth surroundings. He was possessed of a fine vein of humor, and his practical jokes, sometimes very rough indeed, were inexhaustible. He had an extensive practice all over this part of the country, and his reputation as a physician was wide and of the highest order. He was one of the early County Commissioners, was a member of the Legislature, and filled numerous minor official positions. His love of fun and his keen sense of the ridiculous were evenly balanced, and it was the delight of his life to get some Yahoo into a conversation and put the whole village into a roar over his making-up with his new acquaintance and so shrewdly would he quiz the fellow that he would soon convince him that he was a native of the particular neighborhood that "greeny" had come from, and finally that they were close blood relatives. Often he would call a stranger into the tavern and agree to give him $5 to let him abuse him as much as he pleased for one hour. The conditions being that if the stranger tired of his bargain and did not stand out the hour that he was to give back the money. It is said he always got his money back in the course of ten or fifteen minutes, and sometimes a fight to boot; and the Doctor would enjoy one about as well as the other. One of the first Irishmen that came to Union County had the usual ready Irish wit and repartee, and he was a great admirer of Dr. Brooks, and many was the bout at chaffing that they had when the Irishman would come to town. One day the Doctor told him how they caught the wild Irish, by putting potatoes in a barrel with a hole just large enough for them to get their hand in, and they would reach in and grab a potato, and with this in their hand they were tight and fast. By the time the story was told the Irishman was fighting mad.

In looking over some of Dr. Brooks' old papers are found the following graphic and interesting account of the high waters in the Mississippi: "The Mississippi commenced rising on the 18th of May, 1844, and continued rising at the rate of two feet to thirty inches in twenty-four hours, until the 1st of June, at which time it stood within eight inches of the flood line of 1808. By the 10th of June it fell five or six feet, and left the farms in the bottom all free of water. The bottom farms had been more or less cov ered with water except that of Jacob Trees. On the 11th of June, the waters commenced to rise again, the flood coming down the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and this time it rose from one foot to eighteen inches in twenty-four hours. This rise steadily continued until it overflowed the bottom land in Union County from eighteen to thirty feet deep. This was the depth of the water on the road to Littleton's old ferry, and also to Willard's landing. Stock, crops, houses and fences were carried away in the raging waters. The people made great efforts to save their stock, and called to their aid ferry and coal boats and all floating craft, but soon they found they could only hope to save a few of their household effects, and the stock was left to its fate and the people fled to the hills. This rise continued steadily until June 29, when it came to a stand. On the 1st of July it commenced slowly to recede. This was higher water than that of 1808 by ten or twelve feet. It was higher than was ever known, except in 1785, which Beck says in his history was the highest waters in 150 years. Mr. Cerre, one of the oldest French settlers of St. Louis, said: 'The flood was higher by four or five feet in 1785 than in 1844. In 1844, the steamer Indiana transported the nuns from the Kaskaskia Convent to St. Louis. The boat received them from the door of Pierre Menard's residence, the water in front of the house being fifteen feet in depth. Two hundred people went from Kaskaskia on the Indiana, and about 300 found shelter at Menard's, while yet others were sheltered in tents on the bluffs. The loss in the bottoms was at least $1,000,000. From Alton to Cairo there were 288,000 acres of land overflowed. In Randolph County is a document soliciting a grant of lots from the crown of France, and urging as a reason the great flood of 1724, which overflowed the village and destroyed it. Great overflows occurred in 1542, 1724 and 1785, and in 1844. The Mississippi bottoms are now very clean, as everything is washed off and many of the small trees are killed."

Dr. Brooks died September 12, 1845, aged fifty-three years. His widow, Lucinda Brooks, survived and died in 1881, 16th of July, aged eighty-one years.

Mrs. Nancy Hileman came in 1817, with her father's (George Davis) family. She was then twelve years old, and for an active, healthy old lady, her long life here of sixty-six years tells a strong story in behalf of the health of Union County.

Elijah Willard came to Union County in the year 1820, a poor boy, with a scanty education, and he was the only support of his widowed mother and three small children. The coming of this family was the most valuable acquisition to the community it probably ever made. At a glance, this boy realized the imperative wants of a rude people, and he laid the foundations of society upon which have been reared the structure we behold today. He was the architect and founder that converted an almost unorganized and ignorant gathering of trappers and hunters into a commercial and agricultural community, with all the arts and science of a splendid civilization. Before Elijah Willard came, the

people hunted game for food, and exchanged peltries and honey for the few articles of commerce that were necessary to their simple, scanty lives. He saw that highways to the world's market were the only road to the change that must be brought among the people, and he therefore obtained leave and built the turnpike across the bottom to the river, and opened "Willard's Ferry," and showed the people that they could raise produce and export it, and that by selling and buying in the markets they could surround themselves with all the comforts of life. He not only pointed out the way, but he worked out his designs, and by opening the largest and best farm in the county demonstrated that there were higher walks in life than baiting bears and gathering coon-skins. He led the way, and the people followed, and he lived, short as was his great life, long enough to see the merchandise that could once be carried in its importation on a pack-mule, rise to such proportions that his annual sales were more than $100,000. When would the people without Willard have discovered that the key to civilization and a powerful community of farmers, merchants, laborers, manufacturers, and the arts and sciences lay in the direction of the open doors of such markets as St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati and New York? And he opened the way. We now look upon the great change, and how few know to whom they owe these blessings? In the little more than twenty years of his active life, he gave the people ideas and public improvements that will continue to be invaluable benefits for generations yet to come. He was the master spirit of Union County while he lived, and his influence will be here when we are all gone and forgotten. How incomparably greater is such a life than are all the Napoleons, Bismarcks or Alexanders that ever lived! His life was as different and as much greater than these men as it is better than the modern millionaires of the Gould kind who gather in colossal fortunes by gambling—pulling down and not building up a people. He had saved from a small salary $250, and with this he laid the foundation of the house of Willard & Co., and had so perfectly reared the superstructure that at his death his brother was enabled to carry out his designs.

It would only bespeak on the part of the people of Union County a just appreciation of the benefits the life of Elijah Willard has been to them to place in some of its public buildings a full-sized portrait of him. No act could be more appropriate to his memory. No public expression of gratitude could be more just.

Willis Willard.—Jonathan Willard, a soldier in the war of 1812, came down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh, and landed at Bird's Point in 1817. From here he went to Cape Girardeau, where he died the same year, and left his widow, Nancy, with four children—Elijah, Willis, Anna and William. The widow with her children came to Jonesboro, and in great poverty commenced the serious struggle for life. Elijah was old enough to commence clerking in a store in Jonesboro, and in a few years he bought out his employer and associated with himself his brother Willis. In 1836, Elijah was made Internal Improvement Commissioner for the State of Illinois. He died in 1848, of consumption.

The Williard family is of English origin, and dates back in this country to the first colonists of Massachusetts, Simon Willard having landed in Boston in 1634.

Willis Willard was born in Windsor County, Vt., March 20, 1805. He died May 12, 1881. He was but eleven years old when he came West, and had but little schooling, and but few opportunities for educating himself in this new country. His mother came

to Jonesboro in 1820, and he was a clerk for different merchants until he was twenty-one years old. He took charge of his brother's business at his death, and rapidly rose to be the greatest merchant in Southern Illinois. He continued to merchandise for forty-three years, and the fame of the house of Willard & Co. extended over the entire country. He sold goods and operated extensively in real estate. At one time he owned 13,000 acres of land in Union County. He retired from active business in 1873, the owner of 4,000 acres of the choicest lands in the county, and other property, making a total of over $500,000.

For a long lifetime, he was the foremost man, not only in his county, but in Southern Illinois, in every enterprise tending to promote the material and intellectual interests of the people. He erected many of the best business and private houses in Jonesboro. In 1836, he built the first steam saw and grist mill that was ever in the county. In 1853, realizing the wants of Union County, he built at his own expense a female seminary in Jonesboro, and sent to Boston and brought two lady teachers to take charge of the institution. For years this was a flourishing school, and gave the people excellent facilities for educating their daughters, without being compelled to send them to the distant and expensive seminaries of the country. His enterprise and benevolence went hand in hand. He was not a politician, and although often tempted and persuaded, could never be induced to accept office; yet, in local politics, he often took a deep interest, and here, when he so desired, he wielded a master hand. He was a consistent Democrat all his life, but in political friend or foe he respected honor and worth, and despised all frauds and shams, and for pretentious demagogues he had neither respect nor patience.

In 1835, he was married to Frances Webb, and of this marriage there were eleven children, five of whom died in infancy. Henry, the eldest, who had become a successful merchant in Jonesboro, died in 1865, aged twenty-eight years.

Willis Willard's princely fortune was the accumulations that come of those sterling business qualities and sound judgment that wronged no man, but tended to aid and build up all around him. His word was never questioned, his good advice and ripe judgment was freely extended to all, the humblest as well as the highest. To his many employes, he was a most generous master, and a duty well performed was not overlooked, but remembered and rewarded. After a life of unremitting toil and tireless energy, the declining years allotted him were spent in that quiet retirement which he so well had earned. And when the summons that awaits us all finally came, he folded in peaceful content those once strong and bounteous hands upon a breast stilled of the desires, hopes, loves and hates of this world, and went peacefully to his fathers. May his memory linger for aye, as a benison to the good people of Union County.

Mrs. Nancy Willard, the mother of Willis Willard, died February 12, 1874, aged ninety-nine years ten months and five days, one of the noblest women that ever came West. Left poor, with four young children her whole life was her children's, with a devotion that never ceased, and in the rising fortunes of her children and grand-children was her whole life-thought and labor. For half a century she was widely known as "Mother Willard," and probably above all women that ever lived in Union County deserved that appellation of love. She was wise, earnest, active and charitable; she was the friend, the "mother" indeed of all who

needed aid and comfort. She sought and cared for the poor orphans with ceaseless anxiety, and it is said in her just praise that no human being ever appealed to her for aid in vain. In every relation of life she was conspicuous and great; a loving mother, a dear friend, an earnest, good Christian, full of charity and forgiveness for all. For seventeen years before death, she was blind; her other faculties were unimpaired. Her end was peace and joy. She had wanted to fill out the even hundred years of life, but the summons came only a few days before the full century was reached, but she was ready and willing to go; she had prepared for it more than fifty years before it came. A long life, a valuable life, a life the world could but illy have spared. What a sweep of great events and changes that one life witnessed. She well remembered the surrender of Yorktown, and the rejoicing over the acknowledgment of our nation's independence by Great Britain, in 1783. She was sixteen years old when our national Constitution was adopted, and thirty-one years old when Napoleon ceded to the United States the French possessions in America. She was forty-two years old when Napoleon was banished to St. Helena, and fifty-three when Lafayette visited America. She had seen Illinois grow from a wilderness of wild beasts and Indians to a great State of over three millions of people. She had seen those who saw the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock, from the Mayflower. Blessed "Mother Willard!" Hail, and farewell!

The manner of home life and labor about the cabins of the early settlers is to some extent well illustrated by the following account of a piece of goods shown us by Judge Daniel Hileman. It is a cotton-linen bed spread, and made sixty-five years ago in this county by his mother and sister. With their own unaided hands these good women planted the seed, both of the cotton and the flax, tended, gathered and did everything in the preparation of the fiber in order to make it into cloth, and then wove and bleached it, and although it is now sixty-five years old, it is as white as driven snow and soft and strong of texture, and as smooth as any goods that can be made by the best of modern improvements. The nimble fingers that so deftly spun and wove this now interesting relic have been still upon their pulseless bosoms these many years, and, we confess, in contemplating the piece of goods we were carried back to those ancient days when the humble cabins of our fathers, each and all presented these scenes of "the good dames, well content, handling the spindle and the flax." This relic, telling its simple story of the dead, is now more precious than fine gold; of itself it is a history of the domestic life of those brave and hardy people who imperiled their lives in the preparation of this smiling land of happy homes for us and ours, and it is hoped that when Judge Hileman's family can no longer keep and care for this precious memento it may go into the care of the Government, the State, or some historical society, or, perhaps best of all, into the care of Union County, and be encased in glass, with a carefully prepared history of it, even to the minutest details, where it may be kept as a reminder and a monitor for the generations to come in the future centuries.

There are not many facts now attainable by which we are enabled to write the history of the growth of those ideas that have carried our people forward in civilization. We can only guess, mostly, about those important events that worked strong influences upon the general mind. They were a people that made as few records for our study and inspection as possible. It seems strange, that



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among all those early pioneers there was so little care for what their posterity might be able to learn about them. That there was no Herodotus to jot down the details of every movement of the people, and realize that the most trifling and tiresome details would now be of intense interest. So far as we can now learn, in the three counties of Union, Alexander and Pulaski, there were only two men who wrote down their observations and accounts of events that passed before their eyes—Dr. B. W. Brooks and Col. Henry L. Webb. Dr. Brooks' papers and records are scattered, and many, doubtless, lost; and we almost accidentally came across his account of the high water of 1844, which we publish elsewhere. And we are indebted to Mrs. M. M. Goodman, of Jonesboro, for some invaluable reminiscences of Col. Henry L. Webb, which he had written out concerning the early settlement of what is now Pulaski County, and for the perusal of which we refer the reader to the history of that county, in another part of this work.

The living but seldom realize in what light their humble lives may be reflected upon posterity. They know that they are deeply interested in the story of their fathers, but they never dream that such will also some day be the case of their own descendants about them. To their minds their fathers were important, great and good men, while they themselves and their surroundings are insignificant and wholly worthless. Hence the vagueness and imperfection of any history of the human race that can ever be written. And just here comes in the one greatest loss to the human race. To know the true history of mankind is to have nearly all knowledge; for, indeed, this "history is philosophy teaching by example." It is not the dates and days of supposed great events that constitute any part of history. Battles, earthquakes, floods, famines, the birth of empires and the death of kings, are interesting events to know, but they are little or no part of true history, because real history is an account of the human mind—how it has been affected, what influenced it to march forward in the path of civilization, or caused it to recede or stand still and stagnate. It is the doings of the mind, and not so much the acts of the body, that constitute history. And what data has the student now for the gaining of this divine knowledge? Could such a book be written, it would be worth a million times all that ever yet came from the printing press. The present century has produced two or three minds that were great enough to grasp this truth, and the work of re-writing the world's history has now commenced. And the scant materials will some day be worked out and fashioned by great minds. If we had a complete chronology, or the full statistics of all the nations that have lived, there would soon come men who could write almost the true history—the tragic story of the ebb and flux of civilization. Hence the loss, the irreparable loss, of all those details and statistics about a people that constitute, not their history, but their chronology—the instruments and materials which, in the hands of a real historian, can be made into history—a text-book superseding all the school books, the schools, colleges and universities in the world. True, with all the materials ready to hand, no mere chronicler could then write history, because he must be a philosoper, indeed, in order to trace cause and effect upon the general mind; not only such things as had strong effects, but to go deep enough to attach cause and effect together, wherein circumstances or events are to the ordinary mind, not only widely separated, but so distant as to apparently have no possible connection.

By all this disconnected moralizing we only desire to impress upon the reader that some time it may be many years after he has passed away, there will come the future historian, who will be prying into the circumstances of his times, and even with a sharper interest than we are now turning over, perusing and gathering up all the details of those who have preceded us, and putting it in a story for the pleasure and instructions of the yet unborn generations. Preserve old files and records and papers; then, and yet more, whenever there is an accident, an unusual season, an event of any kind, even trifling circumstances, go and do as Capt. Cuttle, "when found, make a note on't."

An extended account of the two railroads passing through Union County may be found in the chapter on railroads, in the history of Cairo, in another part of this volume. A fact illustrating how the most trifling circumstances sometimes produce important results is given in the first operations of building the Illinois Central Railroad. The engineers had surveyed the line just where the road runs. The people of Jonesboro, that is, a few of them, became solicitous about the road not being surveyed through Jonesboro. A self-appointed committee of two or three of the people of that ancient town waited on the engineer, Ashley, and had an extended interview with him. They explained what they wanted, and insisted that from the "pass" where the road would cross the hills north of this, a shorter and as good a line could be found via Jonesboro, as by the survey made. Mr. Ashley finally agreed that if the town would pay $50 to defray the expense of a survey by that route, he would order one made. The committee reported to the people, but so confident were they that the road must touch their town, that they would not contribute a cent for the survey. They felt certain the survey as made and this offer of a new one, was only a weak attempt to get money from them for nothing. They refused to give the money, and the result is the town of Anna came into existence, and has finally outstripped the old town in the race of life. Had the road been built through Jonesboro, it is easy enough to believe that it would have had many more people in it today than there are now in both the towns. For many years, Jonesboro was the leading town in Southern Illinois. It has lost that prestige. It is possible it could not have kept in the van under any circumstances, but one thing is certain, had the road been built there it would have made a thrifty, rich and prosperous little city. This would have greatly benefited the whole county, as it would have tended to bring people here of energy, capital and enterprise, and the farmers of the county would have kept pace to some extent with the prosperity of the town. In the end, Jonesboro lost the Central road, and in years after subscribed $50,000 to the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, that now passes through the place, but as if fate was against it, there has sprung up several little towns about it that more or less divide the trade of the place instead of helping to build it up.

Schools.—In another chapter we have spoken at some length of the early schools in the first settlement of the county. They were somewhat slow to come, and they did not seem to grow and flourish to any great extent when they did come.

The law requires that school directors shall report the number of persons between twelve and twenty-one years of age who cannot read and write. The United States census of 1880, and the school census, show a strange inconsistency on this point. The former report the number of persons under twenty-one in the county at 9,878. The school census re-

ports it at 9,564. The school census reports the number of persons who cannot read and write between the ages of twelve and twenty-one at 130. The Government census reports this class of persons at 658, the last gives those between the ages of ten and twenty-one. This is a glaring discrepancy, and we have no hesitation in adopting the Government report as much nearer the truth. Union County is not any worse in this respect than the counties of the State generally. Not nearly so bad as many. For instance, Jasper reports twenty-three illiterates, and the Government reports for that county 534, who cannot read and write. We do not believe in compulsory education, and yet we confess it is not a cheering sign to see a large per cent of illiterates. It is a misfortune for any people to have very many who cannot read and write, but it is a greater misfortune to the individual sufferer than the body politic; but so is it a misfortune to have poor health, poor teeth or a bald head. It is a misfortune to have young men grow to maturity without any of those refinements and polish that make social life so pleasant, but you cannot legislate away the clowns and roughs, though their presence may mar society never so much. We have too much law concerning the schools already and too little education. A compulsory school law has been practiced in this country and in Europe for generations. It can hardly be said to be an experiment. If it corrects the evil of illiteracy, and in return gives us the much greater ills of a paternal government, where are the benefits? There are always a class of men who are infinitely more dangerous to society than are those who cannot read and write. These are the reform fanatics, who would legislate away all evils, and legislate into force all morals. They see a real or an imaginary wrong existing, and they fly to the Legislature and call for a policeman to remedy the wrong. They know no power for good except the brute force of government. The same class of men a few years ago were in power in most of the governments. They made the blue laws of New England, and talked in a heavenly, pious twang, and burned poor old helpless women for witches, and murdered hundreds of thousands of other people for the shocking crime of heresy. Power in the hands of such lunatics is indeed a menace to mankind. They have no more idea of the part and province of a government than has an enraged bull-dog of humanity and justice. It is not a great while since these fanatics had a compulsory church attendence law in Scotland, and policemen appointed to visit the houses and see that every one attended. Did they have a doubt, think you, that they could legislate people into heaven? The work of forming strong paternal governments has been going on for six thousand years, at least, and the supreme evil that has afflicted mankind in all these centuries has been over-legislation—too much law, too much interference with the people, too many government officials, too much of governments trying to do what only individuals can do for themselves. That man is not fit for the noble duty of self-government who thinks government ever did or ever can legislate men either into morals, religion or education. That man is insufferably ignorant who does not know that the only way to make men good, and to cleanse him from all evils is to first remove his ignorance. It is ignorance that has brought into this world all our woe. An ignorant man is a menace to a community. But simply to know how to read and write is not a proof of the absence of ignorance. If people had the correct ideas of schools and education, there would not be a child (except idiots) that would grow to the age of twelve in the land but that could read and write. It

is no more trouble to teach any child to do this than it is to teach it to eat with a knife and fork. When people's ignorance is removed, they will no more grow children that cannot read and write than they will who cannot dress themselves, or talk, or play the innocent and healthy plays of children. A compulsory law to wash the child's face and comb its hair might now be necessary in say an average of one family to a county. Reading and writing are not educating; they are simply a species of training and of themselves of no higher grade than those of ordinary acts of politeness, cleanliness or decency. An ignorant, savage people must have a school, if their children ever learn to read and write, but no civilized family has to have any such assistance. And you may mark it well, that the day is either now here or it is very near, when such a thing as people sending their children to school to learn to read and write will be as unknown as is now the custom of sending them out to be washed and their heads cleaned. The reader who feels his own convictions outraged by these sentiments is most respectfully requested to turn back and examine carefully over again the definition of the word education. What is it? Not as the dictionaries will tell you *e* from, and *duco* to lead. You can get no idea from the definition you will find in the dictionaries of what the real meaning of the word is. "To lead from ignorance" is like the old definition of heat as the absence of cold, and cold, then, would be the absence of heat. You might study such definitions a thousand years and you would not have nearly so good a definition of heat as the child when it tells you "it burns." Ask any man you meet what education is, and the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred he will tell you so-and-so is highly educated, because he can read Latin and Greek, when the facts are a man may read all the dead and living languages of the world and still not be educated at all—still be very, very ignorant. You cannot think, much less talk, intelligently about education unless you first know the full and true meaning of the word. Education is getting knowledge, and knowledge is understanding the mental and physical laws. We start you on the way of mastering the understanding of the word education. You can pursue it and follow it out to its complete understanding if you so desire.

The School Superintendent of Union County, W. C. Rich, in a report to the State Superintendent in 1884, says:

"Irregularity of attendance in country schools—this can only be met by a compulsory act. The object of the free school system is to give every child of school age a common school education, but in the absence of a compulsory law, the object of a free school system will never be accomplished."

In Union County there are three brick schoolhouses, sixty frame houses and eleven loghouses, making a total number of schoolhouses seventy-four. One new one was built in 1882; of these are seven graded schools. Number of male teachers in graded schools, 10; females, 15. Number of male teachers in ungraded schools, 52; number of females, 20; making the total number of teachers in the county 97.

Certainly a creditable showing as to both the number of houses, teachers and pupils in a county of only a little over 18,000 population.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BENCH AND BAR — GOVERNOR REYNOLDS—EARLY COURTS — FIRST TERM AND OFFICERS—DANIEL P. COOK—CENSUS OF 1818—COUNTY OFFICERS TO DATE—ABNER AND ALEXANDER P. FIELD—WINSTED DAVIE—YOUNG AND M'ROBERTS—VISITING AND RESIDENT LAWYERS — GRAND JURIES PUNCHED — HUNSAKER'S LETTER — WAR BETWEEN JONESBORO AND ANNA — COUNTY VOTE, ETC., ETC.

"Ambition sighed; she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling bust."

IN the early organization of a county, especially away back in the history of Illinois to 1817, the date of the formation of this county, the courts, and their short biennial sessions, the judges, the judges' greatness and dignity that those people readily conceded the judicial toga, the lawyers, as they traveled over the large circuits, through the many large and sparsely settled counties, were objects of much awe and admiration among the people. Even the Clerks of the Courts, the Sheriffs, the foreman of the grand jury, as well as other petty officers about the court house, who, by virtue of their official positions, could, on terms of apparent great familiarity, exchange a few words with the Judge and the lawyers, were temporarily greatly enlarged and magnified, and perhaps envied sometimes by the common crowd. But soon after the organization of each county came the local lawyer, the permanent dweller at the county seat, and thus some of the glamour that invested the profession of the law passed away. Their numbers increased, and as law and politics were then synonymous terms, and they still more mixed among the people, and coaxed and wheedled them out of their votes, kissing the babies, patting the frowzled-headed, dirty-faced youths on the head, talking taffy to the vain old mothers, hugging, like a very brother, the voters, and dividing with them their plug tobacco, and making spread-eagle stump speeches everywhere and upon all occasions, and upon the slightest opportunities, and thus still more of the awe-inspiring greatness of the profession passed away. Thus, in the long process of time, a lawyer came to be only a human being, and even the high Judge, as the boy said about the preacher, "nothing but a man." But the fact remains that in the early settlement of the State, and in the formation of the county municipalities, these legal gentlemen had very much to do in those initiatory steps that have shaped and fashioned the destiny of both the State and the counties that transformed this wilderness of wild men and wild beasts into the fourth commonwealth in this cluster of great and growing States, and from this vantage-point our State is entered in the race for the third place, then the second place, and then the great goal of first place in the galaxy of States. The finger-marks of these founders, and largely the architects of the early State polity that has so swiftly led to these astounding results, are to be seen everywhere, and the meed of praise is justly theirs for this beneficent foresight, patriotism and unyielding integrity that have stood like beacon lights upon the troubled waters, when the storms raged and beat upon the ship of State.

Among the earliest of the Illinois lawyers,

who at one time lived in the county that then included what is now Union County, was John Reynolds—the Old Ranger. The appellation of Old Ranger was given him for his great services in the soldiery that fought the Indians. In the early days, these soldiers were mounted men, and often they were designated in their military capacity as rangers.

Gov. John Reynolds was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois and located in Kaskaskia in the year 1800. Only eighteen years after the first American flag had been unfurled over all this territory, and the land had become a part and parcel of the possessions of the United States, under Lieut. Todd, who had been commissioned by Gov. Patrick Henry to come here, take possession in the name of the United States, and put in force and operation the principles of our present free and enlightened Government. Gov. Henry wrote this important document within hearing of the booming of the guns of the Revolution. The Governor appointed a messenger to bear the important commission to Lieut. Todd, who was fighting the Indians and British somewhere in the Northwest, and it took the bearer nearly or quite a year to find Todd and invest him with the important authority of organizing and establishing upon an enduring basis the benign government that now blesses so many people of the great Mississippi Valley. Thus it was the soldier, Lieut. Todd, who laid the foundations of a free government here, and upon this foundation has risen the grand superstructure we now behold, and, as before remarked in this work, a great deal of credit is due the early lawyers of Southern Illinois, and among the earliest and most valuable of these, to the then young Territory, was John Reynolds, whose life, after he came here, was spared to us sixty-five years. He was a remarkable man in many respects. The writer hereof first saw him in 1844, and to his boyish eyes the Old Ranger was the one great man that he ever expected to see. He was tall, slim, erect, with classical features, soft, white hair, moderate mutton-chop whiskers of the same color, with a wonderfully penetrating, restless gray eye. It was a warm day, and he had his coat off, and his shirt collar unbuttoned, and was battling for Polk for President. He talked rapidly, and held the closest attention of the men, women and children present, ever and anon appealing personally and by name to some voter in the audience, and always addressing him by his given name, and so adroitly did he manage this, that by the time he would finish his speech he had thus appealed to about every voter in his audience. It was told of him, that in about every county in Southern Illinois he could pass through them on an electioneering tour, and shake hands with every voter he met, and call him, by his given name. His knowledge of men, his ready wit, his practical, shrewd sense, his big, warm and generous heart, and incorruptible integrity both in private and public life, were the sources of his invincible power among the people. When the least bit embarrassed, he had a singular way of rubbing his hand down over his face and at the same time giving his nose a slight pull. His speeches were somewhat in a familiar conversational manner, and interjected with side remarks that were explanatory and often intensely amusing. In many respects he was admirably equipped for a great and successful demagogue, and for sixty-five years he plied his vocation to such an advantage that he occupied from time to time nearly all the exalted positions in the State, as well as Financial Agent of the State in negotiating the Internal Improvement Loan of $4,000,000 to Europe.

It is not proposed here to give a detailed biography of the Old Ranger, for this is a familiar subject to all our people. His last years among us was the happy rounding out of a well-spent and valuable life. And when started once upon his favorite theme, the venerable old kindly face would kindle and flame with recollections of the pioneer times and people, and his talk became as intensely interesting as his fund of incident and anecdote seemed inexhaustible, and of him and about him there was current among the people nearly an equal fund of anecdote. These the old Governor never referred to in his conversations, especially that one in reference to his sentencing, while on the circuit bench, a man to be hung: "Mr. Green," said the Judge, addressing the prisoner, "the jury and the law have found you guilty of murder. I am very sorry for you Mr. Green. I wish you would send word to your friends down on Flat Creek that it was the jury and the law, and not me, that sentenced you to be hung. What day would suit you best to be hung, Mr. Green? Well, I will do all I can for you. The law permits me to extend your life four weeks and I will give you all the time I can." Then addressing the clerk he said: "Mr. Clerk, I wish you would look at the almanac and see if next Friday four weeks comes on Sunday?" "You see, I don't want to hang you on Sunday, Mr. Green." And thus this really sad and afflicting duty of this kind-hearted official was gotten through with. Green was duly hung, but his friends on Flat Creek, as Green exhorted them from the scaffold to do, always afterward voted for the Old Ranger unanimously.

The old Governor would often in his speeches, especially if there were ladies present, tell the story about his riding along the road one day in the early time, and coming up with a woman who was driving an ox team and wagon. He finally asked her opinion of the country. "Oh; well," said the good dame, "it seems to be good enough for men and dogs, but is powerful tryin' on women and oxen."

The first term of the Circuit Court convened in Union County was in Jonesboro, at the house of Jacob Hunsaker, May 11, 1818; Daniel P. Cook, Presiding Judge. A picture of this pioneer court room and the gathering of the people in this humble log house of justice, in their hunting shirts, coon-skin caps, and generally each man with his shot-pouch hanging to his side, and early as it was in the spring, many of them barefoot, and the others with deer-skin moccasins; when the grand jury, after being charged by the court with the affairs of the county and the weal or woe of litigants or criminals, filed out in solemn silence in the charge of an officer of the court, who conducted them a short distance in the woods to their grand jury room, which consisted simply of a log lying beneath the old forest trees; and then, after a hot trial as to whom the meat belonged to of a certain wild hog that one hunter had shot and another had captured, to see the petit jury similarly file out to another log in another part of the woods to be "locked up," or rather seated on another log to deliberate on their verdict. We say, this in a picture would now look curious and very rude indeed. And so it was in some respects, and yet when more deeply studied and understood, it would be seen that there were here in this log court house, with all its primitive surroundings, men of ability, education, and forensic talents, that might have adorned the most elevated or historical woolsacks in the world.

Daniel P. Cook will take his place in the history of Illinois as second to no other man in the State except Stephen A. Douglas. He

came from Missouri to Kaskaskia a very young man and in very delicate health; studied law with his uncle, Nathaniel Pope; was admitted to the bar, and at once took his position among the great lawyers of his day; was the Territorial Delegate in Congress, and framed the measure and passed it through Congress admitting the State into the Union; in 1819, was elected Attorney General of the State, and afterward a member of Congress, defeating McLean in a contest extending all over Southern Illinois, and that was conducted by joint discussions, and, it is said, was never excelled for displaying great talents, unless it was in the campaign of Douglas and Lincoln in 1858. In the bill to admit Illinois, the committee reported the north boundary line of the State to run due west on a line parallel with the southern bend of Lake Michigan, and it is due to Judge Cook that this was changed to its present line, and thus the fourteen northern counties, including the city of Chicago, were taken from the Territory of Wisconsin. He showed Congress that the lakes of the North and constant navigation at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers must not be separated by dividing State lines — that Illinois must be made a Keystone State of the Mississippi Valley. He then foresaw would come the great questions between the North and the South that did come, and his wise forethought was the architect of the West and of the Union as we now have it, and it is highly probable that his action here did more ultimately to preserve the integrity of the union of States in the late civil war than any other one thing in our history.

Such was something of the magnificent record of a man who sank into his grave at the age of thirty-seven years, and who nearly all his life was an invalid and sufferer. His brief life, his wonderful achievements, his lingering death from consumption upon the threshold of his manhood, are, indeed, "a strange, eventful story." His was one of the few lives that adorned the morning of the nineteenth century, and was a blessing to American civilization that only ignoble descendants will ever forget or cease to cherish.

At this, the first term of the court, the Sheriff returned the following grand jury: James Westbrook, George Woolf, John Riton, John Weigle, John McIntosh, Michael Linburg, Thomas Sams, Joel Boggis, Alexander Beggs, Benjamin McCravens, James Murphy, John Whitaker, Nicholas Wilson, Samuel Sprood, Rice Sams, David McIntuff, Benjamin Worthenton, Adam Clapp, Richard McBride, George Godwin, Henry Lamer, John Crise, David Penrod, and Owen Evans. John Whitaker was appointed foreman.

James Evans, Esq., on exhibiting license from the Superior Court, was admitted as an attorney at law.

This was then known as the Western District of the Territory of Illinois.

The first day's proceedings were a continuance of the case of Daniel Ritter vs. Joseph Taylor, action on the case. Letters of administration were granted John Bradshaw, on the estate of Charles Murphy. The case of Joseph Taylor vs. Thomas Giles, continued. A judgement taken upon confession against John Stokes, one of the defendants, for $1.10.

The grand jury returned into court an indictment against John C. Thomas, felony. The court disposed of case of "Milly, a black woman," on *habeas corpus*, was dismissed.

On the second day, the case of John C. Thomas, continued for the term. The next criminal case was the indictment against Samuel G. Penrod for retailing liquors.

The second term of the court was held by Judge John Warnock.

Johnson Renny was, at the September term, May, 1818, admitted to practice law. At this term of the court, William Russell is admitted as an attorney. Mr. E. K. Kane also appeared as an attorney. At this term, John Reynolds, the "Old Ranger," appeared as an attorney.

At a term court, May 13, Richard M. Young produced license and was admitted as an attorney. On Tuesday, September 14, 1819, David T. Maddox was admitted as an attorney. At this term of the court, Daniel T. Coleman prosecuted his suit for divorce against his wife, Judah. A jury was called and the divorce granted.

At April term, on April 10, 1820, Charles Dunn produced in court a license to practice law and was duly enrolled. Thomas Reynolds was acting as Circuit Attorney.

April term, 1821, Thomas C. Browne was the Presiding Judge. David J. Baker appears as an active and practicing attorney at this term.

In another chapter, we have given the order of the organization of the County Commissioners' Court, the platting of the town of Jonesboro, and the election and appointment of the county officers, and the commencement of the work of putting into operation the county machinery, which constituted the county's government. When the little county ship of State was duly launched, it was in power over the large territory that now embraces Union, Alexander and Pulaski Counties, and contained a population in 1818 of 2,482 souls, and was in the number of its inhabitants the fifth county in the State. The counties outnumbering it were Gallatin, with 3,256 people; Madison, 5,456; Randolph, 2,939; and St. Clair, 4,519. The total population of Illinois at that time was 40,156.

Joseph Palmer, as stated, was the first Sheriff of the county, and he and the Commissioners' Court, upon a settlement, could not agree, and the court claimed he was $260 behind in his payments of money collected, and they entered judgments for that amount, and also assessed the State penalty, which was that such delinquents were to pay twelve per cent per month from the rendering of such judgments until the judgment should be paid. The case was in litigation some time, and finally compromised by the court allowing a part of Palmer's set-offs, and his paying the remainder. In 1821, George Hunsaker was the Sheriff of the county. Abner Field was acting as County and Circuit Clerk, and his entire salary for performing the duties of the two offices for one year was $60. He resigned.

Winstead Davie, at the April term, 1822, of the Circuit Court, was appointed Clerk, by Judge Browne, Presiding Judge. And at the March term, 1823, there appears upon the records the following: "Winstead Davie having been before appointed Clerk, in the place of Abner Field, resigned, he presented his bond as Clerk of the Circuit and County Court, Recorder and Notary Public." The bond was approved. There is no man whose history is more closely interwoven with the early accounts of the county, or whose history is more interesting and instructive, than that of Winstead Davie. A complete story of his life would read like a well-constructed romance. Born with physical infirmities that rendered him a cripple for life—requiring the constant use of two crutches—he commenced in poverty the struggle for existence, and worked out a career that points him out as the child of destiny. He was the crippled, helpless invalid child of poor parents, with a large family of children. It is told of him, that in his youth he overheard his parents talking and lamenting over his affliction and his

gloomy outlook for the future. They agreed he would be a burden upon them as long as he or they lived; that they would tenderly care for him as long as they lived, then invoke the protecting mercies of heaven, and resign him to this not very charitable world. The hearing of this conversation was the turning point in the youth's life. Every word had sunk deeply in his heart, and, young and crippled as he was, he looked fortune in the face, and resolved that he would go out into the world and fight his own battles of life. He commenced to educate himself, and in a year or two concluded he was prepared to teach school. It is told of him that the first house he visited for the purpose of making up his school, the family saw the poor cripple hobbling toward their door, and, supposing he was a beggar, slammed the door in his face, and he was compelled to turn away. But he persevered, and became a school teacher. In 1817, he came to Illinois, and among those rough people commenced a school a short distance below Jonesboro. Afterward he was put in possession of a small stock of goods in Jonesboro, to sell on commission. For many years he was Recorder, County and Circuit Clerk, and Probate Judge, and he was eventually able to purchase the stock of goods that he had been managing on commission. So intimately had his life become interwoven with the courts of the county, that when it came to adopt the design for the county seal, it appropriately was formed representing Davie sitting at a desk writing, showing his crooked and crippled lower limbs, and crossed and forming an arch above the desk were his two crutches. It is now to be regretted that this design was ever changed and a new seal adopted, as was done, and an account of which appears in the preceding chapter.

When Mr. Davie had purchased the little store, he then commenced his true career, and he extended, enlarged and pushed the business, successfully fighting his way against Willis Willard, his brother-in-law, or any and all competition that could come against him, and he retired from office and gave his entire attention to his business, which soon grew to vast proportions. He possessed an energy, clear, strong judgment and a foresight in all business affairs that were never at fault. His physical defects were more than compensated for in his active and powerful intellect, and he amassed great wealth, and at one time had more employes and dependents than any other man in the county. His master mind guided and controlled and managed much of the business affairs of the county, and here he was even more valuable to the growing young community than he had been as an officer and executive in the official matters of the county. His charity was expansive and just, and while he ruled with firm decision and strong emphasis, he scrupulously rewarded merit and never overlooked, even in his humblest dependents, true worth. Nature had so equipped him for life that the very misfortunes that environed him were converted into stimulants to urge him forward to the accomplishment of great enterprises, where others under the same circumstances would have despaired and turned their faces to the poor house.

He married Anna Williard and it is whispered that at this important period of his life he met the same troubles that attended his first effort to secure a school. The same old objection was made, that he was a cripple and poor, and here again came back and was renewed the great resolve of his boyhood, that he would have a fortune that should equal or surpass that of those who urged these objections against him, and he did.

Like the generality of cripples, he was

very sensitive on the subject, and never alluded to it. When it was spoken of by others in his presence, he would change the subject, and any attempt to force sympathy upon him was sternly rejected. On one occasion, after he had sold a customer a large bill of goods, and all was satisfactorily settled, the customer commenced the usual story of his sorrow and sympathy for Davie's misfortunes. Davie made several efforts to turn the subject, and when his patience was exhausted he gave the man a most meaning look and answered, "Yes, yes, but after all it is better to be crippled in the legs than in the head."

Some years ago, Mr. Davie divided the bulk of his large property among his children and retired from business life. His great mind had burned out its strength and brightness, and a recluse and an invalid he day by day and now almost hour by hour calmly awaits that summons from the high court of God that will come to us all.

Richard M. Young was among the earliest lawyers in Union County. He was appointed *pro tem.* Circuit Attorney at the March term of the Circuit Court in 1823. Judge Young was a bright young man, and had the gift of fine colloquial powers, and in his intercourse with men was smooth and urbane, and altogether an address well calculated to impress all he met as a man of excellence and worth, in which lay the secret of his success, rather than in the force, vigor and compass of intellect. His talents were respectable, and above mediocrity. He was a Kentuckian, of spare build, rather tall, educated, and a lawyer by profession. In 1824, he was elected by the Legislature one of five Circuit Judges, and assigned to the Second Circuit. He was elected to succeed Gen. W. L. D. Ewing in the United States Senate, and served out a full term, from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1843. Samuel McRoberts was his principal opponent; Archie Williams and Gen. Ewing also received some votes, the former twenty-one and the latter thirteen. In 1839, Judge Young was appointed by Gov. Carlin one of the State agents, in connection with Gov. Reynolds, to negotiate the $4,000,000 canal loan, for which purpose they repaired to Europe, and their advances of $1,000,000 in Illinois bonds to the house of Wright & Co., of London, proved a heavy loss to the State. Yet, under party operations, before his Senatorial term expired, he was made, February 3, 1842, a Supreme Judge, a position which he held until 1847. He died in Washington in an insane asylum.

Alexander and Abner Field were here at the very commencement of the county's existence. They were men of strong characters, and Alexander Field's long life career clearly points out that he was no ordinary man. He took from the very first of his entry into the bar a commanding position. A good lawyer, sound reasoner and a brilliant orator, either at the bar or on the stump. He won his way to a large law practice, and from county offices was appointed Secretary of State December 31, 1828, and with a constant war upon him of rival candidates for that office, he held it until November 30, 1840. When he became Secretary of State, he changed his residence to Vandalia and Springfield, and for years he was one of the "circuit riders" of the Illinois bench and bar, and continued to add to his already extended reputation as one of the celebrated lawyers of that time that was noted for its remarkable men. He seems to have been of a roving, restless disposition. He removed his home to St. Louis, and for some years was among the foremost lawyers of that city. Then he went to New Orleans, and there made his home until his death, a few years ago, at an advanced age.

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Among the attorneys resident of the county, we have given an extended account of the earliest who were here, including Gov. Dougherty. Succeeding these were M. C. Crawford, John E. Nail, James H. Smith, David L. Phillipps, W. A. Hacker, W. L. Dougherty, Wesley Davidson, Semple G. Parks, who is now Judge of the County Court of Perry County.

W. A. Hacker was a native of this county, and was educated at West Point. He removed to Alexander County, and died there a few years later.

W. L. Dougherty was a son of Gov. Dougherty, and was considered one of the promising young attorneys of the county. Wesley Davidson was a school-mate of the writer of these lines at McKendree College. He was a good, average bright student, but was impulsive and inclined to be erratic. He was drowned a few years ago.

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already reached a prominent position at the bar.

Robert W. Townes, a native of Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and immediately went to the war as Orderly Sergeant in Company C, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers. He was soon transferred to the Thirty-first Regiment and made Adjutant thereof, acting as Acting Adjutant General to Gen. Logan in the Fort Donelson battle. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. When he returned from the war, he located in Duquoin, and engaged in the active practice of his profession. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District, and served the term with ability and great fidelity. He was at one time Secretary of the Illinois State Senate.

David L. Brooks, a son of Dr. B. W. Brooks, was a member of the Union County bar as far back as 1852. He was a very bright young lawyer. He died in 1845.

Jackson Frick, son of Caleb Frick, was born in Jonesboro in 1849. He graduated at Yale College, and was universally considered a most promising and brilliant young man. He studied law with Judge Crawford. He died on the very threshold of his young life in 1877.

Mathew J. Inscore, a native of Robinson County, Tenn. Was admitted about 1860, and has commanded a large practice.

Thomas H. Phillipps, a native of St. Clair County, Ill. His biography will be found in another column.

William C. Moreland, born in Tennessee, studied law with Col. Bob Townes, and was admitted in 1877.

Hon. Sidney Greer is a native of Union County, studied law with Gov. Dougherty; was licensed as attorney in 1879, and is now serving a term in the Legislature as a Representative.

David W. Karraker, the present County Attorney, is a native of Union County, read law with Gov. Dougherty, and was admitted to the bar in 1879.

W. C. Rich was admitted in 1880 to the practice of the law. He has served the people as County Treasurer and also as County Superintendent of Schools.

Hugh Andrews, one of the present practicing attorneys of the county. His biography will be found in another part of this work.

Jesse Ware is a native of Ohio, and was licensed as a lawyer in 1857. He came to the State in 1855, and studied law with Judge Reeves, of Bloomington, Ill. He has served two terms in the State Senate, commencing in 1872 and retiring in 1880.

W. B. Maxey came to the county when three years old, and has lived in Union County. He studied law with W. S. Day and was admitted to the practice in 1882.

H. F. Bussey, a native of St. Louis, came to Anna in 1877. He is thirty-one years old; studied law with M. J. Inscore, and was admitted in 1881.

Judson Phillipps is a native Illinoisian, only recently admitted to the bar, and has opened an office in Anna.

Townsend W. Foster, of Cobden, was admitted in 1881.

This includes the prominent facts of the bench and bar of Union County. The reminiscences and anecdotes and remarkable circumstances of the earliest day of the legal life of the county are now mostly forgotten, and are buried with those who were here and were actors, but have now passed away. Previous to the organization of Union County, there was here a community which grew to more than two thousand people, and were literally without "law or gospel"—without schools, churches or officers of the law. Their courts and police and marshals were only

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W. S. Day is a native of Tennessee. He came to Union County when very young, studied law with Judge Crawford, and has

already reached a prominent position at the bar.

Robert W. Townes, a native of Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and immediately went to the war as Orderly Sergeant in Company C, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers. He was soon transferred to the Thirty-first Regiment and made Adjutant thereof, acting as Acting Adjutant General to Gen. Logan in the Fort Donelson battle. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. When he returned from the war, he located in Duquoin, and engaged in the active practice of his profession. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District, and served the term with ability and great fidelity. He was at one time Secretary of the Illinois State Senate.

David L. Brooks, a son of Dr. B. W. Brooks, was a member of the Union County bar as far back as 1852. He was a very bright young lawyer. He died in 1845.

Jackson Frick, son of Caleb Frick, was born in Jonesboro in 1849. He graduated at Yale College, and was universally considered a most promising and brilliant young man. He studied law with Judge Crawford. He died on the very threshold of his young life in 1877.

Mathew J. Inscore, a native of Robinson County, Tenn. Was admitted about 1860, and has commanded a large practice.

Thomas H. Phillipps, a native of St. Clair County, Ill. His biography will be found in another column.

William C. Moreland, born in Tennessee, studied law with Col. Bob Townes, and was admitted in 1877.

Hon. Sidney Greer is a native of Union County, studied law with Gov. Dougherty; was licensed as attorney in 1879, and is now serving a term in the Legislature as a Representative.

David W. Karraker, the present County Attorney, is a native of Union County, read law with Gov. Dougherty, and was admitted to the bar in 1879.

W. C. Rich was admitted in 1880 to the practice of the law. He has served the people as County Treasurer and also as County Superintendent of Schools.

Hugh Andrews, one of the present practicing attorneys of the county. His biography will be found in another part of this work.

Jesse Ware is a native of Ohio, and was licensed as a lawyer in 1857. He came to the State in 1855, and studied law with Judge Reeves, of Bloomington, Ill. He has served two terms in the State Senate, commencing in 1872 and retiring in 1880.

W. B. Maxey came to the county when three years old, and has lived in Union County. He studied law with W. S. Day and was admitted to the practice in 1882.

H. F. Bussey, a native of St. Louis, came to Anna in 1877. He is thirty-one years old; studied law with M. J. Inscore, and was admitted in 1881.

Judson Phillipps is a native Illinoisian, only recently admitted to the bar, and has opened an office in Anna.

Townsend W. Foster, of Cobden, was admitted in 1881.

This includes the prominent facts of the bench and bar of Union County. The reminiscences and anecdotes and remarkable circumstances of the earliest day of the legal life of the county are now mostly forgotten, and are buried with those who were here and were actors, but have now passed away. Previous to the organization of Union County, there was here a community which grew to more than two thousand people, and were literally without "law or gospel"—without schools, churches or officers of the law. Their courts and police and marshals were only

public opinion, and a few simple modes of punishing bad men that were mild, swift, certain and effective. All crimes above a certain grade, such as are now here grand and petit larceny, were punished by banishment, and others by whipping, and still others by the contempt and manifest loathing toward the guilty by the entire community.

The establishing of the new order of things came strangely to these people. We believe it was Gov. Reynolds who tells of an early court. The grand jury found a true bill against a man for hog stealing. The jury had not the assistance of trained lawyers to write their indictments, and they had no idea how to word it. They searched among the records and law books, and finally found an indictment for murder. They copied this, merely substituting the thief's name for that of the murderer, where it occurred in the instrument, and depended on an "aside remark" to the court to explain that that particular case was hog murder and not human slaughter. And upon this indictment the man was tried, convicted, whipped and ordered out of the country, with as much justice, accuracy, and with as certain bringing out of the truth in the case as was ever done in a court where the most learned and noted lawyer had drawn all the miserable verbiage and idiotic iteration and reiteration that would make a perfect indictment. It is an old story that necessity is the mother of invention. In this necessity of this jury was made a true discovery, but it was allowed to sleep and be forgotten. Its memory passed away and left no impression. The reader can see for himself the moral force of the incident. It demonstrated that the idea of the old common law indictment and its technicalities, and quibs, and quibbles are mere nonsense, and that their day of usefulness has passed away centuries ago. The vast intricacies, machinery, subtleties, formalities, red tape and childish puerilities of our ignorant ancestors of the dark ages—the dreary ages of feudalism and slavery—are brought down to afflict and curse the people, and the courts, legislators and lawyers cling to these barbarisms with a tenacity that makes our highest courts and most learned law-makers the objects of the sneers and contempt of all men of sense. The result is that the law that should only protect and guard the people's rights and liberties is a vast machinery of oppression, outrage and wrong. The courts are largely the refuge of scoundrels, and the dread and horror of good men. Can any man tell why we retain the grand jury—a secret star chamber—that is a menace to the rights and privileges of every good man in community ; with its premiums and rewards to every sneak, coward and scoundrel in the world to go and stab his neighbor in the dark and assassinate his fair name, and make the people foot the bills of his diabolical acts. This clinging to old barbarisms and abominations for centuries are an index, that cannot be mistaken, that the majority of men are mere creatures of custom and habits, and are no more given to look at things and reflect about them than is a nest of blind mice.

1818—The convention to adopt the State Constitution assembled at Kaskaskia in July. Adjourned August 26, of same year. There were thirty-three delegates. The Constitution was adopted without being submitted to the people. Approved by Congress December 3, 1818. The members from Union County were William Echols and John Whitaker.

In the State Legislature of the same year Thomas Cox was Senator, and Jesse Echols, Representative.

1820—Edmund B. W. Jones, Senator, and Samuel Omelveny, Representative.



Caleb Miller

1822—John Grammer, Senator; Alexander P. Field, Representative.

1824—Alexander P. Field, of Union, was a Presidential Elector. In 1828 Richard M. Young was an elector, and in 1852 Edward Omelveny.

Assembly, 1824–26—John Grammer was Senator for Union and Alexander; John S. Hacker and John Whitaker, Representatives.

Assembly, 1826–28—George Hunsaker, Senator, and Alexander P. Field, Representative.

1830–32—John Grammer, Senator, from Union, Johnson and Alexander Counties, and Joseph L. Priestly, Representative from Union.

1832–34—John Dougherty, Representative from Union.

1834–36—John S. Hacker, Senator, Brazil B. Craig, Representative.

1836–38—John Dougherty, Representative,

1838–40—John S. Hacker, Senator, and Jacob Zimmerman, Representative.

1840–42—John Dougherty Representative.

1842–44—John Dougherty, Senator, and John Cochran, Representative.

1846–48—John Dougherty, Senator, Matthew Stokes, Representative.

1848–50—John Cochran, Representative.

1850–52—Cyrus G. Simmonds, Representative.

1852–54—John Cochran, Representative.

1856–58—John Dougherty, Representative.

1858–60—W. A. Hacker, Representative.

1862–64—James H. Smith, Representative.

1864–66—W. H. Green, Senator, H. W. Webb, Representative.

1868–70—John Dougherty, President of the Senate; Lieutenant Governor.

1872–74—Jesse Ware, Senator, M. J. Inscore, Representative.

1880—Sidney Grear, Representative.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1847, Samuel Hunsaker represented Union County. In the Convention of 1862, W. A. Hacker represented Alexander, Union and Pulaski Counties. In the Convention of 1870, W. J. Allen represented the same counties.

The following letter will be read with universal interest, and is an admirable illustration of the ideas of a government as entertained by our fathers. It is from the Hon. Samuel Hunsaker, and was written while in attendance at Springfield upon the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and is addressed to Judge T. Hileman.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17, 1847.

DEAR SIR: I received your kind letter of the 10th inst. on yesterday, and will proceed to give you all that I have of interest, though it is but little. We are moving along but slowly in framing a constitution for the people. I am entirely disappointed in my calculations, knowing as I did that I had but one motive in coming to this convention, and that was, to do the will of the people in making such changes as would be conducive to their interests and promote their future welfare. I reasonably concluded that at least a majority of the members would feel a like disposition, but, sad and strange to tell, it appears entirely different, for whenever anything is brought up that looks like retrenchment it is jumped on by lawyers and doctors and young politicians and strangled instantly. We have gone through the executive and legislative reports in committee of the whole, made some changes, but if we can get them through the convention as they are, I think they will do some good, though they are not according to my mind. The Governor is to be elected once in four years, salary, $1,250, appoint his own Secretary, with a salary of $800; the number of members in the Legislature, seventy-five in the House and twenty-five in the Senate, with $2 per day for the first forty-two days, and $1 per day after that; 10 cents per mile for travel; elections to be on the first Monday in November, which we of the south are entirely opposed to, and will use every exertion to have changed. The report of the Committee on the Judiciary will come up on Monday, which I presume will occupy at least a week; it is very objectionable, I think, in some of its features; it creates three Supreme Judges and twelve Circuit Judges, the Supreme Judges to receive $1,200 and Circuit Judges $1,000 per annum. I suppose the

salary would not be much too high, but their number is too great; it also provides that one term of the Supreme Court shall be held yearly in each Judicial Circuit, the Judges, Clerks and all, to be elected by the people. I have no idea now that we shall get away from here before September, and when I look forward and see the amount of business before us, and look back on what we have done, it appears as though we would not get through in twelve months, but I still hope for the better. I still think they will get tired after awhile, and become willing to do things up and go home. I think that I shall never have any desire to be in such a body again, but I will try to perform my duty faithfully, to the best of my abilities this time. I am enjoying reasonable good health. I have lost no time from the House. Give my respects to all, and accept for yourself my true friendship. (Signed) SAMUEL HUNSAKER.

A letter from Jonesboro, published in the Cairo *Bulletin*, of December 9, 1870, tells of an episode that throws much light on the long-drawn struggle of rivalry between the towns of Jonesboro and Anna. The letter, among other things, says: "Yesterday was a day of intense excitement in Jonesboro and Anna. It is known that a spirit of opposition and rivalry exists between the two places. Two years ago an effort was made in our State Legislature to submit the question of the removal of the county seat from Jonesboro to Anna to a vote of the people of Union County. This effort failed through the schemes, etc., of certain parties. The County Court, at a recent session, ordered Mr. Keonig, County Surveyor, to prepare plans and specifications for building a new jail. The people of Anna, etc., were opposed to building a jail until the location of the county seat had been decided by the people at the ballot box, and prepared a petition, very numerously signed, to be presented to the County Court. Yesterday was the day appointed to receive the report of Mr. Keonig; whereupon Charles M. Willard, Esquire Bohanan and Mr. Lence came over from Anna, appeared before the court and asked permission to present their petition. Permission was granted, and Mr. Willard read it. Soon as he concluded the reading, the County Judge fined Messrs. Willard, Bohanan and Lence $50 each, and ordered them to remain in the custody of the Sheriff until the fines were paid, for contempt of court. The Deputy Sheriff immediately marched them to the jail. Upon arrival at the gloomy, desolate and filthy old stone hut, Mr. Willard, on account of ill health, concluded not to pass its iron grates, and paid his fine. Bohanan and Lence, on the contrary, marched into the felon's cell with a firm step and a determination to await their fate. When Mr. Willard returned to Anna and gave an account of the affair, the excitement beggared description. 'Let us go over and tear down the jail and liberate Bohanan and Lence,' said one. 'Oh, what an outrage,' said another. 'Did not our fathers fight the Revolution for the right of petition?' was frequently asked. Attorneys left immediately for Cairo with a petition to Judge Baker for a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of the prisoners."

Of course these martyrs in the "old stone bastile" were in the end liberated—the excited people of Anna slept off their anger and "grim-visaged war smoothed his wrinkled front," but the rivalry and opposition of the two towns have kept their fires still burning brightly upon the watch-towers. In the matter of moving the county seat, Jonesboro is in possession, and with the "nine points of law," she has been able to thwart the plans of Anna thus far.

A little incident in the office of the County Clerk is deemed worthy of mention: Andrew Deordoff succeeded Davie as County Clerk in 1841, and served one term. He was succeeded by Wilcox, who served one term. Randolph V. Marshall was then elected

Clerk, and had served one term, and was so popular that he was re-elected, and just after he had entered upon his second term he ran away, and was never heard of again. Judge Hileman appointed Wesley Davidson to fill out his term until an election was held, when Thomas Finley was elected to the office, in which he remained until 1861, when A. J. Nimmo was elected, and the next term James Evans was elected, and the Governor refused as long as he could to issue Evans' certificate of election, because he *deemed him disloyal.* Evans' disloyalty, it seems, consisted in being the Democratic editor of the county at one time, and a strong and vigorous writer; he had lashed without mercy the Belknaps, Babcocks and Dorseys of the other party, and therefore he was disloyal. Nimmo was elected Clerk again in 1869, and at the end of his term William Hanners was elected, and continued in the office until 1883, when the present incumbent, J. H. Hilboldt, was elected.

The circumstances attending the sudden disappearance of Marshall were somewhat singular. He was a man of pleasant address and great piety, a leading member of the church and Sunday school His morals were considered most exemplary. In some way or other he came into the possession of a counterfeit $20 bill. He had passed it once and it was returned to him. He had offered it to a Jonesboro merchant, who judged it to be counterfeit. He then passed it upon a preacher, who was a book agent, who sent it to Baltimore, when it was returned and marked "counterfeit," and again it confronted Marshall. By this time the grand jury was about to assemble, and Marshall fled.

The following references to all the laws passed by the Illinois Legislature in reference to Union County, may prove a valuable aid to any one desirous of looking up or investigating these subjects:

County to share in proceeds of Gallatin Salines; L. February 16, 1831, 14; borrow money to complete county buildings; L. February 1, 1840, 75; A. Deardoff, acts as County Clerk, legalized; L. February 26, 1845, 295; management of school fund; Id. March 3, 321; taxes of 1844 remitted in part, account of loss by high water; Id. February 21, 353; borrow $1,000 to repair court house; L. February 11, 1853, 234; borrow $2,500, to build jail; Pr. L. March 4, 1854, 167; borrow $5,000 to build court house; Pr. L. January 19, 1857, 25; Sheriff discharged from liability for failing to collect land tax; L. March 27, 1819, 300; Isaac Worley indicted for murder, change of venue; Pr. Laws, January 24, 1827, 17; road, America to Vandalia, re-location, L. January 7, 1831, 141; examination of said road between Jonesboro and county line south, Pr. L. December 20, 1832–33, 199; same, Jonesboro to Snider's Ferry, a State road, L. February 13, 1835, 122; same, Manville's Mills to Saratoga, and Jonesboro to Fredonia, locations, L. February 20, 1843, 252; Champion Anderson, $28.17, for selling bank property, L. February 7, 1835, 78. School lands, Town 12—3, sale of; L. December 19, 1835–36, 130. Saratoga changed to Western Saratoga, L. January 21, 1843, 297. Hygean Spring at West Saratoga chartered; L. March 1, 1845, 113. County charcoal road chartered, Pr. L. February 28, 1847, 160. Andrew Deardoff, $32.67 repaid; Id. February 24, 181; Union Turnpike Co., chartered, Pr. L. February 12, 1849, 104; Jonesboro Plank Road chartered, Pr. L. February 13, 1851, 112; Amended, Pr. L. February 14, 1855, 467; County Agricultural and Mechanical Society chartered, Id. January 30, 110; Vacated, Pr. L. February 9, 1857, 310; Rand J. Stacy convicted of larceny, restored; L. February 24, 1859, 18; Joseph G. Webb restored to citizenship; 2 Pr. L. February 21,

1867, 812; J. H. McElhaney robbed of $9,363.68; time of payment extended, L. March 13, 1869, 337; D. Gow released from judgment, on recognizance, Id. April 7, 340.

The total vote of Union County, 1880, was 3,418. In 1882 it was 3,160. Hancock's majority in the county for President, 1880, was 1,120. The total vote of the precincts were: Anna, 577; Cobden, 473; Alto Pass, 415; Dongola, 523; Jonesboro, 575; Mill Creek, 109; Rich, 218; Stokes, 181; Preston, 42; Union, 152; Saratoga, 201; Meisenheimer, 112. In the election for Congressman, 1882, Murphy (D.) 1954; Thomas (R.) 993; McCartney (Pro.) 86.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRESS—FINLEY AND EVANS, AND THE FIRST NEWSPAPER—"UNION COUNTY DEMOCRAT"—JOHN GREAR—THE "RECORD," "HERALD" AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS—HOW THE TELEGRAPH PRODUCED DROUGHT—DR. S. S. CONDEN—PRESENT PUBLISHERS AND THEIR ABLE PAPERS—ETC.

"A cheil's amang ye, takin' notes."
—BURNS.

THOMAS J. FINLEY and John Evans were the first men that had the nerve to start a newspaper here away back in 1849—the *Gazette*. It was a modest, seven-column, long primer, Democratic weekly paper. Finley was the writer, it seems, and Evans the practical business man. When first issued, it attracted some attention, and those who could read at all looked through its well-filled columns with a curious interest, and a good many people had the enterprise to become regular subscribers, but the most of them, we are told, made their subscriptions very short-timed, as they had no idea it could possibly live more than a few weeks, and they only cared to get the first few copies in the expectation of laying them away, and after awhile they would have a curiosity to show the people of what a rash attempt Evans and Finley had made to establish a paper in these wild woods. But these printers did the most of their own work, and lived along in the most economical way and kept the paper alive—generally getting it out each week, but when their paper failed to come, or the 4th of July came in their way, or Christmas, and sometimes the circus and such distracting accidents and incidents, would cause them to miss a week or two, but they would rally and make ample amends by flooding their readers with resounding editorials and anecdotes and quips and italic lines and exclamation points, that would put to shame the most hardened grumbler. The county paper of thirty years ago and now differed in many respects. There was very little of this modern, personal journalism that is so common now. Papers then were more given to long, dry, moralizing and heavy editorials on metaphysical subjects and were quite indifferent, compared with papers of to-day, in the enterprise for news, or scandalous sensations. The appetites of readers then had not been whetted for much of the prurient stuff that is now wired all over the world for the delectation of newspaper readers. Publishing papers thirty-five years ago was not so nearly a distinct profession as it

is now. There were fewer readers, but they were more select, and their tastes were not vitiated as now. They studied over the market columns, knowing they were from a week to a month old, with great interest and satisfaction, never dreaming that many of them would live to see the day that the markets and weather reports would some time be reported instantaneously to every village and hamlet in the land. In those days people waited to see what George D. Prentice had to say about a subject before they would come to a conclusion. There were two or three editors in the country whose names were a great power in the land, and their printed opinions in their papers were a potent influence upon the country. And scholars were content to wait the coming of the Quarterly Reviews for their mental pabulum on the questions of the day. The country editor was an institution but little, if any, below, in importance, wisdom, and all knowledge upon all subjects, the village schoolmaster. He was in the eyes of many a master of the "black art," a magician. In the highest work of mankind—the building up of civilization—the press is the one supreme factor. The post office, bookstore and news stand are places where you may go and see, and measure the ratio of intelligence among the people. Men without thought say, "look at our schoolhouses and churches!" While back and beyond and more potent than all these combined are the books, periodicals and papers, of which the post office and book store tell the story. A country printing office is a dingy place, yet in the hands of a man of an intellect, understanding his responsible place in life, it is the home and resting-place for genius, where it pauses and plumes its feathers for those inspired and dazzling flights that attract and awe mankind.

When the late war closed, there had been completed a revolution in the newspaper publishing business. The telegraph had been utilized, and men had been taught to look for news, and not for the opinions and fine writings of certain individuals. The business of writing for the paper had to adjust itself to the change of circumstances, and short, crisp editorials, and the news of the hour, and, instead of the long "thundering leader," came the wit, that largely consisted of slang and bad spelling. The metropolitan press, through the telegraph, and the perfected Hoe press, began to absorb from the country, first, its talent among writers, and then to monopolize the business itself, until the country paper found no other avenue to walk in except the purely local news, gossip, and chit-chat of its immediate locality. The result has been the deterioration of quality of the writing in the country press, and improvement in the mechanical department, and somewhat better edited Sheriff sales and tax lists.

The solitary county newspaper antedates the railroad in this county. Finley & Evans started their paper in 1849, and the railroad came in 1855. Can you imagine what Finley's rather sharp and trenchant pen was doing for his subscribers when it had failed to scrape off such ignorance as is told of in another part of this work, where they were going to tear down the telegraph wires because they concluded it took all the electricity—thunder and lightning—out of the county, and thus produced the great drought of that year? The people were suffering for rain, the crops were burning up, and the sufferers called upon the learned pundits and the preachers and big farmers, and they issued their "Pope's bull against the comet," and in the firm conviction that God had abdicated, mostly in their favor, they were going to regulate the heat, the cold and the

weather. Such egotism and ignorance was never excusable, and it was the high duty of the local paper to have exposed it, and held it up to the ridicule and contempt of all men. There was no paper published here in the early forties, and probably not two subscribers to any papers or paper published in the world, when F. H. Kroh's father startled the county by bringing and exhibiting the first matches ever seen here. He had been away off traveling, and had been shown some matches, and he secured a few, and arrived in Jonesboro with them. He told the astounded people what he had, and they wanted to see him "strike fire" with them. He told them to assemble in the public square after dark and they should see the marvelous exhibition. The word passed around, and the population gathered *en masse*. Kroh ascended a platform where all could see, and scraped the match, and the bright blaze flashed upon the astounded people. They looked on in awe and terror. The luminous mark made where the match was scraped was felt and smelled and examined by all who could get near enough, and it was pronounced, sure enough, lightning. Mr. Kroh only burned two or three—they were too precious to waste, and the few were enough. The sulphurous smell, the luminous track it left on the wall, the bright and hot blaze of the sulphur and wood, all combined, warned the people of the angry artillery of heaven, the lurid lightnings of the storm, and the thrice heated and flaming lake of fire and brimstone that was so often preached in ragged thunderbolts at their heads from the Sunday pulpits. And the public made up their minds that matches were a dangerous, forbidden and unholy invention, and there must not be any more brought to Jonesboro, either to sell or for the purposes of exhibition. They could see nothing but evil in thus mixing the lightning and brimstone, and Kroh was admonished in his future travels to bring no more matches with him, but to leave them to the ungodly and the ignorant.

Finley & Evans found but a meager support for their paper, and often it was close work to find ready ways and means to pay for the little white paper they used. They sold the paper to H. E. Hempstead, who ran it with varying success for about two years. In 1855, it was purchased by John Grear, who successfully conducted it for two years, when it passed, by purchase, into the hands of Gov. Dougherty. The Governor was just then deeply engaged in politics, and the paper had carefully trimmed its sails in accord with the Democratic party, under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas, and when Douglas and Lincoln were arranging the preliminaries for the contest for Senator, the paper had begun to skirmish for Douglas, when Dougherty, who was in Springfield, telegraphed to change its course—oppose Douglas, and support the Breckinridge, or "Danite" party. After the election, Dougherty sold it to a joint stock company. Then McKinney had the control of it for some time, and just about the time of the breaking-out of the late war, it again passed into the hands and control of Evans. In 1861, Evans went to the war, and before going, sold out to William Jones, who was making it a very successful paper, when a military donkey named Newbold suppressed it because it was a Democratic paper. It had probably had the effrontery to say it loved the Constitution of the United States, or that George Washington was a great and pure patriot, and this masterly idiot, screeching for free speech, suppressed it for treason. The commanding officer of the district revoked this order of suppression as soon as it

came to his knowledge, yet the proprietors did not receive it, and for six months the office was closed. It was then purchased and revived by Joel G. Morgan, who made quite a successful paper of it. He continued in possession until 1864, when he was offered the position of editor of the Cairo *Democrat*, and he sold to J. D. Perryman, and removed to Cairo. Morgan was well calculated to run a successful country paper, and was out of his element on a pretentious daily as was then the Cairo *Democrat*. J. D. Perryman ran it a short time, and finding it unsatisfactory in its returns, left the office and returned to Bond County, his home.

During much of the time of the real life of the paper—of its days of ability and usefulness—it was under the editorial management of Dr. Sidney S. Canden, the strongest and ablest writer the county has yet had. He wrote and published a great deal of matter during twenty years of his life here. His facile pen ran smoothly over the paper, and, when he cared, he could invest his subject in strong and glowing language, but he was negligent about dates, and this often made some of his best contributions almost worthless. His death, about six years ago, was most sad and terrible. He had been called to see a patient, and on his way returning he was stricken dead by paralysis, and his body was not found until the next day, when it had been mutilated.

The *Union County Democrat* was started in Jonesboro as a Douglas paper or organ, intended to counteract the baneful influence of the *Gazette* under Dougherty, which was anti-Douglas. The *Democrat* was started in the early part of 1858, by a joint-stock company. The principal stockholders were L. P. Wilcox, W. A. Hacker, Mr. Toler, and other leading Democrats. After the election of 1858, the office was moved to Anna. The editor of the *Democrat* was A. H. Marschalk.

Union County Record.—This was a six-column paper, weekly. Was started in Anna in July, 1860, by W. H. Mitchell, and was strongly Republican in politics. This was quite a vigorous party paper, and was edited and managed with considerable ability. Mr. Mitchell, when he ceased publishing a paper in Anna, left Illinois, and is now engaged in publishing a paper in Minnesota.

Union County Herald.—This was venture No. 3 in the way of newspaper enterprises in Anna. This was independent in politics, and its proprietor, Mr. Rich, had been paid a bonus of $500 to establish his paper. Mr. Rich soon sold to Dr. J. J. Underwood, and after a short and precarious existence it died. The office was sold and moved to Cairo.

The Anna *Union* was started in 1874 by A. J. Alden, a Republican organ in politics. Mr. Alden lived in Cairo, and came to Anna, and when his paper was sold to J. J. Penny he returned to Cairo. Mr. Penny published the paper about six months, when it died.

The *Advertiser* was published by Dougherty & Galigher, and was established in 1870—a seven-column weekly, Republican paper. After being published about two years, it was taken to Jonesboro, where in a short time it stopped publication, and the office was sold to John H. Barton, and taken to Carterville, in Williamson County, and then in a short time sold to Mr. Peck, and is now used in publishing *Peck's Southern Illinoisan.*

Farmer and Fruit-Grower.—Mr. H. C. Bouton's agricultural paper was started in 1877 as a modest little experiment, issued semi-monthly. A four-column, eight-page paper, devoted exclusively to the agricultural and horticultural interests of Union County and Southern Illinois. In the fall of 1877, it was changed into a five-column quarto,

and was then published as a weekly, and then again the demands upon its columns were such that its size was increased to a six-column quarto, its present size. The *Farmer and Fruit-Grower* was, as stated, an experiment in the beginning, and rather a daring venture, but its success has been great, and the good influence it has exerted upon this entire southern part of Illinois has been wide and lasting. Mr. H. C. Bouton has built up the best printing office that was ever in the county, and the circulation of his paper has reached the unparalleled figures of over 1,200 copies. The farmers and fruit-growers all over the country deeply appreciate this as their friend and organ, and all over the State it is already well known and highly valued. The horticultural department is in editorial charge of Dr. J. H. Sanborn, who renders his department valuable to the horicultural and fruit-growing interest.

Union County News, by Hale, Wilson & Co., was first issued in 1880, a five-column quarto semi-weekly paper, Republican in politics. Messrs. Hale, Wilson & Co. continued the publication for about two years. It was soon changed from a semi-weekly into a five-column folio weekly. It was then sold to the Advocate Printing Company, and changed into the *Southern Illinois Advocate*, A. J. Nisbet as editor. He was succeeded by D. W. Miller, and Miller by W. C. Ussery. In February, 1882, it was leased for one year to J. H. Gropengieser, who continued its publication until his lease expired, when the office was closed. Mr. Gropengieser left Illinois and is now publishing a paper in Montana. When Mr. Gropengieser retired, Willard Rushing rented the office and ran it as a job office for a short time.

The Talk was started by Mr. W. W. Faris, of Clinton, he having purchased the principal stock shares of the News Company, and during the spring of this year (1883) started in the old *Advocate* office his present spicy and vigorous weekly paper, that bids fair to rapidly win its way to general favor. *The Talk* is independent in politics, but full of life in all that goes to make a good paper, and we predict a long and successful career for it. Mr. Faris is a much better writer than is generally to be found on weekly papers, and we deem the people of Anna most fortunate in securing his location among them.

The Missionary Sentinel, by Rev. S. P. Myers, was published first in 1879, in the interests of the German Reformed Church. After being published about one year, it was moved to Dayton, Ohio, and its publication continued.

A parting word of the newspaper men of Union County, with whom we have spent the last few months so pleasantly, and we conclude this chapter. The publishers of Union County includes the names of H. C. Bouton, of the *Farmer and Fruit Grower;* John Gropengieser, of the *Advocate*, recently gone to Montana, and Mr. W. W. Faris, of *The Talk* —all clever and affable gentleman, of whom the good people of Union County need not be ashamed, and not one of whom will ever disgrace or dishonor the responsible positions they fill, and to all and each of whom we return sincere thanks for many and valuable favors and divers and oft-repeated courtesies and great kindness. And when the next centennial history of Union County comes to be written, and one and all of us are silent dust, we beg the historian not to forget to perpetuate the name and fame and good deeds of these gentlemen, and of the *Fruit Grower* and *The Talk* we most heartily wish, *esto perpetua*.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY HISTORY—"WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS"—AND SOME OF THE GENUINE ARTICLE—REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—MEXICAN WAR—OUR LATE CIVIL STRIFE—UNION COUNTY'S HONORABLE PART IN IT—THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT—ITS VINDICATION IN HISTORY—ETC., ETC.

"Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war!"
—SHAKESPEARE.

WHEN the learned Hardshell announced that of the "hull lot on 'em," he reckoned that St. Paul was the "most knowensomest man," but St. Peter was the "most fightensomest man" of all the Scripter men" of that good old time, he was only giving expression to that world-wide love of bullies, prize-fights and bloody battles that is a lingering relic of man's barbarism. The men of the new West have more fight in them than their brethren of the older States; not that they are more quarrelsome by nature, but once when war is declared they are first in the field, and in private life, especially the pioneers, when deliberately insulted, they generally are found always with an armful of fights on hand. In the early day here in Illinois, there were more fist-fights, especially when the general election day was in August, than we have now, even with the great increase of population. The time was when every county had its "bully," and he always whipped every one who stood up against him, until finally he would force a fight upon some peaceable non-combatant and get thrashed soundly, and then he would be branded Ichabod, and anybody could bluff and abuse him at pleasure and with impunity. Then some other fighting hero would step to the front, generally to wind up with the same ignoble ending. These old-time bullies were great men in their day, they received the adulations of the ignorant and coarse and vulgar people. The bully of the early day has passed away and the prize-fighter of civilization has taken his place. And curious as it may be, the rough has as an institution quitted the West and taken up his abode in the old States of the East. There is not a genuine "fighter for fun" in Southern Illinois, where at one time a fair per cent of the grown men at times indulged in this godless pastime, and esthetic Boston—the land of baked beans—is the proud possessor of the greatest bruiser in the world, and he is admired and worshiped to the extent that his presence in a theater will draw the biggest paying houses of any living man. The natural bull-dog in man clings to his nature with a desperate tenacity. When driven from one place of lodgment, it appears in another, and when extirpated in one form it bobs up serenely in some other. In times of peace, this disposition to fight is not a public good, nor can it be reckoned among the valuable accomplishments that adorn the race; yet, in times of war, the hour of justifiable war, when the invader is driven away or killed, the belligerent propensities of men may be made to subserve the noblest purposes, and fight the battles of humanity and win victories that make true heroes who deserve to live in immortal epic.

Many of the earliest settlers here were from

North Carolina, and some of them were of that noble stock who constituted the heroic band of

Revolutionary Soldiers.—Of these we find the names of Elias Moiers, Joseph C. Edwards, Christopher Lyerle, Jacob Frick, Peter Meisenheimer and Travers Morris, and there were no doubt others whose names we could not find on the records, who stood shoulder to shoulder in these trying times, with their brothers in arms, and fought, bled and suffered and toiled so hard, so patiently and so well in that immortal battle for the independence and all the blessings of a free government we now enjoy. At the April term, 1828, of the Union County Circuit Court, Elias Moiers filed a petition in open court, making application for a pension as a Revolutionary soldier. The affidavit states he is wholly disabled by reason of his service in the army, and then says: "I did not apply for a pension sooner because I have heretofore been able to make my own living," but now, "being wholly unable to so do," he appeals to his country for a small assistance, etc. In his affidavit, he enumerates his earthly possessions as "one horse, $60; saddle, bridle and saddle bags, $15. Total, $75. He says he volunteered for a term of ten months in the State of South Carolina, under Capt. Williams in the regiment of Col. William Polk, and that he served out his term and was discharged on the "High Hills of Santee, S. C." The affidavit states that he has no other property in person, trust or otherwise, and is "wholly disabled by age and disease." The application is long and is very minute in details, and to this there are the corroborating affidavits of two witnesses and a physician. A transcript of this long record was made by the County Clerk, Winstead Davie, and transmitted to the Secretary of War.

At April term, 1829, of the Union County Circuit Court, Joseph C. Edwards, aged seventy-nine years, filed his sworn declaration and application for a pension as a soldier in the Revolution. He enlisted, he says, for nine months in the year 1776, in Virginia, in Col. Adam Slencar's regiment, served out his term and was discharged at Martinsburg, Va. His property is scheduled as one bed, $3; one ax, $2; one plow, $3; one hoe, $1. Total, $9.

In 1831, Christopher Lyerle, a soldier of the Revolution, filed his declaration for a pension. His age then was sixty-seven years. He enlisted 1780 in North Carolina, in Capt. Lytle's company, Col. McRea's regiment, and served eighteen months, his full term of enlistment. His property was three horses, $100; cattle, $12; hogs, $10; household furniture, $20; farming utensils, $5; wagon, $40; one-quarter section of land, $150. Total, $337.

At the October term of the Circuit Court, 1832, Jacob Frick and Peter Meisenheimer made application for pension for services in the Revolutionary war. And at the April term, 1833, Travers Moiers made his similar application.

The Black Hawk War.—This was the most important of the Indian wars in the West. During Gov. Edwards' administration, as executive of the State, the Indians upon the Northwestern frontier began to be very troublesome. The different tribes not only commenced a warfare among themselves, in regard to their respective boundaries, but they extended their hostilities to the white settlements. A treaty of peace, in which the whites acted more as mediators than as a party, had been signed at Prairie du Chien, on the 19th day of August, 1825, by the terms of which the boundaries between the Winnebagoes and Sioux, Chippewas, Sauks, Foxes

and other tribes were defined, but it failed to keep them quiet. Their depredations and murders continued frequent, and in the summer of 1827, their conduct, particularly that of the Winnebagoes, became very alarming.

A combination was formed by the different tribes of Indians under Red Bird, a chief of the Sioux, to kill or drive off all the whites above Rock River. They commenced operations by a massacre, on the 24th of July, 1827, of two white men near Prairie du Chien, and on the 30th of the same month they attacked two keel boats on their way to Fort Snelling, killing two of the crew and wounding four others. Gov. Edwards sent an expedition against them which punished the savages and captured Chiefs Red Bird and Black Hawk. The tribe was apparently humbled, and a peace was declared, the Indians agreeing to move west of the Mississippi and give up the Rock River country to the whites. But they did not go, and in 1830 there was another outbreak. Black Hawk had assumed command of the combined tribes, and he ordered the whites to leave the country, and in April, 1831, he re-crossed the river at the head of a force variously estimated at from three to five hundred braves of his own tribe, and two hundred allies of the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, to regain the possession, as he declared, of the ancient hunting grounds and the villages of his tribe. He commenced first to destroy the property of the whites and order them away. Gov. Reynolds was Governor when he learned of the state of affairs; issued a call for volunteers (May 27, 1831), and the whole northwestern part of the State at once resounded with the hasty preparations of war. No county south of St. Clair, nor east of Sangamon was included in the call, which was limited to seven hundred men, who were to report in fifteen days' time, mounted and equipped, at the place of rendezvous, which was fixed at Beardstown, on the Illinois River. More than twice the number called for responded, and the Governor concluded to accept the whole sixteen hundred men. June 15, 1831, they took up their march, and arrived at Rock River June 25. There were six companies of regulars sent up from Jefferson Barracks, under command of Gen. Gaines. This met the volunteer forces on the Mississippi River, and the forces were combined under Gen. Gaines. But the wiley Black Hawk, when he found this force approaching him, deserted his village and re-crossed the river, and the soldiers took possession of the deserted village and burned it. Gov. Ford says: "Thus perished this ancient village, which had been the delightful home of 6,000 or 7,000 Indians, where generation after generation had been born, had died and been buried." Gen. Gaines sent word to Black Hawk to come in and treat for peace, and on June 30, 1831, Black Hawk met Gen. Gaines and Gov. Reynolds in full council, in which the Indians agreed that in future no Indian should cross to the east side of the Mississippi without permission. The troops were then disbanded. Thus ended without bloodshed the first campaign of the Black Hawk war.

Notwithstanding the treaty, the trouble was not yet ended. In the spring of 1832, Black Hawk recrossed the Mississippi (April 6) with 500 braves on horseback. When Gov. Reynolds heard of this, he called for 1,000 volunteers from the central and southern portions of the State, to rendezvous at Beardstown, but this call was soon extended to the whole of the State. Eighteen hundred men met at Beardstown, and an election for field officers was held. Col. John Thomas was elected to the first regiment, Col. Jacob Fry to the second, Col. Abram B. DeWitt to the third regiment, Col. Samuel L.

Thompson to the fourth. Maj. James D. Henry was elected to command the Spy Battalion, and Maj. Thomas James to command the "Odd" Battalion, and there were eight companies not attached to any regiment. Gov. Reynolds accompanied the expedition, and he placed Brig. Gen. Whiteside in immediate command.

On the 29th of April, 1832, the army left camp near Beardstown and marched to the Mississippi River, near where is the present town of Oquawka. From here they marched up Rock River, where they were all received into the United States service, and 400 regulars and an armament of cannon was joined to the force.

In May, 1832, was fought the battle of "Stillman's Run," in which the Indians were victorious against Gen. Stillman's detachment.

During the night after this battle, Gov. Reynolds made a requisition for 2,000 additional men, to be in readiness for future operations, while the utmost consternation spread throughout the State and nation.

Gen. Scott, with 1,000 troops, was immediately ordered to the Northwest, to superintend the future operations of the campaign. Black Hawk and his forces retreated up the river. On the 6th of June, Black Hawk attacked Apple River Fort with 150 warriors. There were only twenty-five men in the fort. The fort held out bravely, and was finally relieved by the army marching to the relief of the besieged, when Black Hawk retreated and his forces scattered. Our army was put in pursuit, and on the 2d of August overtook the Indians on the banks of the Mississippi as they were preparing to cross, and the battle of Bad Axe was fought and the Indians completely vanquished. Their loss was over 150 killed, besides a large number drowned and many more wounded. A large number of women and children lost their lives, owing to the fact that it was impossible to distinguish them from the men. The American loss was seventeen. Black Hawk was soon after captured and sent to Fortress Monroe. In September, 1832, a treaty was made which ended the Indian troubles in this State.

Union County had one full independent company that had been called into service and mustered July 13, 1832, and mustered for discharge August 10, 1832. The men were enrolled June 19, 1832. The following is a complete roster of the company: Captain, B. B. Craig; First Lieutenant, William Craig; Second Lieutenant, John Newton; Sergeants, Samuel Moland, Solomon David, Hezekiah Hodges, John Rendleman; Corporals, Joel Barker, Adam Cauble, Martin Uri, Jeremiah Irvine; Privates, Aaron Barringer, John Barringer, John Corgan, Mathew Cheser, Daniel Ellis, William Farmer, Thomas Farmer, Moses Fisher, Abraham Goodin, William G. Gavin, Hiram Grammer, William Grammer, Lot W. Hancock, Daniel P. Hill, Jackson Hunsaker, Peter Lense, John Langley, Moses Lively, A. W. Lingle, John Murphy, P. W. McCall, John Morris, Nimrod McIntosh, John A. Mackintosh, Solomon Miller, Thomas McElhany, James Morgan, Washington McLean, Elijah McGraw, John Penrod, John Parmer, John Quillman, W. H. Rumsey, Elijah Shepherd, Daniel Salmons, Preston I. Staten, John Vincent, and Jessee Wright.

The Mexican War.—This war made Illinois the first military State in the Union.

On the 11th day of May, 1846, Congress passed an act declaring that "By the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States." At the same time that body made an appropriation of $10,000,000 to carry on the

war, and authorized the President to accept 50,000 volunteers.

Illinois was called on for three regiments of infantry or riflemen. Gov. Ford issued a call for thirty full companies of volunteers, of a maximum of eighty men, to serve for twelve months, and with the privilege of electing their own company and regimental officers The response to the call was enthusiastic and overwhelming. Within ten days thirty-five full companies had organized and reported. By the time the place of rendezvous had been selected, there had been seventy-five companies recruited, each furious to go, of which the Governor was compelled to select thirty, and leave the remainder to stay at home. Three regiments were formed: First, Col. John J. Hardin; Second, Col. W. H. Bissell, and the third, Col. Ferris Foreman. These three regiments were mustered into the service at Alton, on the 2d of July, 1846.

Hon. E. D. Baker prevailed on the Government to accept another regiment, and on the 18th of July the Fourth Regiment was mustered into the service.

Union County furnished Company F of the Second Regiment, Capt. John S. Hacker. The Second Regiment was transported down the Mississippi River and across the Gulf, and went into quarters at Camp Erwin, near the old town of Victoria, on Wenloop River, marching from thence to San Antonio, Tex., and there joined Gen. Wool's army of the center. They left that city on the 26th day of September. On the 24th of October, they entered Santa Rosa. Thence they marched to Monclova, thence to Parras, where the original idea of the march—the capture of Chihuahua—was abandoned.

They remained here twelve days, and started to intercept, if possible, Santa Anna's attack on Monterey, and on the 21st of December occupied Agua Neuva, thus completing in six weeks' march about 1,000 miles, which had been barren of results. On the 22d day of February, 1847, was begun the battle of Buena Vista, which ended on the 23d, and resulted in a complete victory for the American forces, and in which the Second Regiment, Company F included, covered itself with glory.

The roll of Company F, when mustered out of the service, was as follows: Captain, John S. Hacker; First Lieutenant, Sidney S. Condon; Second Lieutenants, John Roberts and Joseph Masten; Third Lieutenant, Alphonso Grammer; Sergeants, John C. Hunsaker, Alex J. Nimmo, Abram Hargrave and John Grammer; Corporals, Adam Creese, Wright C. Pender, Henderson Brown, Abram Cover; Musicians, Jacob Greer and George H. Lemley; Privates, Talbot Brown, John Bevins, John Brown, Charles Barringer, John Z. Burgess, Peter Cripps, Peter H. Casper, Elijah Coffman, Scipio A. B. Davie, John Davie, Daniel Dougherty, Simeon Fisher, Charles A. Finley, James Fike, Jesse Gray, Franklin Geargus, James Grammer, Henry Flaugh, William N. Hamby, William Henry, Samuel Hess, Benjamin F. Hayward, Henry C. Hacker, Fielding A. Jones, Silas Jones, John Kerr, Frederick King, Adam Lingle, Phillip Lewis, John Lingle, Daniel W. Lyerle, Andrew J. Lemons, Daniel Lingle, Chesterfield Langley, John Menees, Harrison McCoy, Jefferson Menees, William Miller, John H. Millikin, John Moland, Samuel Martin, Washington L. McIntosh, John McGinnis, James M. Phelan, Samuel Parker, Garrett Resink, John W. Regan, Franklin Sprey, Amalphus W. Simonds, James A. Springs, Azel Thornton, Le Roy Thomas, James I. Toler, Thomas F. Thurman, Reuben Vick and James Walker.

Charles A. Finley was on detached service in Quartermaster's Department December 30.

Henry C. Hacker was Hospital Steward from July 25 to October 5, and from December 17 to January 20. Pless Martin was discharged on Surgeon's certificate, at Saltillo, March 21.

Died: Felix G. Anderson, in hospital, Saltillo, April 9; Alexander Davie, San Antonia, Tex., date not known; Joseph Ledgerwood, in hospital at Saltillo, March 21.

The company was discharged June 18, 1847, at Comargo, Mexico.

The Civil War.—The history of all civil war—the butchery of brother by brother—should be written upon the water, or at least the horrid record should be made only by that kindly angel who recorded Uncle Toby's oath, and when the entry was made "dropped a tear upon it that blotted it out forever." A family quarrel is about the meanest thing a human being can engage in, and there are few conceivable sights more pitiful or disgusting than to hear one member of a family boasting that he had whipped his little brother, sister, father or mother. To any well-regulated mind, it is inconceivable how such degradation can come and root out every elevating impulse, and all essence of self-respect, as to glory in a family fight or butchery. A victory in a civil war may be a good thing, but a dire necessity, but it is in fact but as the chastisement inflicted by a kind father upon his wayward child. He whips his child, inflicts the lash with a bleeding heart, and do you suppose that a natural father could cherish and boast over his victory, and the cries of pain that he extorted from his poor erring child? A nation is but a large family of brothers and sisters. and that individual is badly made up who has trained his heart to maltreat without an irresistible cause any portion of that great family. War at best is bad and brutalizing in its very essence, and enough of bloody victories will in the end bring only woe and desolation to the victors. There is but one kind of war that can be excused, or that is not a high crime against God, and that is a war to repel invasion—to drive out the armed enemy that invades a country for conquest and to destroy the liberties of the people. Here are the fields of glory to the ambitious soldier. Here alone may be gained laurels that may be ever kept green, and the battle-scarred veterans merit the love and respect of the sons and daughters of those to whom they gave liberty and national glory.

The action of the people of Union County in the late war is a demonstration that the early people here and their descendants, had kept brightly burning the fires of patriotism upon the altars of their country, and were ever ready upon the call of their country, to respond to that call and take their position in the "red gaps of war" and peril their lives with unequaled heroism in the defense of the integrity of their country. The patriotic bravery and warlike spirit is manifested by the simple statement that Union County, under all the heavy calls of the Government for men, was one of the few counties in Illinois that was never subjected to the draft in order to fill up their quota, she always having in the field more than her share of men, and this was true after furnishing substitutes for the busy brokers all the way from Massachusetts to Chicago, and nearly every other regiment from Illinois, and even some for Missouri and Kentucky regiments. From the Adjutant General's Reports, it is impossible to find any account of those men from the county who went as squads or as individuals and volunteers in companies and regiments that were credited to other localities. From the best information we can gather, there is no doubt that Union County, from first to last, gave 3,000 men to the army; Illinois altogether 256,000 men.

There are 102 counties in the State, an average of 2,500 men to the county, and but few counties but that a portion of these were forced into the service by the draft. These figures are a severe rebuke to the slanders upon Southern Illinois from those sections that raked the country for negro substitutes to fill their ranks and the demands of the "lottery of death," the draft wheel. Localities that were so loud with their patriotism, so loyal in their votes, and so brave in supplying sutlers, cotton speculators and camp followers, and who so tenderly cared for the war widows, and made millionaires of themselves, and with their mouths put down the rebellion, and waxed fat and great at the public crib, and volunteered in the Home Guards, and hunted down their unarmed neighbors and arrested them, because they were "off" in their politics, and sent them to the bastile or mobbed and killed them, and by their cant and hypocrisy made the name "loyalty" a by-word and a synonym of all that is detestable in human nature.

The records show that Union County, in addition to the full One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, furnished Capt. Mack's Company, as well as a number of men to the Eighteenth Regiment, one company, Capt. Reese, to the Thirty-first Regiment. A portion of the Sixtieth Regiment was enlisted here. This regiment rendezvoused in this county, and was filled out with Union County men. The county also furnished a large number of men to the Sixth Cavalry, in addition to Capt. Warren Stewart's Company.

As it is not intended to give a history of the war of the rebellion, we would be content to close this chapter just here, but the truth requires that some errors be corrected in reference to the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, and wrongs heaped upon some of the best people of the county to some extent righted, and the truth of history vindicated. The following military orders that are necessary to an understanding of the matter are given in full:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 1, 1863.

General Orders, No. 8.

I.—Commanding Officers will immediately send in to these headquarters the names of all officers who, in their judgment, should be required to submit to an examination before the "Board of Examiners," convened in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 53, from these headquarters.

II.—Field officers will be examined in all that is required of company officers; Evolutions of the line; elements of military engineering; the circumstances under which the use of field artillery is proper, and all other requirements necessary to the capable and efficient officer.

III.—Company officers will be examined;

1st, On the manner of instructing recruits.

2d, In the schools of the soldier, company and battalion.

3rd, In the duties of Officers of the Day and Officers of the Guard, and particularly in the proper conduct and necessary requirements of sentinels.

4th, On the reports and returns required under existing orders and regulations.

5th, In all matters deemed by the board necessary and proper.

IV.—Commanding officers are reminded that they are responsible for the efficiency of their subordinates, and they will accordingly be held to a strict compliance with the requirements of this order.

By order of

MAJ. GEN. MCPHERSON.

This order bears date, it will be noticed, of April 1, 1863. From this there emanated the following order only ten days after the above, as follows:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., April 10, 1863.

The officers of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, except those of Company K, having been reported as utterly incompetent to perform the duties of their respective commissions, and evincing no disposition to improve themselves, are hereby discharged from the service of the United States. This is the regiment which was within a few miles of Holly Springs, when attacked by the

rebels, failed to march to the support of their comrades, but drew in their pickets, and stood ready to surrender.

From nine companies, 237 men deserted, principally at Memphis, and but one from Company K.

To render the men efficient, it is necessary to transfer them to a disciplined regiment, and they are accordingly transferred to the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company K, to make the Tenth Company.

It then proceeds to enumerate by name every officer then belonging to the regiment, except those of Company K.

The following letter from the War Department in Washington, dated February 2, 1882, among other things, says:

"April 9, 1863 (the day before the above order), Col. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Second Brigade, Sixth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, reported that the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteers was assigned to his brigade March 30, 1863, that he had inspected the regiment thoroughly, as well as reviewed and drilled it; that he found the men physically good, but the officers all incompetent to command, except the officers of Company K; that 237 deserters had been dropped from the rolls, most of whom deserted at Memphis; that he did not believe that the regiment could be made efficient under the organization it then had, and therefore recommended that the officers (except those of Company K) be mustered out of service, and that the remaining officers and men be transferred to some Illinois regiment. The recommendation was 'heartily approved' by Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson, Commanding Department Tennessee."

Upon the report and recommendation referred to, Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjt. Gen. U. S. Army, who was at Lake Providence, La., the station of the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteers, issued Special Order No. 6, "discharging the officers of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment."

A careful reading of the above orders and the letter of explanation given of them by the letter from the War Department are not difficult of explanation. Col. Ransom was in a position where he was ambitious to succeed to the position of a Brigadier General. His own regiment was decimated, and it is possible he may have coveted these men of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, and he could only get them by first getting rid of the officers. Then again, if they were reorganizing the army and consolidating or merging the small regiments into the larger ones, then this would necessitate, perhaps, the mustering out of those officers who were so unfortunate as to belong to these regiments of few men. Thus, Col. Ransom may have been deeply interested in the very matter he was appointed to investigate and report upon. If he was so interested, he was in a position where he was judge, jury and executioner, as well as party to the suit.

With these facts borne in mind, the outrage of the stab at the good name of these men—a stab, bear in mind, in the dark, is the better understood. They were sentenced without trial, without conviction, and above all, without the slightest opportunity to defend themselves. They were not called before a court of investigation, nor were they reviewed, nor were they inspected in their drill. The order dismissing them says they were incompetent, and some of the men had deserted. In short, without trial, without opportunity to vindicate themselves, and without justice or cause, they were dismissed the service. On the face of the order of dismissal, its injustice is as apparent. It makes the unsubstantiated charge that the officers were not competent because some had deserted. Is there a child in the world who cannot see the gross and infamous injustice of this star chamber conviction? Is it a



Jacob Heilman

crime for which officers are cashiered when the men desert? Was such a punishment ever before inflicted in any army? Are men to be cruelly assassinated in their good name and fame by a court in secret sitting, and that is deeply interested in convicting the accused, and dismissed the service because certain privates deserted? Is the officer punished for the men's crimes? This order is full of falsehood and slander. There were officers in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, particularly Col. Nimmo, Capts. Hunsaker, S. P. McClure, Hugh Andrews and all the Lieutenants, whose courage, patriotism and competency were of the highest order. And either one of whom as a soldier had no superior in the service. It is possible there were officers in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment unworthy the uniform they wore, and who should have been dismissed the service, but even they were entitled to a fair trial and examination, and dismissed only when found guilty.

In the name of the Government was an unholy attempt made to blur the fair fame of some of the best men in the army, and blacken thereby the good name of Union County. It was a cruel act, and all mankind should resent it with scorn and indignation.

To re-read "Special Order No. 6" is to see that it is the work of some man trying to hunt for a pretext or excuse for some unjustifiable act he is about to do. It is evident the writer of that order was racking his brain to find a charge against men against whom nothing could be proven. It says: "This is the regiment which was within a few miles of Holly Springs when attacked by the rebels, failed to march to the support of their comrades, but drew in their pickets and stood ready to surrender." That is not only a slander but a cunning and dastardly falsehood. The charge had been circulated in camp, and the matter had been investigated by a court of inquiry and the regiment exonerated. And yet the "order" re-asserts and puts upon record, not as the finding of a court, not as an established and proven fact, but as an assertion merely, and in the face of the truth that a court of examination—the only one ever granted the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, and that investigated, and had before it no other question but the one named above, had pronounced it false.

These are the facts as they are furnished by the records and the very officers who thus attempted to heap disgrace upon, and did grossly wrong the officers and men of as brave a regiment as ever kept step to the music of the Union or upheld the flag amid the din and smoke of battle.

CHAPTER X.*

AGRICULTURE — SIMILARITY OF UNION COUNTY TO THE BLUE GRASS REGION OF KENTUCKY — ADAPTABILITY TO STOCK-RAISING — FAIR ASSOCIATIONS—HORTICULTURE — ITS RISE, WONDERFUL PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION—VARIETIES OF FRUIT AND THEIR CULTURE — THE FRUIT GARDEN OF THE WEST — VEGETABLES—SHIPMENTS—STATISTICS, ETC., ETC.

"For as ye sow ye shall reap, etc."

AGRICULTURE is the great source of our prosperity, and is a subject in which all are interested, from the day-laborer to the banker and railroad king. It has been said that gold is the lever that moves the world, and it may be very truly added that agriculture is the power that moves gold. We speak of our moneyed kings, our railroad kings and political kings, but these dwindle into insignificance when compared to that monarch—the farmer. All important interests, all thriving industries, and all trades and professions receive their means of support, either directly or indirectly, from this noblest of sciences—agriculture. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," was spoken to the erring pair in the garden of Eden, and with them the tilling of the ground for subsistence began, and must continue to the end of time. It is the foundation of support of the human family; none other has been devised. With all of our inventive genius, we must ever draw our sustenance from Mother Earth.

"Where is the dust that has not been alive?
The spade, the plow, disturb our ancestors;
From human mold we reap our daily bread."

The progress of agriculture in Union County has been much slower than in other and less favored regions of the country. With a soil, timber, drainage and climate that cannot be excelled, it is capable of sustaining a greater agricultural people to the area she possesses than any other county in the State. Nature has strewn here beauties rich and inexhaustible, and when cultivated, as it will be some day, to its full capacity, there are more dollars per acre in Union County than in any other spot of like extent, almost in the world. The Blue Grass Region of Kentucky is celebrated and world-famed for its fine stock—horses, cattle and sheep. Examine that locality, critically and scientifically, and then turn to this county, and the two sections will be found very similar in all their physical features. The cheapest lands here, the roughest hills, when the heavy timber is cut off and the brush and undergrowth cleared away, and the land put under pasturage, will spontaneously set a splendid growth of blue grass—nature thus making the finest pastures known to the stock-raiser.

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated to the intelligent mind that blue grass, springing from a limestone soil, possesses nourishing and fattening powers over any other vegetable growth. A writer, from a scientific standpoint, speaks thus of the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky: "The vigor and luxuriance of the vegetable growth, and the superior development of the animals of the farm, are now acknowledged by the world at

*By W. H. Perrin.

large. Even man himself seems to take on a higher development in this favored region. The native Kentuckian has, from early times, been noted for his size and strength, and this traditional opinion was fully sustained, during the late civil war, in the actual measurement of United States volunteers of different nationalities. From the report of the Sanitary Commission, compiled by B. A. Gould, it is shown that the men from Kentucky and Tennessee, of whom 50,333 were measured, exceeded those from other States of the Union, as well as those from Canada and the British Provinces, and from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia." This is but a proof of the nourishing qualities of blue grass, and particularly where it grows upon a limestone soil, such as predominates in this county. Central Kentucky, as a stock-raising district, has not its equal in the world. Its horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep are produced in their most perfect form and development. The South and West look to its great annual sales of short-horns for their supplies of breeding animals, and the East to its annual horse sales for their supplies of fast trotters and fleet-footed coursers. Many of its best bloods have found the way across the ocean, with a view to improving the studs and herds of Great Britain. All that this section wants and requires to make it the peer of the famous Blue Grass Region of Kentucky is energy and enterprise on the part of the farmers. They have the soil, climate, market facilities and, indeed, everything to bring them into successful competion with that celebrated locality.

Especially is Union County adapted to sheep-raising. It requires no very astute individual to see the advantages it possesses over those far-western regions, for the immense profits in sheep are plain and self-evident; indeed, so plain that "even a fool need not err therein." Where there are cents in the far West in sheep, there are dollars in them in Union County, and that, too, after the farmer pays for the dogs annually killed by—vicious sheep. With the climate, location and markets that are best adapted for sheep-raising, that is to raise the best sheep for the least money, and then to enjoy the best markets and cheapest transportation, any school-boy can figure out the colossal fortunes for all who understandingly engage in the business. The secret of certain success is in finding the best location for the business. The nearest of those Western sheep ranches are 500 miles from market, and some of them 1,500 miles or more. Then in addition to the expense of transporting their wool, which would make wool here worth five cents per pound more, there is little or no accessible markets for their mutton—one of the chief sources of profit in sheep-raising.

Slow and backward as Union County has been in agriculture, yet the science is not the least interesting, nor the least important of its history. The pioneers who commenced tilling the soil here, fifty or sixty years ago, with a few rude implements of husbandry, laid the foundation of the present system of agriculture. They were mostly poor and compelled to labor for a support, and it required brave hearts, strong arms, and willing hands—just such as they possessed—to conquer the difficulties which confronted them at every step. But they went to work in earnest, and faltered not, and their labors have brought the county to what it is to-day. It does not equal the perfect system of agriculture in the central and northern part of the State, but in this section it is unsurpassed in its agricultural prosperity.

The tools and implements with which the pioneer farmers had to work were few in number and of a poor kind. The plow was

the old "bar-share," wooden mold-board and long beam and handles. Generally, they were of a size between the one and two-horse plows, and had to be used in both capacities. The hoes and axes were clumsy things and were forged and finished by the ordinary blacksmith. There was some compensation, however, for all the disadvantages under which the pioneer labored. The virgin soil was fruitful and yielded bountiful crops, even under poor preparation and cultivation. The first little crop consisted of a "patch" of corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, and in some cases a few other "eatables." If possible, a "patch" of flax was grown, from the lint of which the family clothing for summer was manufactured. This brought into active operation the spinning-wheel and loom, then useful implements, and which had been brought to the country by the pioneers, and constituted the most important articles of housekeeping, as all the women and girls could spin and weave.

In the early history of the county, the pioneers were favored by the mildness of the climate, the abundance of wild game, and the fertility of the land when brought into cultivation. Step by step the hardy settlers made their inroads into the heavy forests, enlarged their farms and increased their flocks and herds, until they found a surplus beyond their own wants and the wants of of their families. There was then but little outlet for the products of the farms, and far less of the spirit of speculation than at the present day. The result was, that the farmers had plenty at home; they handled less money, it is true, but they lived easier. They did not recklessly plunge into debt; they lived more at home with their families, and were far happier. There was, too, much more sociability, neighborly feeling and good cheer generally among them. There was not such a rush after great wealth, and hence fewer failures among farmers. The accumulated wealth of farm products directed attention to the question of markets, which had hitherto been confined to a kind of neighborhood traffic among the farmers themselves. But now the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was looked to as a means of reaching better markets, and New Orleans became the great center of trade from this region. It was the principal market until the completion of the Illinois Central Railway opened the best marts of trade, and brought them, by means of competition, within the very limits of the county. No section has better market facilities; markets that can never be overstocked are so easily accessible that transportation is merely nominal. With Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, at their very doors, what more could any community desire, in the way of market facilities? With both railroads and the great rivers, to take her surplus products to all the world, Union County is certainly a most favored region for the farmer.

The following statistics compiled from the last report of the State Board of Agriculture, show something of the material resources of Union County, and will doubtless be of interest to our readers:

Number of acres in corn	19,941
Number of bushels produced	698,256
Number of acres in winter wheat	26,081
Number of bushels produced	287,999
Number of acres in spring wheat	102
Number of bushels produced	643
Number of acres in oats	4,056
Number of bushels produced	51,927
Number of acres in timothy	1,825
Number of tons of hay produced	1,214
Number of acres in clover	4,046
Number of tons produced	5,265
Number of acres in apple orchards	3,800
Number of bushels produced	149,591
Number of acres in peach orchards	543

Number of bushels produced	48,690
Number of acres in pear orchards	142
Number of bushels produced	3,904
Number of acres in other fruits and berries,	2,573
Value of the same	$56,040
Number of acres in pasturage	4,164
Number of acres in woodland	31,865
Number of acres of uncultivated lands	3,216
No. of acres of city and town real estate area	475
Number of acres not reported elsewhere	10,180
Total number of acres reported for county	114,045
Number of fat sheep sold	661
Number of sheep killed by dogs	182
Value of sheep killed by dogs	$342
Number of pounds of wool shorn from sheep,	9,643
Dairy products—Number of cows kept	1,899
Number of pounds of butter sold	42,169
Number of gallons of cream sold	1,100
Number of gallons of milk sold	5,125
Number of fat cattle sold	951
Number of fat hogs sold	2,721
Number of hogs and pigs died of cholera	2,187

Fairs.—Union County is well supplied with agricultural fairs and associations, it having two excellent organizations of this kind. The oldest of these is the Union County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which dates back to 1855. It was organized and held under the auspices of the citizens of Jonesboro and the county, and the veteran Jacob Hunsaker was its first Prsident. The next year, it was re-organized under a special act of the Legislature, and Col. A. J. Nimmo was the first President under the new organization. Some years later, it was again re-organized under the present State law governing agricultural societies, and is now known as the Union County Agricultural Board. The present officers are as follows: L. J. Hess, President; C. Barringer, Treasurer; T. C. Cozby, Secretary, and Harrison Anderson, Fred Oliver, Henry P. Stout, and M. J. Lockman, Directors.

The association owns ten acres of ground, which were purchased at $50 per acre, and is well improved. The buildings and sheds are extensive and in good repair, and the grounds are well shaded and watered. The society is flourishing, and additional improvements are being made every year.

The fair held at Anna was organized under special act of the Legislature December 13, 1879, and is entitled "The Southern Illinois Fair Association." The first set of officers were elected in August, 1880, and were as follows: M. V. Ussery, President; C. M. Willard, Treasurer, and E. R. Jinnette, Secretary. The officers elected in 1881 were: Jacob Hileman, President; M. V. Ussery, Treasurer, and C. E. Kirkpatrick, Secretary. In 1882, the same officers were re-elected, and are now in office. The association is under the supervision of twenty-one directors elected for three years, seven of whom are elected each year. They bought some fifty-four acres of land, for which $80 per acre was paid. Since its purchase, a portion has been sold to the city of Anna, for $3,000, for a cemetery. The fair grounds are well improved, and have buildings and other improvements, worth perhaps $5,000. The fair grounds at Jonesboro belong to Union County; those at Anna are a private enterprise, and owned by a joint stock company.

*Horticulture.**—Sacred history furnishes evidence of the early devotion of mankind to the pursuit of horticulture; and both sacred and profane history abound with proof that the condition of horticulture in any country or community may safely be taken as a criterion from which to judge the stage of advancement of that people in civilization and refinement. The greater the progress any nation makes in the arts and sciences, the nearer to perfection will be the ways and means employed in producing those crops upon which the nation subsists. The Romans not only had quite a catalogue of cultivated fruits, but well understood the art of pruning

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and grafting. During the decline of that empire and the long night of the Dark Ages, horticulture, in common with the other arts and sciences, suffered by neglect, and fell only to rise with greater glory at a later and better period. France, Belgium and England have since taken the lead in horticultural matters, and from these countries we have derived the majority of our improved fruits, bulbs and flowering plants, and many of our choicest vegetables. But our own country is fast advancing to the front, containing, as it does, all the plants of the most genial climes, on soil owned and occupied by a people constantly striving, with the aid of mind and muscle, to wrest from Dame Nature those productions which a diligent and enlightened system of labor can alone obtain, and of which the results are already most satisfactory. Almost the only successful fruits now cultivated in this county and the West are those of American origin. Our natural advantages for gardening are so great that many are satisfied with the products of but little, often too little, labor and skill, frequently depriving themselves of much which more liberal culture would give.

Horticulture forms the æsthetic part of rural life; it is the poetry of agriculture. It generates and fosters a deeper love for the beautiful, and a better appreciation of and regard for those things which satisfy the longings of our higher nature. It combines in one harmonious whole the practical and the ornamental. No man can watch the development of a plant from the time it first lifts itself above the ground, tiny and weak, until it is crowned with rich blossoms or fair fruit, and see how the rains and dews nourish it, and the sunlight gives it beauty and strength, without becoming better and more humble for the lessons he thus learns. No man can thus watch the mysterious processes of nature and her loving, tender care over every plant that springs from her bosom, and not be led from nature up to nature's God.

As our country advanced with giant strides toward the front rank of enlightened nations, horticulture kept pace with its onward march until, from the few sour and imperfect fruits of our forefathers' time we can now revel in the delights of hundreds of varieties most luscious to the taste and most pleasing to the eye. With the Westward progress of the settler and civilization, there came the desire for more and better fruit, for the seedlings planted by those who first made their homes in this country failed to satisfy the craving demands of those who came later. Sprouts and suckers taken from varieties highly prized around the old homes in other States, were brought here and planted near the log cabin. These in their turn, though answering a good purpose, were found unsatisfactory, and gradually the European fruits were introduced with a hope that they might find a climate and soil adapted to their culture and growth. The science of horticulture had, however, at this time, received but little attention or study, and the adaptation of particular soils to fruits, had not been determined in this country with any degree of exactness. Horticultural journals were unknown in the West, and horticultural societies and associations, for promoting the cultivation of fruit and the diffusion of knowledge pertaining to this science, had no inception. The only knowledge obtainable was that by individual experience.

For the fifty years composing the first half of the present century, from 1800 to 1850, the history of horticulture in this county is the history of a struggle abounding in disappointments, and unassisted by any of the more modern aids furnished by the press and local or State associations. Even as late as

the advent of the railroad in the year 1854, the only considerable orchards existing were those of seedling trees, grown in the effort to reproduce the fruit most in favor in the locality whence the owner had emigrated; and as some of the settlers came from the South Atlantic States, the seedling stocks were not all sufficiently hardy nor suited to this section of country. There were some small orchards of grafted, or nursery trees, which had been brought by team long distances, often fifty miles and more.

With the commencement of the running of regular trains on the Illinois Central Railroad, a new era in horticulture burst upon Southern Illinois, which more directly affected that portion embraced in Union County. It had already been discovered that such varieties of fruits as succeeded here at all, grew with wonderful vigor and attained a surprising degree of excellence. Through the facilities afforded by the railroad, large quantities of grafted and budded trees were now obtained, forest lands were cleared of the encumbering timber and converted into orchards; extensive portions of the fields hitherto devoted to the production of wheat and corn, fields that had once helped to make this country famous as the land of plenty and entitle it to be called Egypt, were now set with fruit trees, and in a few years, instead of a harvest of grain, there were annually gathered untold quantities of rarest fruits, fragrant with the richest odors, and rivaling in magnificence of color, size and flavor all that the most vivid imagination can paint of the fruits of Paradise.

The first shipment of peaches from this county to the Northern markets were so extraordinarily superior that they attracted great attention, both to the fruit and to the section where they were produced. As a natural consequence, the hill lands of Union County rapidly rose in public estimation and price. Men of experience and men of inexperience flocked to the new Eden and engaged in the raising of fruit. Horticultural societies were now formed, the mails brought newspapers and agricultural periodicals, and the greatest interest was manifested in the successful prosecution of the new enterprise. A spirit of inquiry was evolved, experiments were instituted, and under such a system of observation and investigation there originated new and better methods of culture and improved varieties of fruit. The small and poor seedling apples and peaches were quickly superseded by the improved kinds, and every department of fruit culture made rapid progress. The remnants of several of those famous orchards of twenty years ago are still to be found, and isolated specimen trees yet stand, tottering monuments of their former glory.

Though the beginning of fruit culture in this county may be said to date from the beginning of the present century, it received but little attention till the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad gave it its great impetus. From that time it became a leading industry with the people, especially those living near the depots, and gave character to the whole population and section of country. In 1858, the shipments of fruit to Chicago first began to assume importance. The earliest fruit-grower on the Coben range was George Snyder, who came there in 1857, and embarked at once in the business. He had great faith in the future of Southern Illinois and in this section as a fruit-growing region, and he showed his faith by his works. Purchasing land about one mile north of the station, he cleared off the heavy timber and planted out fruit trees, apple, pear and peach, and continued to plant till now he has extensive orchards that are not only a source of

considerable income, but an object of just pride and satisfaction to the owner. The next, perhaps, to engage in this new business and one of the most prominent growers and shippers at that early stage of the enterprise, was Allen Bainbridge, who lived on the Bell hill, near South Pass, and from 1850 to 1860, by his enthusiasm on the subject of fruit-growing, his experience and his knowledge of the capabilities of the soil and fitness of the climate, enlisted many others in this branch of horticulture.

About the year 1858, E. N. Clark and G. H. Baker came to South Pass and engaged in fruit-growing. These gentlemen, by their skill and enterprise, did much to develop the business and increase its importance. From 1855 to 1860, the shipments consisted almost entirely of seedling fruit. Benjamin Vancil had meantime started a nursery not far from the village, which now began to supply fruit trees of improved varieties. He also planted large orchards of the best fruits, and for years was known as a leading horticulturist in this county. Later still, James Bell, A. M. Lawver, J. A. Carpenter & Co. and others had nurseries, more or less extensive, which aided in supplying the demand for grafted trees.

The years 1860 to 1865 witnessed a large influx of people who at once became earnest and enthusiastic fruit-growers. The whole fruit-growing interest had, up to this time, centered around the station and village known as South Pass, but thenceforth called Cobden. Lands hitherto of little worth now rapidly rose in value. Farmers in other parts of the county began to give more attention to the raising of fruit. Orchards increased in number and extent as if by magic, all over the county, and in 1866 the volume of fruit exported by railroad from Union County had reached such enormous dimensions as to necessitate the running of a daily special train to carry it, the very freight on which alone amounted in that year to over $75,000. From that year to the present time, the fruit crops have annually demanded the continuance of this daily fruit train.

Among all the fruits grown in this latitude, the apple ranks first in importance. Its many uses, its healthfulness, its long keeping qualities and its ease of production, all serve to make it the favorite fruit, in town and on the farm. No farm is complete without its apple orchard, and it will be safe to say that no such incomplete farm exists in Union County. The total area given to this fruit amounts to about 3,800 acres. The early varieties commence to ripen in July. These are sent off in one-third bushel boxes, and command good prices. The Astrachan, Red June, Early Harvest and Benoni are the profitable kinds. Summer and fall varieties, of which the most popular kinds are Maiden Blush and Buckingham, are shipped North in barrels, and often pay the grower very handsomely. The Baldwin, Spy and some other winter varieties ripen here in the fall, and will not keep into winter. The favorite varieties, Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, Smith's Cider, Winesap, Jonathan, Janet, Rhenish May and Romanite, succeed admirably.

The apple is the most satisfying of all fruits, and, like bread and meat, never cloys the stomach. Since the days of Adam and Eve, it has been cultivated and held in high esteem, and is likely to continue in favor and maintain its supremacy so long as the world repeats its seasons. But the apple in this county has probably seen its best days and reached its highest glory. The small fruits have been found to yield, so far, greater returns, and the profit from apple orchards is so inferior in comparison with the same area in berries taking one year with another, that

relatively few trees have been planted for several years past.

Though our location and climate are peculiarly favorable to this fruit, as well as to all other fruits of this zone, and our rich clay soil most admirably adapted to its growth, some skill and good judgment are requisite in planting and managing an orchard. The warm sun of our winter renders a northern slope preferable for this and most other fruits, as the spring frosts are more to be dreaded than the extreme of the winter's cold. On a northern slope the buds will survive a temperature of 25° below zero, and are seldom killed here. The apple is properly a fruit belonging to a cold climate and flourishing best in Northern latitudes. The more nearly the location of the orchard approaches in character that of the habitat of the fruit, the more successful will be its conduct. Young orchards have here been uniformly remunerative. The White Winter Pearmain, ten to fifteen years ago, produced abundant crops of excellent fruit. Now, the old trees have become scabby, and the fruit knotty and unmarketable. As soon as this stage occurs, it generally pays better to cut down the trees and plant a new orchard elsewhere. The land needs rest and manure. Of the apple-growers, there might scores be named whose orchards and their crops deserve honorable mention. James Bell's orchard, at Cobden, is kept in prime order, and produced last year 3,000 bushels of apples. C. D. Holcombe, of Cobden, is a large shipper of this fruit. Jacob Hileman and Hugh Andrews, of Anna, obtain large crops of remarkably fine Ben Davis apples. Caleb Miller, of Anna, in 1881, picked over 3,000 boxes of Red June apples from about six acres of sparsely set and old trees. In 1881, there were shipped from this county 58,993 bushels of apples.

The apple, both tree and fruit, in the early history of fruit-growing in Union County, was quite free from disease. The forests furnished shelter to the orchards and also to innumerable birds, which destroyed the insects. The forests are now mostly gone and the insect-destroying birds are much less numerous, while the insects themselves have multiplied beyond conception or endurance, and fruit crops of any kind are only raised with the expenditure of much care and labor. The woolly aphis, the bark louse, the borer, canker worm, caterpillar, blight, codling moth, etc., are perennial troubles, to which the fruit-grower gradually gets accustomed, and which he can combat, but the semi-annual tree peddler is the greatest enemy to the horticulturist, ensnaring him with wily tongue, and beguiling many fools to trade their hard-earned cash for his worthless trees. In view of all the disturbing influences, the future extensive planting of apple orchards in this county is hardly warranted. What is desired is the introduction of more good winter varieties that can be kept through till the spring months.

The pear is another popular fruit, greatly desired by all horticulturists, but very difficult to raise. The insect enemies are not so numerous as with other fruits, but the dread disease known as blight has kept the cultivation of the pear in check from the earliest history of fruit culture in the West. Seedling trees, sprouts and nursery grown trees have been planted in this county year after year, from the time of the first settlers, but only a very small fraction of them now survive, though the tree is naturally long-lived, seedling trees being known to attain the age of 200 years and more. Some of the improved varieties came quickly into bearing, while many others were so tardy as to discourage growers, and but few are now in the business.

Near Cobden, Parker Earle has sixty acres in pears. W. L. Parmley, E. D. Lawrence and James Bell also have excellent orchards of this fruit. At Anna, S. D. Casper and A. D. Finch are the principal pear growers. The old Bell pear is still one of the most reliable. The Bartlett, Howell and Duchesse d'Angouleme are the most profitable. The Buerre d'Anjou, Sheldon and Mount Vernon are excellent varieties here. The best preventive of blight, found after long trials and experiments with numberless so-called remedies, is a wash composed of four pounds of lime, two pounds of copperas, and one pound of glue dissolved in a bucketful of hot suds, and applied warm with a brush. This, also, is a most effectual means of preventing rabbits and mice from injuring the trees, if used often and thoroughly. About 300 acres are planted with this fruit in this county.

The quince has been raised here in small quantities, and does well when the trees are on moist land, and kept well manured and cultivated. In such cases the crops are large and very profitable, outselling the pear in price at that time of the year. This fruit deserves more extended planting, where suitable soil and location can be found. The borer has damaged the trees some, and the blight has killed a few. There are now, perhaps, thirty acres in this county set with quince. The same wash recommended for the pear trees has been found highly beneficial to the quince and apple also.

The peach is a fruit well suited to this climate. The winters are very seldom cold enough to injure the trees; never cold enough to kill them, and only occasionally does the mercury sink sufficiently low to affect the buds, which requires a temperature of twelve degrees below zero. This fruit has been of great value to Union County, and is likely to again assume its due importance. As a general thing, high elevations have been proved the best locations for peach orchards. About 1,000 acres are given to the peach, but from 1860 to 1870 the peach acreage probably exceeded this area. It was in those years that this fruit made this section of country famous throughout the land as a wonderful fruit region. The northern people were astonished at the marvelous beauty and perfection of the peaches that reached them from the hills of Union County.

During the palmy days of this fruit, the railroad stations were daily for hours surrounded with heavily laden teams waiting their turn to unload into the north-bound train. At the height of the season, from twenty-five to thirty-five carloads of peaches left Cobden daily for the Chicago and way markets. The growers quickly discovered that a single day's shipments poured into Chicago alone would break the market flat, and hence began the system of distributing the fruit to other cities all over the West. Under this plan, prices were maintained, and the orchards continued sources of great profit. In 1881, the total shipments of peaches from this county were 10,654 bushels, as reported to the Assessor. The true yield undoubtedly greatly exceeded this amount.

But many difficulties attended the successful management of these orchards. The curculio, rot, root grub and spring frosts gradually discouraged and drove from the field many of the growers, so that, although the fruit is still greatly esteemed, and in favorable years pays well, the former big shipments exist only in memory, and the large orchards have dwindled to comparatively small ones. The growers, however, may yet be numbered by hundreds, among whom George Snyder, J. J. Keith, Jacob Rendleman and H. C. Freeman may be mentioned

as large growers and shippers. The first named gentleman has about 4,000 trees of tested and approved varieties, 3,000 of which are in bearing and will pay a handsome dividend this year (1883), being loaded down with fruit. The early and late varieties have paid well, the middle-season peaches only serving to glut the markets and lower prices. The late sorts have occasionally been sent South with remarkable profit, but the bulk of the crop has been distributed among the principal cities of the Northwest.

The plum, worse than the peach, suffers by the curculio and rot, so that only the wild kinds can be raised here. Experiments with the other sorts have invariably resulted in failures. The Wild Goose and other sorts of the Chickasaw plum flourish well and yield fair crops nearly every year, the profits on which vary greatly. Only about fifty acres have been planted with this fruit, the immense crops of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas plums forestalling the markets and checking any tendency to extensive planting in this county. The apricot and nectarine, from the same reasons, are not grown, except as specimen trees near the dwelling-house.

Cherry trees were early planted in this county, and propagated by seeds and sprouts. Trials of the sweet varieties developed the fact that they rarely succeed in ripening crops. The Early Richmond, May Duke and English Morello have seldom failed to yield good crops of cherries, which, when thoroughly ripe, are quite palatable, their acidity disappearing as they acquire color and size. The Yellow Spanish succeeds the best of the sweet sorts. Knight's Early Black does well in suitable localities, and is worth trial. The Early Purple Guigne is grown to some extent with fair success. The principal cherry growers at Cobden are J. B. Coulter, C. C. Pelton and E. N. Clark. In the whole county there may be, all told, about sixty acres devoted to this fruit.

Man has a natural, inborn desire for fruit. His appetite continually craves it, and this inner craving prompts him to provide for its gratification by the planting of trees and vines. Thus Noah, as soon as the subsidence of the waters would permit, hunted for a suitable location and set out a vineyard. In case of another flood, experience would dictate the selection of some other site for a vineyard than Union County. The grape does not flourish remarkably here. The vines grow, but bear not. In other words, the grapes rot, wither and come to naught. Long and costly years of experiment have proved this. The soil is too rich and too fine a loam, or something else is wrong.

During the sixth and seventh decades of this century, the prevailing mania for fruit-growing led to the planting of numerous small vineyards in this county, mostly of the Concord and Catawba varieties. The labor was all lost, and the vineyards, several of which were terraced and trellised at large cost, went rapidly to destruction. Great has been the grief among the fruit-growers, but time has satisfied them that there was and is no help for it, and they have retired in disgust from the struggle. During the last twenty-five years, scores of new grapes, native seedlings, crosses and hybrids, have been brought into notice, some of which have proved equal to the emergency. The Ives' Seedling has been proved to be a good grape for general cultivation, rotting but little, ripening early, and bringing in a good average profit. The Delaware succeeds quite satisfactorily in most hands and localities. The Telegraph rots but little. Norton's Virginia and Cynthiana never rot, and bear enormous

crops. The Noah and Elvira are beautiful white grapes, bearing heavy crops entirely free from rot and mildew. The Perkins has borne large crops of sound grapes for the last ten years, and is a reliable grape. The Pearl and the Amber (Rommel's) are among the best grapes for this section, and do not rot. The Brighton and Prentiss have, so far, done well, and are grapes of great promise. Grapes which otherwise rot must be protected by tying each cluster in a muslin bag when the grapes are not larger than small peas.

Union County has had, at different times, many vineyards, but can now boast of none of any magnitude, and twenty acres will embrace all the room at present given for this purpose. There seems no reason why grape-growing should not be profitable here, if those varieties are planted which do not rot. The season is long and the location favorable. That superior grape, the Goethe, which does not ripen well north of this latitude, here develops its best qualities. The Worden and all the hybrids are here magnificent grapes, but require to be protected in sacks while attaining their growth.

It is in the production of the small fruits and early vegetables, notably berries and tomatoes, that Southern Illinois finds her present fame, and in this division of horticulture Union County takes the lead. The North may exceed in apples, pears and plums, and the South may boast of its peaches and oranges, but the great cities of the Northwest look to Egypt for their main supplies of the early fruits and vegetables. The fragrant strawberry is pre-eminently the most popular, profitable and widely cultivated of all the berries. Careful inquiry shows that there are fully 1,200 acres of this berry, old and new plantings, now under cultivation in this county, by about 300 growers. Since the earliest days of berry-culture here, this berry has been constantly growing in favor, and never was more popular than just at this time. Mr. B. F. Smith, formerly in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, furnishes the following history of the early shipments of this berry.

"I very well remember the first package shipped from that country to the Chicago market. It was a small box, containing about three gallons of small berries, probably Early Scarlets. I carried them into the baggage car. It was in May, 1860. They were grown at a little station twenty miles north of Cairo. In the years 1861 and 1862, some parties from the East began berry-growing at Anna and Cobden, thirty-six and forty-two miles north of Cairo. About this time the Wilson's Albany seedling was brought to notice in the West. By the years 1863 and 1864, the small fruit business began to attract the attention of Southern Illinoisans, and desirable fruit lands, near Cobden and Anna, sold for high prices, and the farmer who had two or three acres of strawberries was the lion of the day. In those days men made from $800 to $1,000 per acre on their strawberries.

"The growth of the berry business so increased that by 1864–65 we had to attach from two to three cars to each afternoon passenger train. By the spring of 1867, the strawberries raised in Southern Illinois demanded a fast fruit train, which was put on the road, starting from Anna. Thus the trade had grown in seven years from three gallons to a train load. In the berry season of 1879, from fifteen to twenty carloads were the daily shipments from Southern Illinois to Chicago and other points in the North."

From the outset, Cobden has been the heart-center of the fruit interests, and "Cob-

den fruit" has become a general appellation abroad for all that goes from this county, the shipments from that station comprising two-thirds of the county's exports. Fruit-growing, however, is acquiring increased importance in the other portions of this county and in the counties north and south of this. In 1880, Cobden alone shipped 113 car loads of strawberries, and in 1881 sent off 116 car loads, or about 50,000 cases of twenty-four quarts each, besides large quantities sent by express in odd lots. The total strawberry shipments from the whole county the same year were 67,182 cases, or 1,612,368 quarts. The net receipts from these berries by the growers will average $1,000 a car load, thus showing Cobden's income from this one crop to be over $100,000. As a matter of record, a few names of the principal growers are given: At Cobden, W. F. Lamer, Willis Lamer, E. N. Clark, G. W. James, A. H. Chapman, James Bell, Fay Rendleman and G. H. Baker have from ten to thirty acres each in strawberries. At Anna, Parker Earle & Sons have eighty acres in strawberries, and are the leading growers. A. D. Finch, E. Babcock, J. W. Fuller, S. D. Casper, Caleb Miller, D. H. Rendleman, J. G. Page and S. Martin cultivate from ten to twenty acres each. F. A. Childs, of Kansas, was formerly a leading grower of this berry at Anna, and an active horticulturist. Cyrus Shick, of Pennsylvania, was also, till 1880, an extensive berry grower and shipper.

Until the year 1880, berries were shipped in the fruit cars specially constructed for that purpose, and went by the fruit train, or else the fruit was sent by express on the regular passenger trains, as the shipper found it to be most convenient or necessary. In that year, the berry shippers commenced using refrigerator cars. In 1881, cooling houses in Cobden and Anna were built in which to store and cool the fruit preparatory to shipment. These were the first buildings erected for this purpose in Southern Illinois. The refrigerator cars delivered the berries in prime condition at Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. In 1883, cooling houses were built at other stations along the railroad. The use of these cooling houses and refrigerator cars permitted the growing and shipping of varieties otherwise too soft for carriage to distant markets, and thus allowed a more extended planting of berries than would have been possible without them.

Refrigerator cars are also used for the transportation of raspberries, blackberries, peaches, tomatoes, etc., in their season. The cooling houses in the winter form storage places for sweet potatoes and fruit. The house in Anna was built by P. Earle & Sons, to accommodate their own immense crops. The Cobden cooler was built by the Cobden Refrigerator & Shipping Company, a stock company which receives berries from any grower, and at the low charge of 10 cents per case of twenty-four quarts gives them the benefit of the cooling house and of the refrigerator car to Chicago. The freight, $90 per car, is an additional expense, divided among the shippers according to the number of cases sent. A car will carry 500 cases, and on a trip to Cleveland is recharged with ice at Indianapolis. When sent to Chicago, the expense of loading the berries at Cobden, and unloading in Chicago, is $6.50 per car extra. The "Cobden Fruit Growers' Association," known also as the "The People's Line," is another organization to facilitate the cheap transportation and delivery of fruit, and handles the great bulk of the shipments. These companies are great aids to the grower in economizing expense, and have helped largely to develop the fruit-growing business in the county.

The black raspberries have been raised here in great quantities in past years. About the year 1873, the Turner red raspberry came into extensive cultivation in this county. It was so early in ripening, and so excellent in its other characteristics, that it created a new era in raspberry culture. The profits on this berry for several years were exceedingly large, and stimulated the growers to overproduction. Fields of from ten to twenty acres of these raspberries multiplied rapidly. In 1879, Union County shipped 3,411 bushels of raspberries, of which amount Cobden shipped 2,736 bushels, all in pint boxes. Of these, about one-fourth were black varieties, and the rest were the Turner. In 1880, there were hundreds of acres of these berries in bearing, and the market price fell below the cost of production. This was the crowning year of the raspberry business, the crop amounting to over 5,000 bushels, of which Cobden furnished 11,027 cases, or 4,135 bushels. The growers then plowed up their fields, and betook themselves to other fruits. Parker Earle & Sons, who were always the largest growers of this berry here, still have thirty acres of it in bearing at Anna. In its best days, cases of twenty-four pints often sold for $7 and $8 each. There are at present only 400 acres in raspberries, of all kinds, in this county. The Turner variety is the general favorite of the red sorts, and the Miami of the black sorts. By the careful method used here in picking and packing, the Turner, though naturally a soft berry when fully ripe, was carried in good order to such distant points as Chicago, Milwaukee and Dubuque. Walter S. Lamer is the largest shipper of raspberries at Cobden. His berries are superior in quality and in packing, and bring the highest price in market.

The Lawton and Kittatinny blackberries were grown to the extent of 180 or 200 acres, between the years 1870 and 1880, but now the total acreage given to the blackberry in Union County does not probably exceed 100 acres. The fruit ripens during the hottest season of the year, when it is difficult to make long shipments in anything like good condition, and when the pickers are all tired out with their tasks in the strawberry and raspberry fields. The market also is very fickle, as in some years the wild berries are so good and so plentiful as to seriously affect the sale of the cultivated varieties. The old growers have had their experience, are satisfied with it, and are now pretty much out of the business. The largest blackberry shippers this year are P. Earle & Sons, who have out thirty-two acres of the Early Harvest, Wilson's Early and other varieties in their extensive berry plantation at Anna.

The red and white currants have been tried, time and again, but no great profit was found in them. They grow and yield well. The black currants succeed finely and make a delicious wine, the Black Naples variety being the best for this purpose.

Gooseberries have been grown by the acre, but the cash returns were not such as to fascinate the grower, and so this fruit also has become merely a side show. The crops were large enough, but sugar is still too costly. When the great West becomes a sugar-producing section, and the sorghum lands reduce the price of sugar to a par with the gooseberry, quart for quart, then this great colic promoter will assume an honorable position among the small fruits which bring fame and wealth to Union County. The fig tree is a treacherous plant here, no matter how well sheltered. Trees have been grown here out of doors, of the Brown Ischia and Early Violet varieties, and borne fruit, but the only certainty is found by transplanting the tree or bush to the cellar through the winter.

The mulberry grows to perfection here;

and now that silk culture is being revived in this country and is found to be a profitable pursuit, there might be some advantage derived from giving it some attention on our rich lands. The English walnut ripens here perfectly. There are over a dozen trees near Jonesboro, some of which bear annual crops. A grove of these trees would rival the orange in profit. The sweet American chestnut is also at home on the Union County hills. The pecan, shellbark hickory, black walnut, butternut, etc., all flourish here, and may be made sources of considerable profit by judicious planting. The American elm, the ash, beech, horse chestnut, locust, linden, maple, oak, sweet gum, poplar and willow are all grown as ornamental and shade trees and abound in the forests. The evergreens require more care, but are successfully grown. Many private residences in different parts of the county have their lawns graced with groups of the arbor vitæ, junipers, pines and cedars. The holly is also seen here. Box and privet serve as borders for walks and beds. The mock orange and the Osage orange thrive, and the magnolia grandiflora shows its huge snowy flowers in sheltered places.

Flower gardens, filled with the richest and gayest of roses, shrubs, vines, bulbs and flowering plants, that bewilder an amateur, are to be seen around every village and town in the county. The cut-flower business has not grown in proportion to the other departments of horticulture, or to its merits. James Bell constructed quite an extensive green house several years ago, from which considerable quantities of roses, ferns, etc., have been sent to Northern cities, realizing excellent returns. T. A. E. Holcomb also built a beautiful little conservatory, which has been a source of delight and profit to the owner. The science of horticulture has not yet developed here its æsthetic side sufficiently to attract the masses. Only a portion of the people take other than the practical, matter of fact view of it. The cultivation of flowers and care of lawns are now, to many of the farmers, just what the growing of small fruit was twenty-five years ago—too small business for men to bother about.

Before taking up other subjects, it is well to mention here that great efforts, many of them quite costly to the people, have repeatedly been made to economically and profitably dispose of the vast amount of third-class fruit which annually goes to waste on the fruit farms, for want of time and means to save it. Evaporators, under the Alden patent, were erected in Anna and Cobden in 1872, costing about $10,000 each, the people, as stockholders, putting in $5,000 cash and land, and the Alden Company offsetting this with the building and machinery, thus making it a stock concern. The evaporators were set to work on fruit and vegetables; but two years' experience under the most careful management showed the mortifying fact that, do the best they could, the evaporated fruit cost more than it would sell for in market. In other words, the Alden system was a failure here. The heat was developed from a steam coil beneath the drying shaft. By removing the coil, putting the furnace in its place so as to use direct heat, and avoiding all use of steam, as has been done elsewhere, the business might have taken a profitable turn; but the stockholders had no great desire to experiment further, and abandoned the whole affair, converting the building to other uses.

At different times distilleries have been put in operation in different parts of the county, and made apple and peach brandies, etc. The injury proved greater than the

benefit derived, and the growing temperance movement soon crowded the distilleries out. At the present writing, the whole county is a solid unit for temperance, the principal towns working under iron-clad ordinances, and no intoxicating liquor being allowed to be sold or made.

The tomato, often improperly classed as a vegetable, is a fruit which has of late years acquired such prominence in the shipments from Union County as to outrank the berries in quantity if not in value. Col. F. E. Peebles, Secretary of the Fruit Shippers' Association, supplies many of the following facts: Tomatoes were raised by David Gow, at Cobden, in 1858, but the business was fairly opened in 1859 by D. Gow, G. H. Baker and Henry Ede, gentlemen who still rank high among the tomato growers. At that time, these three growers were able to supply the Chicago market with all the tomatoes it needed, and from not over 10,000 plants. As the tomato grew in favor as an article of diet, the demand called for increased production, until in 1882, there were around Cobden 220 growers cultivating 500 acres set with nearly 1,000,000 plants, from which over 225,000 third-bushel boxes of tomatoes were shipped; and not less than 15,000 bushels were allowed to rot, when the price fell too low. The fruit was shipped in fruit cars to points as far as Western New York, Canada, Dakota and Colorado.

Cobden, for several years, has annually grown and shipped more tomatoes than any other place in the United States. In 1882, the crop exceeded that of any former year, the total shipments by freight and fruit express aggregating 220 car loads. On July 29 of that year, twenty-five car loads of tomatoes left Union County, of which Cobden furnished over twenty-two car loads, and could have sent off thirty car loads, had the prices warranted it. This immense shipment on one day was too much for even Chicago to hold up. The great markets of the West broke down and were weak for several days, during which the shipments continued, though at a daily loss to the shippers of not less than $1,000. The tomatoes cost at the Cobden depot at least 12 cents a box. The early sales reach $1 per box, and then rapidly fall as the supplies increase. In 1863, they sold as high as $3 per box, but now the shipments from Bermuda and the South take the early market prices. Willis Lamer is a leading grower. E. N. Clark excels in quality. J. T. Whelpley, J. Metz, Green & Venerable, H. R. Buckingham and A. H. Chapman are also large growers of the tomato. Some of these growers cleared $2,000 each on the crop of 1882.

The watermelon succeeds in this county only in particular localities. The soil is generally too heavy for it; but the muskmelon grows finely and has become one of the famous products of Union County. The Japan variety has been grown in quite large quantities, to the extent of eighty to 100 acres. In 1870, Horace Eastman began the growing of melons at Anna, and for several years obtained extraordinary prices, ranging from $8 to $12 per crate of twenty-five melons. In 1879, the melon business was at its height, with opening prices at $6 per crate of one and one-half bushels. Anna was the principal shipping point, with sixty acres in this crop, which yielded 9,200 crates and paid about $300 profit per acre above expenses. The leading growers at Anna were H. Eastman, I. C. Piersol, E. G. Robinson, J. A. Noyes, Asa Harmon and J. B. Miller. At Cobden, G. H. Baker is a leading grower of this fruit.

In vegetables as in fruits, Union County is a principal source of supply and Cobden is



John Grear

the largest shipping station. In any city to which Cobden chooses to send its products, it can, with a single day's shipments, break down the markets with either of the following articles: Strawberries, tomatoes, rhubarb, asparagus, spinach or sweet potatoes. Of asparagus, it has about eighty acres, grown principally by Amos Poole, M. A. Benham, A. Buck and E. Leming & Co. Other parts of the county have twenty acres or more in this crop, making a total of 100 acres. There are seventy-five acres of rhubarb grown in the county, of which Cobden has fifty acres, and ships by the car load. The shipments of rhubarb from that station for 1880 were 340,465 pounds, or 170 tons. A. Poole was the principal grower at the origin of the business, and last year he gathered a barrel of rhubarb from seven hills at one picking. The net profits are about $125 per acre. There are about 120 acres in the county planted with spinach, of which Cobden grows seventy-five acres, and in 1882 shipped fourteen car loads, or 13,500 crates, holding three-fourths of a bushel each.

But small attention is given to peas, beans, lettuce, beets, radishes, cabbage, etc., on account of the increasing production of these crops at points further South. The total annual shipments of peas and beans from this county will average about 2,000 boxes; of lettuce, 2,000 cases; of radishes, 400 cases; of squashes, 200 cases, and of cucumbers about 500 boxes. Early onions are extensively grown, the crop of 1882 amounting to 1,200 cases, principally of the variety known as Scallions, or winter onions. The field onion is also extensively grown. The sweet potato is grown in great quantities. The shipments for 1882 were, from Cobden, 530,460 pounds; from Anna, 522,650 pounds; from Dongola, 322,550 pounds; from other places, 50,000 pounds, or a total of 23,880 bushels. In these statements, Anna gets the credit of much that is grown around Jonesboro, and Cobden the credit of much that is grown around Alto Pass. In 1882, the total fruit and vegetable shipments from Cobden were 6,480,160 pounds; from Anna, 3,285,685 pounds; from Dongola 1,444,960 pounds, and from Alto Pass 407,040 pounds. In the year 1877, the fruit train shipments from Cobden reached the enormous amount of 10,287,835 pounds, equal to 643 car loads.

The packages used in shipping the products of Union County are the one third bushel box for peaches, early apples, pears, plums, tomatoes, early potatoes, etc.; the twenty-four quart case for strawberries, blackberries, cherries and vegetables; the twenty-four pint case for raspberries, and the one and one-half bushel crate for melons. These packages are manufactured in the county, principally by Mesler & Co., at Cobden, M. M. Henderson & Son, at Anna, and R. T. Shipley, at Jonesboro. These firms turn out several million packages annually, which are supplied direct to the growers in all parts of the West, and cannot be excelled for quality of material or workmanship. The third bushel boxes are supplied at a cost of $37.50 per 1,000.

The reputation of Union County as a fruit-producing section is not based wholly upon the immense quantities of fruits, etc., shipped from here, but largely upon the excellent quality of the fruit, the superior character of the packages, and the unrivaled perfection of the packing. In no other section is fruit packed better, nor is there anywhere else so great skill and care used in the preparation of the shipments. The long distances over which much of the fruit is sent requires the utmost nicety of preparation and attention to the minutest particulars. The growers and shippers pride themselves on the excel-

lence of their shipments, and in sustaining the fair fame of their county as the finest fruit garden in the valley of the Mississippi.

Thus the cultivation of the fruits and vegetables in this county has progressed from the rudest beginnings to its present noble proportions. The wild fruits have gradually given place to improved and cultivated varieties. Horticulture has risen to a science calling for the genius and talent of the most intelligent men, and affording objects for the expenditure of wealth and taste to a most liberal extent. Several new fruits have originated here through the skill of some of the more studious horticulturists. The Freeman's late peach was originated by H. C. Freeman, of Alto Pass; the Lawver apple by John S. Lawver, of Cobden, and the Sucker State strawberry, by John B. Miller, of Anna, all of them fruits that do honor to the county and State which gave them origin.

The future of horticulture in Union County is full of glorious promise. As the great West absorbs the limitless population of the four quarters of the globe, its crowding millions will call unceasingly for more and more of the fair fruits that bless the soil of Southern Illinois. The resources of this favored region and the energies of its people will be taxed to their utmost capacity. The time is not far ahead, and the day of preparation is now at hand. The beginning is already well made, but the tenth part of what is to be has not yet been done. Though the history of the past fifty years of horticulture in this county may seem sufficiently honorable and grand, that of the next half century will far transcend anything that the proudest fruit-grower of this day and generation can conceive. To our children and our successors is committed the great work of achieving this result, and for them this history of our own labors is written, with the hope that the same God who has prospered us thus far will also prosper them, even to the end of time.

CHAPTER XI.*

JONESBORO PRECINCT—TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—COMING OF THE WHITES—PIONEER HARDSHIPS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—ROADS, BRIDGES, TAVERNS, ETC.—RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL—STATE OF SOCIETY—PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

"And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb."
—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

JONESBORO PRECINCT is situated in the west central part of Union County, and comprises Township 12 south, in Range 2 west, of the Third Principal Meridian, with a few additional Sections which have been attached to it for the sake of convenience. It is bounded on the north by Ridge or Alto Pass Precinct, on the east by Anna Precinct, on the south by Meisenheimer Precinct and on the west by Union Precinct. The surface is rolling, and often rough and hilly, with numerous small water-courses. The principal of these is Clear Creek, which flows through the western part, in a southerly course, and passes into Meisenheimer Precinct. Several small streams flow into it in this precinct. In addition to the streams

*By John Grear.

mentioned, there are a number of springs which afford an abundant supply of excellent water the entire year. Originally, the land was covered with heavy timber, but much of it has disappeared before the encroachments of the "relentless pioneer," but enough still remains for all practical uses. The St. Louis & Cairo Railroad runs through the precinct, and has greatly improved the country since its completion. The principal products are corn, oats and wheat, some stock and a little fruit. The latter, however, is grown more for family use than for sale, none of the farmers devoting especial attention to it, as in some of the neighboring precincts.

Jonesboro Precinct is one of the oldest settled portions of Union County, more than seventy years having elapsed since the first white people penetrated thus far into the wilderness. See the figures: 1809—1883! More than two-generations have passed between these milestones, and many of their names have long ago been "carved on the tomb." The pioneers who bore the brunt of life in the wilderness have passed away, and their bodies have moldered into dust. We shall never see their like again, for the times in which they lived have changed, and there can be no necessity for the repetition of their experiences fifty or seventy-five years ago. The life which the pioneer of the far Western Territories leads is vastly different to pioneer life in Southern Illinois. Here they had none of the comforts or luxuries of civilization, but endless toil and extreme privation were required to maintain existence. With the railroads penetrating the Great West and the unsettled Territories, the pioneer can take with him to his new home not only the comforts, but many of the luxuries of the older settled States with trifling cost, and live with comparative ease. Even houses can be transported to the contemplated settlement, and set up in a short time ready for their occupants. Not so fifty years ago. The settlers came with nothing, and for years it was an incessant struggle for life itself. It was only by the most superhuman efforts and persevering industry that a comfortable home was finally obtained.

The first settlement of this precinct was made by North Carolinians, as were nearly all of the early settlements of the county. It is generally conceded that John Grammer, the hardy, rough, rude old pioneer—the rough diamond—was the first settler in what now forms Jonesboro Precinct, and that 1809 was about the date of his settlement. We have but little to say of John Grammer in this chapter, as considerable space has been devoted to him in the preceding pages, and anything further would be a repetition. The following pioneers, and early and prominent citizens of Jonesboro, town and precinct, have also been written up, and their lives and deeds placed upon record in other chapters of this work. Dr. S. S. Conden, Thomas Finley, John Evans, Winsted Davie, Dr. B. W. Brooks, the Willards, George Wolf, Judge Daniel Hileman, Jacob Hunsaker, John McIntosh, James Provo, Mrs. Nancy Hileman, Richard M. Young and Abner and Alexander P. Field. Nothing new can be said of them in this chapter. They were pioneers, and were fitted for the work they had to do, and they did it without flinching or quailing.

In addition to those already given, we may mention the following, who were also early settlers in this precinct: Abraham Hunsaker, Philip Shaver, Adam Clapp, Edmond Vance, James Smiley, Thomas D. Patterson, Benjamin Menees, Christian Flaugh, Jacob Littleton, John Whittaker, A. Cokenower, Giles Parmlee, Jacob Wolf, Michael Limbrough, William Grammer, Emanuel Penrod, George Hunsaker, Daniel Kimmel, Robert Hargrave,

David Brown, Daniel F. Coleman, a man named Heacock, Dr. Priestly, L. B. Lizenbee, Dr. Jones, Nimrod, Fergueson, Fullenwider, etc. Up to and previous to 1815, Abraham Hunsaker, Philip Shaver, George Wolf, Adam Clapp, Edmond Vance and Thomas D. Patterson came into the precinct. Most of the others mentioned settled during the year 1816. George Wolf was a Dunkard preacher, and Abraham Hunsaker was a kind of striker, to use a backwoods expression, for him. They used to hold meetings in the pioneer settlements, and were esteemed wherever they went for their unswerving honesty. Smiley opened a large farm near Jonesboro; Lizenbee was long Deputy Clerk of the court. Of all those mentioned as coming into the precinct up to 1816, George Wolf is the only one known to be alive. He was living, when last heard from in California, but was growing very old and feeble. The others have gone to their final reward.

Philip Shaver was the only survivor of the Cache Massacre, which occurred within the present limits of Mound City, in 1812, and a full account of which will be found in that chapter. Although he was badly wounded, he succeeded in making his escape, by swimming the bayou, and then making his way on foot to Union County. He settled a short distance below Jonesboro, where he lived for many years. Shaver's name frequently appears among the county records, and sometimes as Shafer and Shaffer, but the correct name is Shaver. He was a North Carolinian, and came to Southern Illinois previous to the war of 1812. Among the other pioneers of Jonesboro Precinct, whose names have been mentioned above, were men noted in the community and the times in which they lived for more than ordinary intelligence, but space will not allow extended notices of them here. It is enough to say that they were rough, uncultivated, unrefined, but still noble in a rugged way, and possessing the true qualities of heroism, courage and freedom. Such were the early settlers of Jonesboro Precinct, and the antecedents of those who now fill their places.

Surrounded by difficulties and dangers, the early settlers labored to improve the land and bring it into subjection. Step by step the hardy pioneer made his inroads upon the forests, and increased his flocks and herds, until he had a surplus beyond his immediate wants and those of his family. By dint of hard labor, and the denying of himself many of the actual necessaries of life, he at length became well to do and independent.

The pioneer improvements of this section of the county were few and rude. They comprised chiefly mills and distilleries. The first mills were run by horse-power, and were poor things at best, but they answered the purpose at that early day. To grind a little corn and wheat was the extent of their usefulness and ability. One of the first water mills we have heard of in the precinct, was built and operated by Christian Flaugh, an early settler who lived about a mile and a half below Jonesboro. It was in operation as early as 1817, and was an important institution, and a great improvement upon the old horse-mills. Other mills were erected, as circumstances demanded, and the community has never lacked for these useful industries since the building of Flough's mill, nearly seventy years ago.

The attention of the people was early directed to roads and highways. As early as 1819, a road was laid out from Jonesboro to Vienna, and one from Elvira to Jackson, of which William Pyle was made Overseer. A road was laid out from Penrod's ferry to Elvira, and David Arnold was appointed Overseer. Another road was laid out from Jones-

boro to Elvira, and of it William Pyle was made Overseer. Thus roads were opened and laid out wherever business required them. Streams were bridged, and the means of travel from one place to another promoted, and made more safe and easy than it had been through the thick forests and over the turbulent streams. At an early term of the Commissioners' Court, it was ordered that "a good substantial bridge" be built over Clear Creek, on Penrod's road, and another over Bradshaw's Creek, on the Elvira road. For the Bradshaw bridge, $50 was appropriated, and $150 for the Clear Creek bridge. As there were no railroads then, all travel was over these roads, and mostly on horseback. This caused the opening of many taverns along the public roads, with accommodations for "man and beast." All such had to take out a tavern license for the privilege of entertaining the wayfaring man. Among the pioneer tavern-keepers, William Shelton was licensed to keep a tavern at his house, on the road between Jonesboro and Elvira. Another was Robert H. Lay, on Green's road, in which he was required to give a bond of $100 and pay a special tax of $2. Many other such were granted by the Commissioner's Courts, until one would almost be led to believe that nearly every householder in the county kept a tavern.

Early educational facilities were meager, and the children of the pioneers had few advantages in that direction. A few months in the log-cabin schoolhouse, with its puncheon floor and big fire-place, were the extent of the "larnin'" they received, and the advantages the precinct then afforded. For forty years or more after the first settlement, education was at a low ebb. Like the stagnant water in the river bottom swamps, it was difficult to tell whether the current flowed backward or forward. The schoolhouses, school books, school teachers, and the manner of instruction were of the most primitive character. An old man named Fullenwider was one of the first teachers not only in this precinct, but in the county. He is said to have been a very fair teacher for that day. The science has changed, and the mode of teaching has changed and improved, with everything else. The precinct has, at present, some half dozen schoolhouses outside of Jonesboro, and hence is well supplied with good schools.

The first preacher in "these parts" was old Father Wolf, the Dunkard preacher already alluded to. He preached to the pioneers for many years, not only in this precinct, but throughout the county. The early religious history centers principally in Jonesboro and Anna, and is given in those chapters.

An important era, in both civil and social life here, as well as in all Southern Illinois, was the building of the Central Railroad. Although it did not pass through this precinct, or through Jonesboro, yet both were more or less affected by it. There were those in that day, even as there are still, who were opposed to railroads in every sense of the word. They believed they would ruin the country, and would be of no benefit to anybody. Their ignorance and prejudice prevented them from discovering any advantage to the people or country from railroads. The majority of the people, however, were far more liberal-minded, and took an active interest in this species of internal improvement. And the completion of the Illinois Central was hailed by them with as much delight almost, as if it had passed through their own town. The project of the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad, twenty years after, received their hearty support and approval. It brought "the war into Africa;" that is, it

gave them a railroad through their own town and Precinct, and, in a word, it was their own railroad. Then, too, opinions and views regarding railroads and their beneficial results had undergone a great change. The old fossils and fogies had discovered that the country had not gone to the dogs, as they had sagely predicted, but had increased in wealth with the increase of railroad facilities, and hence, they were forced to the conclusion that railroads, after all, were a good thing in their way. Thus the narrow-gauge railroad did not lack for friends in this community. Its completion has wonderfully improved this side of the county. It has developed the resources, and brought the best markets of the country into close proximity with the people. Said an old farmer: "What do I want with railroads? Will they make my plants bear more strawberries, or my orchards more apples and peaches?" Yes, old friend, they will, in that they bring active markets to your very door.

With the building of railroads, great changes came to the country. In nothing were these changes more apparent than in the system and mode of agriculture. The first settlers here knew nothing of railroads; they had never heard of a locomotive, nor dreamed of the improvements of to-day. Steam threshers, sulky plows, mowers and reapers were alike unknown to them. The old wooden plows, drawn by a yoke of oxen, the scythe and cradle and the reap-hook were implements with which they were better acquainted. To chronicle the changes, and note the improvements and the progress of our common country, since the era of railroads, is not the least interesting part of the historian's work. In the traditions handed down, he sees "the wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose;" the log cabin changed into comfortable homes, and the land teeming with peace and plenty.

Jonesboro Precinct is largely Democratic in politics. The old citizens were Jackson Democrats, and some of them would perhaps vote for him still, but for the fact that they believe the old hero is—dead. Upon all important occasions, the precinct rolls up large majorities for the Democratic standard-bearers. In the late war, it was loyal to the core, and sent a majority of its able-bodied men to fight the battles of the Union.

This comprises a brief sketch of Jonesboro Precinct, from its settlement to the present time. With this imperfect record of it, we will conclude the chapter, and in a new one take up the history of the town—the seat of justice of the county.

CHAPTER XII.*

CITY OF JONESBORO—SELECTED AND SURVEYED AS THE COUNTY SEAT—ITS HEALTHY LOCATION —EARLY CITIZENS—SOME WHO REMAINED AND SOME WHO WENT AWAY—FIRST SALE OF LOTS—GROWTH OF THE TOWN—MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN—TOWN INCORPORATED—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES, ETC.

JONESBORO is located near the center of Union County, and on the dividing ridges separating the waters flowing into Cache; thence into the Ohio River, near Mound City, and the waters flowing in and forming Clear Creek, which enters the Mississippi five miles above Cape Girardeau. The town was located in and amongst innumerable hills, more on account of the many bold running springs, than for any great advantage to be derived from beautiful location. It is situated amongst the hills, on the hills, under the hills and by the hills. In fact, we do not know but it has all the advantages of ancient Rome in the number of its hills. Its many pure springs and fine under-drainage, perhaps, caused those that had the matter in hand to select the spot they did, and now, after more than sixty years have passed, experience has shown the wisdom of its founders. We are fully warranted in saying, that few spots on earth are more healthy than the town of Jonesboro, and, in proof of the statement, we now have half a dozen persons living in the town who have resided here over sixty years. They are in excellent health, and have long since passed the allotted time of man.

The town, though an old one, comparatively, does not contain a large population, perhaps not more than one thousand persons. Good schools, good health, and plenty of church facilities are some of the strongest recommendations to the town. But that indomitable spirit of pioneerism, inherited from ancestors who first settled the country, caused many of the young men to follow the advice of the sagacious editor of the New York *Tribune* and wend their way westward. Some went to Missouri, some to Arkansas, some to Texas and some were even led to pitch their tents beyond the Sierras. Among those whose names we can now call to mind are Abram Hargrave, Joseph P. Hargrave, Carroll Ury, George Wolf, Daniel Craver, James E. Mitchell, Joshua L. Meisenheimer, Robert Henly and William K. Lee, together with hundreds of others, who, with their families, have found homes in the far Western States and Territories. These were not dissatisfied spirits, but were the cream of the population, were good citizens here and are good citizens in the land of their adoption. They went West to better their condition, and their exodus has served the purpose to keep the population of Jonesboro, and in fact all the old towns in Southern Illinois, at about the same level as to numbers.

The site where Jonesboro now stands was selected in the spring of 1816, and so named for a Dr. Jones, a kind of representative man who lived in the neighborhood. Another site for a county seat was selected upon the farm of Thomas Sams about two miles southeast from Jonesboro, and quite a contest sprung

*By John Grear.

up between the friends of John Grammer and Thomas Sams, owners of the respective farms named. But the Commissioners appointed in the legislative act for the formation of the county selected the site upon the Grammer farm, and in 1818 Jacob Rendleman, Thomas Sams and Joseph Palmer were appointed trustees to lay out into lots the ten acres of land donated to the county of Union and now known in the description of town lots as "Grammer's donation." The first sale of lots was at public auction July 6, A. D. 1818. The first lot was purchased by Robert Crafton for $108. It was Lot No. 25, and is the one upon which now stands the Willard Block.

The Lots No. 33 and 34 were sold to Alfred Penrod for $299, and are the lots upon which the Dishon Block stands. Many of the outlying lots were given away to blacksmiths, carpenters and other mechanics, with the understanding that they were to be improved with buildings and occupied by them at once. Among the most prominent of these pioneer tradesmen was Peter Jaccard, an enterprising German, who occupied Lot No. 60. He was a tanner by trade, and erected a tannery that did an excellent business for many years, and was a great convenience to the surrounding country. Louis Jaccard, the founder of the great jewelry house of Eugene Jaccard & Co., of St. Louis, was a citizen of the new town, and had a shop near where the town spring is, for a short time previous to his settling in St. Louis. Henry Cruse and Peter Cruse, from the old State of North Carolina, were the sturdy blacksmiths, and made the plows and wagons needed by the farmers in all the country for miles around. George Grear, the father of the writer, was the millwright and carpenter, and plied his trade industriously from 1819 until 1840. James Hodges and Daniel Hileman were the hatters. Dr. B. W. Brooks, Dr. Jones and Dr. Priestley were the physicians. A. P. Fields, Abner Fields and John Dougherty were the resident lawyers and politicians. They became famous throughout the State, and held many offices of importance, as noticed in another chapter of this work. James Edwards and Jeremiah Brown were the first Baptist ministers. Mr. Edwards also taught the first school. David McMichael, James Shelby and William R. Hazzard were among the early school teachers. They were all men of excellent education, and graduates of the best American colleges, except David McMichael, who graduated in "auld" Ireland. He not only left an impression of his substantial accomplishments upon the rising generation, but he also left many *impressions* upon the boys--for like the most of the early teachers, he handled the birch with as much dexterity as he solved a problem in arithmetic. Many of our old citizens remember McMichael and his birch rod.

Nimrod Ferguson, Elijah Willard, Winsted Davie and Charles Rixlaben were among the first merchants of Jonesboro. Nearly all of these, with many others, acquired great wealth, chiefly by selling goods and buying the products of the farmers, and "flat-boating" them to New Orleans. The latter, to say the least, was hazardous in the extreme. But when attended with ordinary good luck, produced large and lucrative returns. The proceeds of the cargoes were then invested in sugar and coffee, and a few other necessaries, and brought back upon some of the few steamboats that were then navigating the Western rivers. Dry goods were usually bought in Philadelphia on twelve months' time, and transported overland on wagons to Pittsburgh, Penn., thence by river to Hamburg Landing,* on the Mississippi River, and hauled to town

* This was about five miles below Willard's Landing and our nearest point to the Mississippi River.

upon large wagons, usually drawn by four to six strong horses, or as many yoke of oxen. A large portion of the goods procured in this way was again sold to other merchants and hauled away to the interior of Southern Illinois, to be sold to consumers.

Nearly all of the salt used by the people was procured at the Saline Salt Works, in what is now Saline County, Ill. For this was exchanged corn meal and other farm products—the mode being to load a wagon with such things as were consumed by the people at the salt works, strike out through what was then called the "wilderness," and proceed to the works. A trip generally occupied about ten days, and sufficient salt to last a year was brought back to the settlement.

Mills.—In the matter of breadstuff, the people were nearly as badly off as in that of salt. Mills were exceedingly scarce and of the most primitive kind. Hand mills, located in the chimney corners, were not uncommon, and are well remembered by many people yet living. The horse mill was the next best thing, and many traces of them are yet to be seen. Water mills came next, but on account of the streams drying up in summer and great floods in winter washing away dams, they were rendered more vexatious than profitable. But about the year 1838, Willard & Co. erected the first steam flouring mill in Jonesboro, in fact in the county, after which meal and flour were more easily procured. In fact, it was not long after the date above-named until flour began to be exported, which has continued until the present time, and which now forms one of the chief industries of the town and county. Col. Bainbridge erected the next steam flouring-mill in 1847. The next one was erected by Samuel Hargrave in 1858, which is yet standing and in operation. The two first named were long since burned away. Melzer & Bruchhauser, two enterprising Germans, erected the fourth mill in 1880. It was burned the same year it was built. The same firm, however, erected another mill upon the same site the following year. It was a much finer and better mill than the one burned, and is now doing an excellent business. E. A. Willard erected a large grain elevator in 1880, which is now owned and operated by Breedlove Smith, of St. Louis. The elevator is 112 feet high and 50x80 feet upon the ground, with fifteen bins. Altogether, it is of about 90,000 bushels capacity, and has all the improved machinery for handling grain of all kinds, loading or unloading grain from or into cars. It stands immediately on the line of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad.

Railroads.—The first locomotive engine ever seen in Jonesboro "poked its nose" around the bend, just north of the public square, on Sunday, February 14, 1875, amidst a large crowd of spectators from Jonesboro and Anna. The first passenger train went over the road March 2, 1875, and was the first train that ever passed over the entire length of the road from St. Louis to Cairo. It left St. Louis March 1, but on account of delays at the tunnel did not arrive at Cairo until the morning of the 3d.

The first court house erected in Jonesboro was built by Thomas Cox, contractor. It was of round logs, floor loosely laid down, one door and one window, with clapboard roof, was twenty feet square and contained a "Judge's bench," the total cost of which was $40. Another room was added soon after, fifteen feet square, for a jury room, and cost $15. "Men in those days were giants," and evildoers could get a "send-off" to the penitentiary or the "rope's end" from a house like this just as easy and with just as much dignity as now-a-days from a court house

which costs half a million. The next court house was a frame building, erected in the center of the public square in 1820, and cost $600. This was superseded by one built of brick in 1838 on the same grounds, and which cost $5,000. It was really a fine house for that day, and ought to have lasted fifty years. But it was allowed to go to destruction from utter neglect of those having it in charge. The present court house was built in 1858, and cost about $12,000, and is a substantial brick building. The courts held in all of these buildings have been presided over with dignity by learned Judges, and many have been the forensic "set-tos" within these walls by the Fields, the Douglasses, the Semples, the Logans, the Allens, the Doughertys, and other legal lights of equal ability.

Jonesboro was first incorporated February 14, 1821, along with America, Covington, Vienna and the village of Prairie du Rocher. The charter was amended in 1823, but no organization took place. The charter was again amended in 1857, and Willis Willard, Caleb Frick, John E. Naill, John Grear and William Green were appointed first Board of Trustees. They held their first meeting early in March, laid out the city into wards, and advertised an election to take place as specified in the charter, that is, on the first Monday in April, 1857, and which resulted in the election of Dr. H. C. Hacker, Mayor; Paul Frick, Thomas J. Finley and O. P. Jones, Aldermen. They held their first meeting May 9, 1857, under this new organization. The city government has gone on to the present time, with very little change or interruption. The following are the present city officers: John Grear, Mayor; B. M. Fullinwider, O. P. Storm, B. H. Anderson, Ed Jones, W. D. Frick and Martin Carter, Aldermen.

Jonesboro contains about one thousand inhabitants, four churches, one large schoolhouse, school six months in the year, with daily attendance of about 300 pupils, two mills and the usual number of shops and stores, one box factory, and six miles of good gravel roads and streets. The city is considered a very healthy place. It has seen its period of prosperity, and its period of depression, but at no time has it met with any serious disaster, either by fire or epidemics. It has had small-pox in its limits but once, in 1852, which was its nearest approach to an epidemic. The town has produced many wealthy men, or at least men who became wealthy. Among them were Elijah Willard, William Willard, Willis Willard, Charles Rixlaben, John E. Naill, James Evans, Caleb Frick, Alexander Frick, John Dougherty, James L. Hodges and others, all of whom are now dead. But there is an equal number that are living, some of whom have retired from business on a competency, and others in the full tide of prosperity, and who might date the beginning of their prosperity to Jonesboro.

Our early citizens were not forgetful of the moral training necessary to the welfare of a new country, and to this end churches were built and religious societies organized in an early day in the town.

The Clear Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1821, by Rev. James P. Edwards, Jeremiah Brown, John McIntosh and others. Worship was held at first in the dwelling houses of its members, but soon a house of hewn logs was erected upon lands given to the church by John McIntosh, where the Jonesboro Cemetery now is. It was a comfortable, large building, and worship was regularly held here for many years, with varied success. There would be prosperous times, when the church would receive large accessions of

members, and at other times there would be trouble, and the church would be nearly depleted in numbers. But the good faith of those remaining would continue to hold meetings regularly once a month. During the sixty-two years of its existence, many excellent Christian men have figured in its history, notably among them were James P. Edwards, Jeremiah Brown, Francis Brown, D. L. Philips, C. G. Flaugh, David Culp, D. S. Newsbaum and many others that cannot now be remembered. Dr. Sanders now presides over the church as pastor. The church is a large frame building near the public square, erected and dedicated in 1848. In its belfry was sounded, soon after its erection, perhaps the first church bell ever heard in Southern Illinois, outside of Kaskaskia or Shawneetown. It was donated or given to the church by one of its enterprising members, Caleb Frick. After being placed in position on Saturday, it pealed forth its solemn notes on the following Sunday morning, calling the children to Sunday school, to the delight of all the people of the little town, and has continued to do so from that time to the present.

The church contains about 200 members, who hold their regular business meetings once a month, but have worship every Sabbath.

The Methodists were numerous in this county from its earliest settlement, but at first had no regular or settled place of worship. They preached from house to house during the year, but about once a year held what was known as "camp-meetings." At these times great revivals would take place. Many able preachers from this and adjoining States would attend, and under their combined efforts great good would be accomplished. Their first church house was erected in Jonesboro in 1842, south of the public square, chiefly under the direction of the Rev. Charles Adkins, circuit preacher, who was also a carpenter, and worked constantly at the building until it was completed. This building was taken down and another erected near the court house in 1859, and is the one now occupied by the church. It is now presided over by the Rev. G. W. Waggoner, a very able and devout Christian.

There is also a German church, where regular worship is held, and also a Sabbath school, all in the German language.

There is also a church known as the Christian Church, where regular worship is held, making four churches in Jonesboro, which, with the six at Anna, or ten in all, within one mile of each other. This speaks well for the moral and religious training of the community.

The oldest lodge in Jonesboro is that of the Masons. It was first organized on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1822. Richard J. Hamilton was its first Master. Among the original members were James S. Smith, William M. Alexander, George Wolf, James Finney, Benjamin W. Brooks, Abner Field, Jeptha Sweet, Richard M. Young, Jacob Hunsaker, H. B. Jones, George Hunsaker, John C. Callins, Samuel Hunsaker and James F. Bond. It was known as Union Lodge, No. 10, and continued to do business until about 1848–49, when its charter was surrendered and its membership merged into and became part of Lodge No. 111, organized early in 1851, since which time it has continued to meet in a building of its own on the north side of the public square.

The Odd Fellows Lodge is known as Southern Lodge, No. 241, and was instituted October 13, A. D. 1857. O. P. Jones was its first presiding officer; John M. Moyer, A. H. Marschalk, Leonard G. Faxan and John Q. Harmon were among the charter members. The lodge has continued to prosper and has

now a large membership. It has its lodge room neatly furnished and about $1,300 in its treasury.

The Knights of Honor have a lodge, No. 1,891, which was organized November 14, A. D. 1879, by L. G. Roberts, Grand Dictator. A. Polk Jones was its first presiding officer. Among its permanent members are Judge M. C. Crawford, W. S. Day, O. P. Baggot, G. W. Fink, Alford Lence, James K. Walton and Harry Grear, with many others not now remembered. The lodge contains a membership of 73, and it is benevolent in its nature. It also pays $1,000 to the widows or orphans upon the death of a member. It is in a prosperous condition and has $500 in its treasury. This hall is well furnished in which weekly meetings are held.

Flora Lodge, No. 596, Knights and Ladies of Honor, was organized November 28, 1882, with thirty-one members. The institution is in good condition, out of debt and has money in the treasury. It is also benevolent in its character and pays from $1,000 to $2,000 upon the death of a member. It has a good hall well furnished and meets weekly.

Last, but not least, is the Union County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, a sketch of which appears in a preceding chapter. A few words, however, in concluding the history of Jonesboro, is not out of place. The first meeting was held in 1855, and the society has continued to grow in interest and importance ever since. And now, after nearly thirty years, it has become one of the institutions of the county. It is annually attended by hundreds of people from the adjoining States of Kentucky and Missouri, as well as nearly all the counties of Southern Illinois. The meetings continue the entire week, with an attendance from 8,000 to 12,000 persons daily, and the show of stock, grain and other farm products is simply immense.

The fair is conducted vigorously by the young people, while their elders sit around and talk over old times. An old lady recently remarked to the writer that when she first attended these fairs, "the young children were asking parents and friends for money to buy candy. A few years more found the girls with beaux, and still a few years more found them rolling baby wagons about the grounds well loaded with bouncing babies, while their young husbands were found in the arena contesting manfully for premiums."

Although Jonesboro is an old town, yet it has not the dilapidated appearance of many old towns in Southern Illinois, and it is kept in a clean and healthy condition. Nearly all of its inhabitants own the property upon which they live, and many of them own good farms in the vicinity. They pay more or less attention to farming, and are well to do and prosperous.

CHAPTER XIII.*

ANNA PRECINCT—GENERAL DISCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY SETTLEMENT—THE COLD YEAR—ORGANIZATION OF PRECINCT—INCIDENT OF THE TELEGRAPH—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—BEE-KEEPING, DAIRYING, ETC.—CROP STATISTICS—A HAIL-STORM, ETC.

"The Past and Present here unite
Beneath Time's flowing tide,
Like footprints hidden by a brook,
But seen on either side."

IN this utilitarian age, in the rush of invention and discovery, men give but little time or care to the preservation of facts and incidents that render history valuable and instructive. As the period of mortality shortens, activity increases, and selfishness becomes a predominating motive. The dead and the past are too quickly forgotten in the hurry of the present and the anxiety for the future. But the reflecting mind always derives satisfaction in reviewing the events of preceding years and forming a mental contrast between the then and the now. Could we but go back again to our boyhood days and handle the old wooden plow, the sickle and cradle, and once more listen to the hum of the spinning-wheel in the old log-cabin, after so long enjoying the benefits of modern implements and machinery, it would seem to us impossible that the people of the olden time could live as contentedly and happy as we know they did. But the old settlers have, many of them, passed away. The slow ox team has given place to the more rapid Norman span. The reaping hook of our fathers has become a curiosity to our children. And so, in their turn, perchance our grandchildren may laugh and wonder at the implements and machinery which we now use and consider so perfect. The methods of harvesting and machinery in use by the coming generation may put our boasted self-binders and steam threshers to shame. These changes are inseparably blended with the changes in population and with the progress in civilization and social life. It is the duty and task of the historian to make note of all these transitions, and the history of Anna Precinct would be imperfect without this reference to the old-time ways and customs which are yet dear in the memory of many still living.

Anna Precinct, so named from the city of Anna, which it includes, comprises all of Township 12 south, and Range one west, of the Third Principal Meridian, except Sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 30 and 31, the north half of 12, the west half of 19, and the southwest quarter of 18, and includes also a portion of Sections 2 and 3 in Township 13 south, and Range 1 west. This precinct is quite centrally situated as regards the county boundaries, and embraces within its limits some of the best of the hill lands of the county. These hills are not broken, precipitous lands, but are generally broad and gently rolling, forming fine farming and grazing lands. The surface is elevated, from 50 feet to 200 feet higher than the level of Chicago, and varies from 800 feet to 900 feet above the level of the sea. This elevation is considered of more value by the inhabitants than is the fertility of the soil, as by it the fruit

*By Dr. J. H. Sanborn.

crops are rendered more certain, and the salubrity of the climate is greatly enhanced. For the purposes of fruit growing, gardening and dairying, the lands in this precinct are not surpassed by any in Southern Illinois.

Originally, this was a densely wooded country, but much of the forest has been cleared away, and broad, open fields of waving grass and grain, or prolific orchards of choice improved fruits occupy its place. The original growth of timber comprised principally oak, walnut, hickory, elm, soft and hard maple, poplar, etc. Though there is still considerable wooded land within the precinct, it is rapidly decreasing in amount under the great demand from the box factories, saw mills and manufacturing establishments within the county, and from the city and town wants. This precinct lies on the divide between the waters of the Ohio and those of the Mississippi, and is well drained by the streamlets which form the head-waters of Cache, Cypress, Big and other creeks. Cool springs of clear, flowing water are numerous, and are made to serve most practical uses on the dairy and stock farms which abound in this precinct. A large spring issuing from a cave on land belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, about one and a half miles north from Anna, forms the source of supply for the water tank at Anna. A stranger standing on the high hill west of Anna, and overlooking both Anna and Jonesboro, is strongly reminded of the scenery in the Atlantic and Eastern States. The mingling of hill and dale, forest and field, the autumn tints of the foliage and the soft rays of the setting sun enchant the eye.

The first settlement within the bounds of the precinct is involved in doubt, but among the earliest were those formed in 1818–19 by the following families: George Hartline came in 1818. He had five sons and six daughters. Charles is the only son now living, and Mrs. Joseph Hess the only daughter. Frank, John and Isaac Hartline are grandsons. Peter Casper came in 1818. He had four sons and five daughters. Henry is the only son now living. Mrs. David Miller and Mrs. Levi Davis are the only daughters living. Peter Dillow came in 1818. He had seven sons and two daughters. Three sons, David, Michael and Simon, are still living, David, the eldest, being now eighty years old. John Hess, who also came in 1818, had one son and five daughters, of whom the son Joseph, aged about eighty-four years, and two daughters, Mrs. Joseph Eddleman and Mrs. Henry Rendleman, are still living. Peter Sifford, who came in 1819, had three sons and eight daughters. All the sons, Silas, Jackson and Daniel, are living; also four daughters, Mrs. Jacob Hileman, Mrs. A. L. Sitter, Mrs. Maston Treese and Mrs. Columbus Abernathy. John Treese came in 1819, and had five sons and three daughters; Moses and Isaac still live. Conrad Sitter also came in 1819. He had ten sons and seven daughters. Five sons, Solomon, Isaac, Abraham, Benjamin and Conrad, and two daughters, Mrs. Catherine Henly and Mrs. Susan Vancil, are now living. Christian Hileman came to this county in 1819, married Nancy Davis, and settled near the site of the Insane Asylum. He had four sons, Jacob, George W., Levi and Christian M., and four daughters, Mrs. Silas Hess, Mrs. Charles Barringer, Mrs. John Barringer and Mrs. Josiah Bean, all now living. Peter Miller, grandfather of John B. Miller, farmer, came from North Carolina about 1816, and about 1821 settled in this precinct. He had one son, Abraham, and three daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Sarah Hileman, is living. Henry Barringer

came here about the year 1820, and had five sons and two daughters, none of whom are living. John Menees came about 1816. He had five sons and two daughters. Two of the sons, William and Marion, are living in this county. William Holmes, from Kentucky, and Abraham F. Hunsaker lived on the Horace Eastman farm about the years 1818 to 1820. Isaac Bizzel, Sr., was an early settler. Wesley G. Nimmo, father of Col. A. J. Nimmo, was also one of the early settlers. A majority of these early settlers came from North Carolina. Rev. Daniel Spence fought in the battle of New Orleans; came here from North Carolina in 1819; had sixteen children, and lived to see fifty-one grand and seventy-one great-grandchildren. He died in 1875. There are six daughters living, of whom Mrs. Nancy Davis, seventy years old, is the eldest.

The year 1816 was the coldest ever known in the United States. In the North there was no summer. In Central Illinois, north of Vandalia and as far south as Kaskaskia, every green crop was killed repeatedly, as often as planted. Ice formed an inch thick in May, and frost and ice were common in June. On the 17th of June, ten inches of snow fell in Vermont, and three inches in Massachusetts. Ice and frost were frequent in July. On the 5th of July, ice, thick as window glass, formed all through Northern Illinois, and in August was half an inch thick. The latter part of September found ice an inch thick in Ohio. Southern Illinois was fortunate in its mildness of temperature, and harvested an abundant crop, the fame of which spread to all parts of the country and drew to this county a large immigration during the following years, from both the North and South. Some of those families from Kentucky and North Carolina are mentioned above. Long streams of teams from Central Illinois came here for cor . and provisions. This was one era in the settlement of Union County. The completion of the Illinois Central Railroad produced another era of settlement, and the breaking-out of the civil war produced a third era, or flow of immigration. Thus, Anna Precinct was settled, receiving its share of population during each of these periods.

The organization of Anna Precinct was effected in 1866. Until this year, the voters of Anna and Anna Precinct had cast their ballots in Jonesboro at all county and State elections. For years, in the history of the early settlements, the roads were mere wagon trails blazed through the timber, but with the organization of the county into precincts, the roads received more attention and were soon in a greatly improved condition. Population increased, churches were erected, and schoolhouses multiplied. There are now eight public schoolhouses in the precinct, several of them highly creditable to their districts, and well supplied with modern furniture, etc. Education is now an object of great care with the people throughout the precinct, and the rising generation will receive a liberal amount of instruction under well qualified teachers. Of the country churches, the Baptists have a flourishing society in a little church near Big Creek, four miles south of Anna, in Township 13 south, and Range 1 west. This church was organized as "Big Creek" Church in 1852. The first pastor was F. M. Brown; the second pastor was H. H. Richardson; the third was S. L. Wisner; the fourth was David Culp; the fifth and present pastor is W. A. Ridge. Each pastor served acceptably for several years. Two miles north of Anna is the Union or Casper Church, originally a log house, built in 1830. In 1847, the present frame building was erected for the joint use of the German Reformed and Lutheran con-

gregations. D. H. Rendleman, Peter Sifford, David Miller, Jr., and Samuel Dillow composed the Building Committee, and the contract was let to Joshua Roberts. Near this church is the burial place of many of those who figured prominently in the early history of this precinct and county.

The intelligence of the mass of the people was always adequate to the demand of the times, but the march of invention and improvement was too rapid for the comprehension of a few, as is the case in almost every community. An instance of this slowness to grasp the marvels of modern science occurred in 1854, soon after the completion of the railroad. A terrible drought had prevailed during the summer of that year and ruined the hopes of many of the hard-working farmers. It was while the fierce rays of the midsummer sun were still scorching the growing crops, and withering and blasting the results of months of severe toil, that a large crowd of countrymen was gathered near the railroad some distance south of the station, awaiting with eager curiosity the oncoming of the, to them, wonderful locomotive and its accompanying train, whose advance had already been heralded by the more wonderful and mysterious electric wire. As the train sped by, faithful to its appointed time, the idea suddenly seized possession of some of the more superstitious, that the telegraph wire had conducted away to some remote region all the electricity belonging to this county, and consequently there could be no thunder storms and rain. This belief became contagious and quickly spread among the throng. The cry "Down with the poles! Down with the wire!" was speedily followed by heavy axes borne to the front by strong arms, and it was only by extraordinary exertions that the wiser ones were able to save the telegraph line from destruction. The iron rails of the railroad track were also partly blamed for being concerned in causing this drought. The wrath of the farmers was not yet appeased, and another time was set for a general demolition of telegraph and railroad track. Preparations for an awful destruction and wrecking of these iron enemies of agriculture were made, but before the time arrived copious showers fell and watered the thirsting crops, and thus dispelled the disagreeable delusion.

The principal crops raised before the completion of the railroad, in 1854, were such grains as could be profitably fed to live stock or hauled to the river landing. Live stock, both then and since, has been an important factor in swelling the income from the Union County farms. After the railroad opened the Northern and Southern markets to our people, the fruits came largely into cultivation. Gardening and the growing of early vegetables for shipment were also found profitable. In 1882, the shipments of early and mixed vegetables from this precinct station amounted to 1,587,790 pounds; those of sweet potatoes to 2,860 barrels, in addition, equal to 514,800 pounds; those of spinach to 2,260 cases, equal to 33,900 pounds. In this same year there were shipped 6,000 barrels of flour and 116 car loads of bulk wheat, equal to a total of 19,733 barrels of flour. The amount of melons shipped that year was 121,670 pounds; in 1879, there were shipped from this precinct 1,210 crates of melons, besides 30 car loads of melons and cucumbers. In 1881, the strawberries shipped amounted to 450,190 pounds. In 1880, the eggs shipped were 53,960 pounds, and of peaches that year there were shipped 32,040 pounds. In 1879, the shipments from this precinct included 32,660 pounds of rhubard and 35,700 pounds of raspberries. Of apples, there were shipped in 1877, by freight alone, 7,650 barrels and 4,615 boxes, besides 1,680 boxes by



H. Wardner M.D.

express, a total of 1,502,900 pounds of apples. The same year there were shipped 372,700 pounds of onions. Of live stock, shipped in 1880, there were 23 cars of hogs and 24 cars of cattle. All the above were shipped from Anna station during the respective years named, in connection, and do not, of course, represent the large amounts used at home and unsold. A full account of the rise and progress of fruit culture and general horticulture in this county, will be found written in another chapter of this history.

Other crops were also the subject of more or less experiment, among which was cotton. The production of this fibre in 1868 reached the amount of 1,300,000 pounds in Southern Illinois, of which Anna Precinct raised a proportionate part. Tobacco was considerably cultivated between the years 1860 and 1870, but now hardly plays any part in the list of crops annually grown. Oats and rye are still favorite crops, to which some farmers add millet and sorghum for fodder purposes. Barley, flax and hemp have never been leading or popular crops in this precinct. Of the minerals, lime abounds in large quantities, and is extensively quarried. In 1882, John Barringer discovered a three-feet seam of bituminous coal on his farm, about fifty feet below the surface. Indications of coal in other places in this precinct have been noticed, but no coal in quantity has yet been mined here. The wool clip is not large, nor likely to increase so long as the people prefer dogs to sheep, the last census showing 410 dogs in this precinct, while a much larger number is not reported. The demand upon the forests for fuel has been large, and, in addition, there has been a big sacrifice of the best timber for ties and piling, large quantities of both having been taken away. Nevertheless, the shipments of lumber have been constantly gaining in quantity, amounting last year, 1882, to sixty-two car loads.

The dairy business has become quite an important industry. The first dairy in this precinct was started in 1864, by C. L. Brooks, principally to supply the local trade and demand. This dairy terminated with the death of the proprietor, about eight years after. Edward G. Robinson was the next to venture into this new business. His dairy was started in 1873, and supplied milk and butter to the local market and families. Mr. Robinson's business increasing, he added to his dairy stock some choice Jersey cows, and began shipping milk and butter to Cairo. His were the first shipments of these articles to that market from Anna, or from Union County, by a dairyman. In 1877, he kept twenty-four milk cows, averaged $90 monthly milk sales, and marketed in Cairo $55 worth of butter in April, and $84 worth of butter in May. In June and July, his butter sales in Cairo for the two months were $152. Bran at that time was worth $7 per ton at the mill. He used the rectangular churn, and set the milk in deep six-gallon stone jars in a spring house tank. This was really the beginning of the dairy business. Mr. Robinson's dairy is still in operation, with gratifying success. Horace T. Eastman was the next man wise enough to embark in this profitable business. He started a butter dairy in 1877, and shipped the whole of his butter to Cairo. In 1879, he ceased the manufacture of butter and shipped only milk to Cairo, for hotel use. This milk shipment he still continues from a dairy of over thirty cows, and including home sales, averages about $200 as monthly sales. The next party to enter the dairy field was Miss Sarah E. Davis. She began in 1880 with one cow, and sold the milk to Mr. Eastman, increasing the number of cows as fast as possible

until she had nine cows. She then commenced to furnish the steamboat trade in Cairo with milk, and took into partnership her brother, S. E. Davis. They still carry on the business together, with enlarged facilities and capital. In 1880, William Kratzinger started a butter dairy, which he still keeps in operation, and ships a choice article of Jersey butter to Cairo, supplying hotels and private families. This is the only station now shipping Union County milk to Cairo, the aggregate of which is about 17,000 gallons annually. The total milk shipped in 1881 was only 11,200 gallons from this station.

Bee-keeping is another industry or business that has arisen and grown in this county within a comparatively few years. Prior to 1866, there were a few "gums" of bees owned and kept by some of the bee-loving farmers, who depended more upon charms and whims for luck than upon skill or system. They believed it a cause of bad luck to sell a swarm. The price was marked on the "gum," and whoever bought the bees must deposit the money on the stand and take the bees unseen by any of the owner's family. If discovered removing them, the charm was broken, and good luck departed with the bees. If any member of the owner's family died, the bees must be told of the death, and a piece of crape attached to the hive, or the swarm would desert the place and fly away for a new home. When the bees swarmed they must be serenaded with tin pans, bells, tin horns, and anything that will make a noise, under the impression that the horrible din will cause the bees to settle. In 1859, D. S. Davie, of Anna, experimented with a "palace hive," or a hive large enough to hold a ton of honey, but the experiment was a failure. In 1866, the noted California apiarist, John S. Harbison, came to Anna and started an apiary, for the purpose of rearing and selling Italian bees, queens, and his patented hives with movable frames. Among the first to get and use the new hives were D. S. Davie, H. T. Eastman and Jacob Hileman, of Anna Precinct. Others in the county also adopted the same hive and the Harbison system of management. D. S. Davie soon sold his bees to J. W. Fuller, who still keeps quite an apiary. In the same neighborhood are H. T. Eastman and John B. Miller, extensive bee-keepers, the three having an aggregate of over one hundred swarms. The profits of bee-keeping are large, very large, in proportion to the outlay and expense of maintenance. Almost every farmer in that portion of the precinct has a few swarms of bees. The shipments and sales of honey in this precinct during 1881 amounted to 6,110 pounds. It is found that the dairy industry and bee-keeping go well together. As the pastures are increased, the bees can also be increased in the same locality. At the present time, there are no apiarists in this section of country who make a specialty of bee-keeping, but they conduct the business in connection with their farming operations or other pursuits. There are localities in the county where it could undoubtedly be made a success if a man should give it his whole attention. Mr. H. T. Eastman, who supplies much of the above information, has been instrumental in causing many to go into this business by his own extraordinary success with it.

The area of this precinct, since the creation of Saratoga Precinct, is about 17,280 acres, with a population of about 1,600. The value of improved farming land varies from $20 to $30 per acre. The wages of farm hands range from $15 to $25 per month, with board. The agricultural progress of the precinct has thus been briefly sketched.

Outside of the city limits there has been little manufacturing done. In years gone by, there were a few horse mills, which supplied the needs of home consumption. Now, the large steam-mills of the city convert large quantities of grain into flour for export.

One of the most memorable events in the history of this precinct was the remarkable shower of ice which fell on May 6, 1869. The term "hail storm" fails to express the real nature and consequence of the storm. Blocks of ice nearly the size of a man's fist fell in places in such quantities as to batter the bark from the trees, destroying the fruit crop, and pitting the earth with large holes, visible for months afterward. The steady progress being made in agriculture and horticulture throughout the precinct, and the noticeable improvement in farms and buildings, are evidence that the capabilities of the soil and people are in rapid development, and are indicative of a brilliant future.

CHAPTER XIV.*

CITY OF ANNA—THE LAYING-OUT OF A TOWN—ITS NAME—EARLY GROWTH AND PROGRESS—INCORPORATED—FIRES—NOTABLE EVENTS—SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—MANUFACTURES—ORGANIZED AS A CITY—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—CITY FINANCES.

"Towered cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men,
With store of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence." —MILTON.

CITIES are generally founded with regard to some great commercial advantage, either as seaports possessing deep harbors adapted for trade with foreign countries; as manufacturing depots convenient to labor and fuel or water-power; or lastly, as agricultural centers in the heart of fertile regions where the products of the soil must be exchanged for those other commodities necessary for human comfort, enjoyment and health. It was rather the last of these influences, if either, that prompted the founding of the city of Anna. Though the town possesses a feminine appellation, there was nothing of romance connected with its origin or naming.

In the year 1850, the United States General Government ceded a portion of the public lands lying within the State of Illinois and extending fifteen miles on each side of the proposed line of railroad between Cairo and Dubuque and Chicago, to the State of Illinois to aid in the construction of the said railroad. These lands were conditionally reconveyed to the railroad company, and in 1852 the engineers were permanently locating the line of the railroad. In 1853, they passed through Union County establishing and grading the line of the road-bed as now located, the intention being to make the shortest practicable route between the above-named cities.

During the year 1853, Winstead Davie, who then owned the most of the land which is now the site of the city of Anna, and Col. Lewis W. Ashley, Division Engineer, who had come into possession of a portion of the same tract, determined to lay out a town at this point. The proper surveys were made by Francis H. Brown, the County Surveyor, and lots were laid out on both sides of Main street and the railroad. Mr. Davie decided

* By Dr. J. H. Sanborn.

to name the town in honor of his beloved wife Anna, and under this name the plat was entered upon the county records on March 3, 1854. The railroad company had meanwhile determined to establish a station here for the convenience of the laborers, and thus the nucleus of the present city was formed; but for many years (till 1873) the company persisted in calling this "Jonesboro Station," much to the chagrin and displeasure of the citizens. During the construction of the railroad in 1853, the trading by the laborers was done in Jonesboro. In the spring of 1853, there were only four buildings on the site of the town of Anna as first incorporated (including a mile square, the east half of Section 19 and the west half of Section 20), viz., the old, original, log farmhouse, occupied by Basil Craig and belonging to the farm on which the city is located (this house is still standing, July, 1883, on the hill directly north of the Anna City Mills); a log house on the John Halpin place on Main street, still standing, owned and occupied in 1853 by Levi Craver, and a log store back of Lot 132, kept by Charles Pardee, to which he added another building during the fall, and took boarders. Mr. Pardee ran the first hack line between here and Jonesboro, which has now developed into quite a business. In the fall and winter of 1853, Bennett & Scott started a store on Lot 81, now owned by Oliver Alden. The fourth building, perhaps the oldest of all, was a log house on Lot 143, now owned by J. E. Terpinitz.

During 1854, building was active. W. W. Bennet built a house on the Mackey, now Lufkin place; S. E. Scott built the house now on Lot 5; C. C. Leonard built the Corgan house on Lot 14; Isaac L. Spence built the house on Lot 72, now owned by Mrs. Parks; Dr. McVean built Walter Willard's house on Lot 56, and Dr. Love built the house and store on Lot 124; D. L. Phillips built the European Hotel on Lot 105, and Winstead Davie erected the famous "Column Store" a large, two-story frame building, on Lot 82, at the corner of Main and West Railroad streets. In all, about nineteen buildings were erected that year, including the schoolhouse on Lot 45, at the corner of Franklin and Monroe streets, afterward consumed by fire. In the fall of that year, the first passenger train on the Southern Division of the Illinois Central Railroad passed through town, but the first through train over the main line of the railroad did not come through till the fall of the succeeding year, 1855, on the 7th of August. During 1854, the first year in the history of the city of Anna, there occurred the following marriages of parties who have been more or less identified with the origin, growth and prosperity of the city. On March 18, Shalem E. Scott and Lucy Ann Bennett, by D. L. Phillips, Esq. This was probably the first marriage that ever took place within the present corporate city limits. On March 26, Isaac L. Spence and Elizabeth T. Williams, by W. G. Nimmo, J. P.; also James K. Walton and Mrs. Serena Walker, by James P. Edwards, Baptist minister. On April 11, Moses Goodman and Amanda C. Peeler, by Valentine G. Kimber, J. P. On May 19, Benjamin F. Mangold and Piety E. Cox, by P. H. Kroh, minister of the German Reformed Church.

In 1855, the city progressed rapidly in population and buildings, the principal structures erected consisting of several comfortable dwellings, storehouses, and the Roman Catholic Church. The inhabitants of the town were full of enterprise, and very sanguine and hopeful of the success of their city. As yet they had been living without any organized government, but on July 19 there was an election held in pursuance of

public notice, at which the following parties each cast one vote for incorporating the town of Anna. C. C. Leonard acting as Judge, and J. L. Spence as Clerk of the Election: for Incorporation, John Cochran, W. W. Bennett, J. J. Mangold, E. C. Green, S. E. Scott, B. F. Mangold, J. Halpin, J. Hunter, J. F. Ashley, W. Leonard, J. M. Ingraham, T. A. Brown, J. B. Jones, James I. Toler, A. W. Barnum, W. B. Stuart, T. J. Green, D. Love, G. B. Harrison, W. N. Hamby, J. T. Atkins, A. W. Robinson, G. W. Feeright, J. Keer, C. C. Leonard and J. L. Spence. Against Incorporation, none. Total vote cast, twenty-six; unanimously for the incorporation of the town.

At an election held in the town of Anna, county of Union, State of Illinois, on Saturday, July 28, 1855, agreeably to public notice given, for the purpose of electing five Trustees for said town, the following persons having received a majority of all the votes cast, are declared duly elected Trustees for one year next ensuing from the date of their election, or until their successors are elected.

DAVID L. PHILLIPS,
C. C. LEONARD,
W. W. BENNETT,
W. N. HAMBY,
JOHN COCHRAN.

Attest: J. L. SPENCE, *Clerk.*
C. C. LEONARD, *Judge.*

EARLY ORDINANCES, ETC.

The above constitute the first official documents connected with the inception and establishment of the city of Anna. At the first meeting of the Trustees, W. W. Bennett was elected President, and John Halpin Clerk. The first steps taken by the first Trustees of this city, at their first business meeting, were the passage of three memorable ordinances, the first of which is a lasting monument of their wisdom, and restrained the sale and use of intoxicating liquors in the following stringent terms:

Ordinance No. 1, passed August 10, 1855: "Be it ordained by the President and Trustees of the town of Anna, that, from and after the 1st day of September next, no person shall sell, barter, exchange or give away any spirituous or malt liquors or wine in any quantity less than one barrel, unless for medical purpose, and in no such case for medicine unless ordered by a regular physician; and any person who shall violate this ordinance shall forfeit and pay for the first offense the sum of $50, and for every other offense not exceeding $90, which fines shall be sued for and recovered by any Justice of the Peace in and for Union County.

JOHN HALPIN, *Clerk.*
W. W. BENNETT, *President.*"

Thus was the city of Anna born a temperance town of the strictest type. This ordinance continued in force three years, till its repeal August 21, 1858. From the date of the city's birth up to the present time, its best citizens have been strong advocates of temperance, and foremost in every movement to restrain and prevent the use of intoxicating liquors. Other ordinances to accomplish the same purpose have been passed and repealed, from time to time, after short trials of their efficacy, and as the preponderance of the votes cast favored or disfavored the cause of temperance. In 1877, the blue ribbon and the red ribbon temperance organizations and clubs swept the saloons out of Anna, and the city has been free of them from that time to this.

The second ordinance established the limits of the town as extending "one-half mile from the northeast corner of Lot No. 14 each way." On September 6, 1858, the boundary lines were established by ordinance as containing the east half of Section 19 and the west half of Section 20, in Township 12 south, of Range 1 west, of the Third Principal Meridian. On the 8th day of September, 1869, an ordinance was passed extending the city limits so as to include the south half of Section 17, the east half of Sec- 20, the north half of Section 29, and all of

the northwest quarter of Section 19 not included in the legally established boundaries of the city of Jonesboro, all in the township above mentioned.

A third ordinance called for the taking of a census, and D. L. Phillips, B. L. Wiley and J. M. Ingraham were appointed census-takers. This census, taken during August, 1855, the first official enumeration of the inhabitants of the city of Anna, showed the following heads of families, with the number of individuals belonging to each: M. C. Massey, 4; John Halpin, 4; M. Thorp, 5; W. W. Bennett, 10; Mrs. Bay, 4; S. E. Scott, 3; William Melton, 12; J. E. Ingraham, 4; R. Stubblefield, 4; B. F. Mangold, 3; C. Henderson, 2; Mrs. Blackstone, 4; J. Humpter, 4; E. C. Green, 5; Zadoc Elms, 3; C. C. Leonard, 7; M. Freeman, 5; G. B. Harrison, 8; T. Brown, 4; Mrs. Davis, 4; J. C. Hacker, 5; W. N. Hamby, 8; D. Love, 6; James Musgrave, 12; A. S. Jones, 2; I. L. Spence, 5; A. S. Barnum, 4; Thomas Green, 7; J. Tripp, 6; James I. Toler, 7; John Cochran, 9; James Faulkner, 9; J. B. Jones, 8; John Keer, 4; G. Brown, 6; G. Elms, 3; G. Barnwell, 6; D. L. Phillips (hotel), 25; A. Bartlett, 7; Mrs. Henderson, 6. Total population of the town, 251.

This organization continued in force until a special charter was passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, which was approved February 16, A. D. 1865, and on June 5, A. D. 1865, the President and Trustees put said charter into full force and effect. This organization was continued until amended by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1867.

The President and Trustees ordered that an election be held on the 18th day of July, 1872, when the qualified electors cast seventy votes for dividing the town into wards, and for the election of a Mayor and Alderman; and eight votes were cast against said proposition, and upon the result of said election, the President and Trustees did, by ordinance, divide the town into four wards and ordered an election for a Mayor, and one Alderman from each ward. The said election was held on the 12th day of August, 1872, when C. Kirkpatrick was elected Mayor, and William M. Brown, Alderman of First Ward; C. Nordling, Alderman of Second Ward; A. D. Finch, Alderman of Third Ward; F. S. Dodds, Alderman of Fourth Ward.

An election was held at the Council Chamber in Anna, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1872, and at said election there were cast sixty-seven votes for city organization under the general law, and none against city organization under the general law. On the 4th day of November, A. D. 1872, the town Council of Anna declared that by virtue of the aforesaid election, the town of Anna became organized as a city under the general law of the State of Illinois, as provided by an act entitled "An act for the incorporation of cities and villages, passed and approved April 10, A. D. 1872."

By ordinance passed and approved March 3, 1873, the city of Anna was divided into three wards, limited as follows:

Ward No. 1 shall contain all the territory lying within the city limits north and northeast of the Illinois Central Railroad. Ward No. 2 shall contain all that portion of territory lying west of the Illinois Central Railroad and south of Main street. Ward No. 3 shall contain all the remaining territory of said city lying west of the Illinois Central Railroad and north of Main street.

As provided in Section 48 of the city and village act, approved April 10, 1872, an election was held on Tuesday, April 15, 1873, at which election C. Kirkpatrick was elected Mayor; William M. Brown and J.

G. Sublett, Aldermen of First Ward; T. M. Perrine and J. L. Inscore, Aldermen of Second Ward; P. P. Barlow and P. H. Kroh, Aldermen of Third Ward. And as provided in said act, the annual election for city officers has been regularly held on the third Tuesday in April of each and every year, up to and including the year A. D. 1883.

Growth of the City.—C. Kirkpatrick continued to act as Mayor till April 17, 1877, being re-elected in 1875. He was succeeded in 1877 by William M. Brown, who was Mayor till 1879. At his election, the friends of temperance gained a lasting victory, casting 156 votes against licensing saloons to 81 votes in favor of saloons. This memorable victory has since been repeated in the other towns of the county, until the whole county has become a unit in sentiment in opposition to saloons. On April 19, 1879, John Spire was elected Mayor, and was re-elected to the same office in 1881. On April 17, 1883, C. Kirkpatrick was again elected Mayor without opposition.

The progress of the city was steady, and the improvements of a nature solid and lasting. In June, 1865, just ten years from the date of the organization of the town, and on the year of its special charter by act of the State Legislature, the total valuation of real and personal property, as assessed in the town of Anna, was $168,704. This valuation, however, was immediately following the war, when prices of real estate had risen to figures unwarranted by the business transacted—figures that soon declined to a proper level with those of the previous years The Illinois Central Railroad Company had become an immense corporation, doing a tremendous amount of business, for many years the greatest in the whole West. Anna was a constant gainer through this channel, and through its means and by the enterprise of its citizens, has grown in thirty years to become the most populous and thrifty town in the county, while its original four log buildings have meantime multiplied into over 300 dwellings, besides storehouses and manufacturing establishments not counted.

Judge John Cochran was the first railroad agent at this station during the transition period from wilderness to settled town. He was one of the most active in promoting every measure that looked to the prosperity of the settlement, and was succeeded in office by Nathan Dresser, afterward Postmaster. The next manager of the railroad interests in this town was W. Walker, who was succeeded by J. H. Samson, a most efficient officer, who is still in the "railroad land" and real estate business in Jonesboro. C. B. Crittenden succeeded Mr. Samson, and was himself followed by J. H. Hine, after whom Mr. Crittenden was re-instated in his old office, and attended to railroad matters as before. T. C. Turley was the next railroad agent at this station, and left here to take a position in the land department at Centralia. Mr. Turley was succeeded by N. Meisenheimer, the present very capable agent, who has most faithfully managed the affairs of the company at this station for the past nine years, the business often demanding one or two assistants in the fruit season.

The mercantile business has kept pace with the growth of the town, and at times exceeded the needs of the population. The one store of Bennett & Scott, in 1853, was followed in 1854 by the hardware store of B. L. Wiley, the dry goods store of D. D. Cover & Moses Goodman, the general merchandise store of Daniel Davie, and by other stores in rapid succession. During the erection of the Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane

at this place, the mercantile business so increased that the establishment of some kind of a banking house and money exchange became an absolute necessity. At this juncture, C. M. Willard, in January, 1873, opened the Union County Bank in his store on Lot 129, at the corner of West Railroad and Main streets. C. Nordling was the first depositor in this bank. It was destroyed in the fire of April 22, 1879, but was rebuilt during the fall of that year, and is still doing a large business. The hotels have been prosperous from the first, and while fire destroyed other portions of the town no hotel has as yet been a sufferer. The European, already mentioned, was followed by the erection of the Verble House and the St. Nicholas Hotel. In 1870, W. Davie built the Winstead House, now Otrich House, a large three-story brick structure costing $10,000, which, with the European, will rank as first-class hotels.

The first pretentious mansion erected was that of Col. L. W. Ashley, which yet stands, though in the possession of J. C. Peeler. It is a fine specimen of the æsthetic tastes of the builder, wainscoted and paneled in the Elizabethian style, with decorated ceilings and ornamentations at once unique and pleasing. Among the other and more recently erected residences which lend a charm to the city by their beauty of design or elegance of lawns and shrubbery, may be mentioned those of E. H. Finch, A. D. Finch, C. M. Willard, Walter Willard and L. P. Wilcox. That of Mr. Wilcox was built by D. L. Phillips in 1856–57. The well-kept lawns around these residences are models of elegance. The first brick building erected in Anna was the small square dwelling on Lot 34 on South street, adjoining the Lutheran Church, and built by John Stiner in 1856.

As is evidenced by the numerous springs of clear water that burst forth in many portions of the city, the surface overlies streams of living water in the greatest abundance. Nevertheless, the people largely prefer cisterns to wells. In 1854 and 1855, much trouble was experienced in procuring water, which was carried in buckets long distances.

In 1856, the town authorities ordered the digging of the public well on Washington street. A living stream, inexhaustible in quantity, was reached. In 1860, the public well at the pottery of C. & W. Kirkpatrick added a new supply, which was still further increased in 1880 by the public well on Franklin street. In the latter, the water was found at a depth of about twelve feet. Several private wells, and some on the grounds of the Southern Illinois Fair Association, furnish water without limit at a depth of only ten or twelve feet below the surface.

In 1870, fifteen years from the organization of the town, there were but three brick business houses within the corporate limits, viz., that of C. M. Willard, on the corner of Main street; the Corgan store, on Lot 133, and that of Jesse Lentz, on Lot 126, built in 1868. The only other brick buildings in town at the commencement of the year 1870, were the residences of Jesse Lentz, James M. Smith, Cyrus Shiek, Daniel Davie, C. Nordling, Charles M. Willard and J. Stiner, as before mentioned. During 1870, the erection of the Winstead House added two more brick stores, on the first floor. From 1870 to 1876, several brick buildings were erected fronting the railroad, including the post office building, by J. B. Miller, C. K. Park's drug store, the Alden Evaporating House, and other buildings.

On February 28, in 1876, occurred the first of the great fires which devastated the business portion of the town of Anna. In this fire were consumed the stores and ware-

house of T. M. Perrine, on the corner of Main street, and the grocery store and warehouse belonging to J. E. Lufkin, besides several other smaller buildings. In 1872, August 4, there was a smaller fire on Main street, which burned the stores of J. E. Terpinitz and J. T. Carroll, and the dwelling of Mrs. Seay. The fire of 1876 was followed in 1877 by the erection of a block of two-story brick business houses, on the old site by J. E. Lufkin and L. P. Wilcox. The same year, 1877, the Brockman wagon shops, facing the depot, were converted by M. V. Ussery into an opera house, with two business rooms on the first floor, and a large concrete warehouse in the rear. The Alden Evaporator was also changed into a business block, with two stores below, offices on the second floor, and the Armory Hall on the third floor. J. C. Peeler that year erected his brick store on Lot 130, with a hall on the second floor for the secret societies.

On April 22, 1879, occurred the second memorable fire, the worst that has yet visited the city. Ten buildings were destroyed, including C. M. Willard's fine brick block on the corner of Main street, the three-story building belonging to C. H. Williford, the stores of Miss S. E. McKinney, C. M. Willard, C. L. Otrich, J. L. Inscore, Kirkham & Brown, Herts & Craver, J. D. Walters and A. D. Bohannon; the offices of Dr. A. D. Finch, Dr. J. I. Hale, Dr. F. S. Dodds and T. H. Phillips; Mrs. D. Cover's residence, and other property. A general rebuilding followed. Messrs. J. R. and J. M. Cover and W. M. Brown erected a two-story block on the old site, and C. M. Willard built a two-story banking house. Messrs. R. Johnson, J. E. Lentz, E. Babcock and C. Nordling built the Union Block on Lots 130 and 131, uniting with J. C. Peeler's building already mentioned. Oliver Alden erected a two-story brick building, occupied since as *The Farmer and Fruit Grower* printing and publishing house, where is weekly issued the only agricultural and horticultural journal published in Southern Illinois; established in 1877 by H. C. Bouton, the present editor and proprietor.

Among the other notable events of the year 1879 was the construction of the sidewalk uniting Anna with Jonesboro. On May 14 of this year, there was a re-union of the Hileman family, one of the oldest families in the county, at the residence of Jacob Hileman. Seventy-two members of the family were present, the oldest member being Mrs. Christian Hileman. She was born in North Carolina, and came here in 1817, when twelve years old, with her parents. At that time all produce was hauled to the river, where the trading was done. Clothing was all made at home, and it was not till she was twenty-six years old that her first calico dress was bought at a cost of 36 cents a yard, the second calico dress costing 50 cents a yard. Mrs. Hileman weighed 184 pounds, and with eight of her descendants weighed 1,732 pounds, an average of 193 pounds. Fifteen of the family were absent. The notable events of 1880 were the annual fair of the Southern Illinois Fair Association, on its grounds in Anna, from August 31 to September 3; and the death in December of Mrs. Anna Davie, after whom the city took its name.

At the incorporation of the town in 1855, D. L. Phillips secured the establishment of a post office here, and was appointed the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by John B. Jones, who was removed after a few months, owing to certain tamperings with the mail by his son. Rev. John McConnell was the next appointee. He was succeeded by Nathan Dresser, at whose death his wife Nancy E.

Dresser, was appointed Postmistress. Thomas H. Phillips was the next Postmaster, and held the office till October 23, 1873, when John B. Miller, the present officer, was appointed. For ten years Mr. Miller has served the citizens as Postmaster, most efficiently and satisfactorily, having the good will, approval and esteem of the entire community.

Societies.—The secret societies which hold their meetings in Anna are well established, and include in membership a large proportion of the intelligent population. Egyptian Chapter, No. 45, of Royal Arch Masons was instituted October 5, 1858. The charter members were M. M. Inman, J. H. Samson, L. W. Ashley, H. O. Gray, A. F. W. Burmaster, T. J. Chapman, H. C. Hacker, L. W. Hogg, T. Q. Searle, J. F Smith, H. A. Sykes, W. C. Gleason, W. H. Willard, J. V. Brooks, Adam Harvie, W. M. Hamilton, Samuel Hess, Silas C. Toler. Anna Lodge of A., F. & A. Masons, No. 520, was instituted October 1, 1867, with the following charter members: N. Dresser, M. V. B. Harwood, F. S. Dodds, J. D. Smith, J. A. McKinney, C. Kirkpatrick, J. I. Toler, P. H. Kroh, Jesse Roberts, A. W. Robinson, W. H. Willard, E. A. Freeman, John Harwood, C. M. Willard, Jr., C. Shick, E. H. Finch, J. P. Bohannon, M. M. Inman and F. E. Scarsdale. The first officers were N. Dresser, W. M.; C. Kirkpatrick, S. W.; W. H. Willard, J. W. The officers of the Grand Lodge conferring the charter were W. Jerome, G. M.; N. W. Huntley, Deputy G. M.; Charles A. Fisher, S. G. W., and John W. Clyde, J. G. W., *pro tem.*

Hiawatha Lodge, No. 291, I. O. O. F., was established by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, on October 11, 1860. B. J. F. Hanna, G. M., Samuel Willard, G. Secretary. The original members were C. Kirkpatrick, Jacob M. Brisbin, George W. Mumaugh, T. M. Perrine, and J. E. Terpinitz. Anna Encampment, No. 69, I. O. O. F., was established October 10, 1876. Jacob Krohn, G. Patriarch, J. C. Smith, G. Scribe. The original members were C. Kirkpatrick, E A. Finch, J. E. Terpinitz, T. M. Perrine, W. Kirkpatrick, A. J. Smith and B. F. Mangold.

The "Supreme Lodge of Protection," of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, granted a charter to Ionett Lodge, No. 315, at Anna, on October 1, 1881. H. A. Gage, Supreme Protector, Freeman Wright, Supreme Secretary. The lodge was instituted May 20, 1880, with the following charter members: H. C. Bouton, Mrs. A. D. Bouton, F. L. Harris, Mrs. I. Harris, C. F. McNamee, Mrs. L. E. McNamee, E. A. Finch, Mrs. A. D. Finch, J. M. Shipley, G. H. Galvin, S. J. Owen, Mrs. M. Ottmar, J. W. Dandridge, Mrs. E. F. Dandridge, A. W. Sims, W. S. Meisenheimer, Mrs. M. S. Meisenheimer, C. W. Hunsaker, Mrs. E. S. Hunsaker, H. M. Dietrich. Anna Lodge, No. 1892, of the Knights of Honor was instituted Nov. 20, 1879, and a charter was granted by the Supreme Lodge on August 25, 1880. W. B. Hoke, S. D., J. C. Plummer, S. R., to the following charter members: J. E. Lufkin, J. D. Lynch, E. T. Lewis, N. Meisenheimer, B. W. Manees, W. S. Meisenheimer, David McNamee, Daniel Northern, T. H. Phillips, W. H. Smart, J. M. Shipley, C. H. Shafer, A. W. Sims, H. P. Tuthill, C. M. Willard, Jr., P. C. Willoughby, H. F. Warren, A. G. Britton, George Kranz, J. W. Lowery, W. Kratzinger, J. I. Hale, C. H. Hughes, G. W. Hunsaker, W. M. Green, A. D. Finch, E. A. Finch, H. M. Dietrich, F. S. Dodds, J. W. Dandridge, W. H. Clark, E. W. Cover, A. Beecher, A. D. Bush, D. W. Brown, F. P. Anderson.

Of the non-secret societies, the "People's Library Society" was organized in 1879, and has at the present time 160 volumes in its library. Rev. C. W. Sifferd is President and

Walter Grear, Secretary. A series of meetings in the interest of temperance was opened in this city on Tuesday, November 20, 1877, by Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, of Maine. On the 22d, an organization of a "Reform Club" was effected, which soon numbered 150 members. Upon the eradication of saloons from the city, the work of the Reform Club was gradually thrown upon the "Women's Christian Temperance Union," and the club ceased existence. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, which was organized in 1878, has been active in its labors, and it is almost entirely through the untiring exertions and watchfulness of the ladies composing this society that this city maintains its standing as a temperance community. Its present officers are Mrs. J. R. Thompson, President; Mrs. S. A. Fletcher, Secretary; Mrs. A. Davie, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. W. Sims, Treasurer. The society now numbers over fifty members.

The Anna Literary Society and Lyceum has held meetings and debates weekly during cool weather every year since 1860, changing its officers semi annually. The "Nineteenth Century Club" was organized in the fall of 1882, and holds meetings every Sunday afternoon for conversation on religious topics and the free interchange of opinion. Oliver Alden is President. The "Anna Driving Club" was organized in 1881, and holds annual races on the 4th of July. Its officers are E. H. Finch, President; J. E. Lentz, Treasurer; M. V. Eaves, Secretary; G. W. Norris, Master of Arena. This club is auxiliary to the Southern Illinois Fair Association.

On the completion of the brick schoolhouse in 1869, classes in music were formed and instruction in reading by note and solfeggio practice given. A glee club was organized, concerts were given by the pupils, and an organ purchased with the proceeds and placed in the high school room. A taste for music rapidly developed. Musical instruments multiplied in all parts of the city. The church choirs were well filled with young singers having musical voices. From that time on, the young people gave much attention to music. Under the leadership of J. E. Terpinitz, a fine brass band was formed, which for years furnished music at all celebrations and on public occasions. Mr. Terpinitz was devoted to music, and infused into others his enthusiasm for the art.

From the year 1870 to the present time, the young people of Anna have been noted, at home and abroad, as possessing a remarkable degree of dramatic and musical talent. The Anna Dramatic Society, formed in 1870, brought upon the stage many difficult dramas, which were performed in a manner exceedingly creditable to the youth of this city. The drama gradually gave place to the concert, the cantata, the operetta and the opera. In 1882, the Anna Choral Society was started, with the following charter members: Charles H. Ward, Daniel W. Perrine, Charles L. Otrich, Winifred Sanborn, and Winsted D. Walton. The society has produced the operas Patience and Iolanthe, besides concerts, etc., in a highly artistic and creditable manner. The first reed instrument used in town was the melodeon, belonging to Lewis W. Ashley, in 1855. The first piano was used by Mrs. Daniel Davie, in 1859. In 1860, C. M. Willard brought the second piano to town. On January 1, 1870, there were four pianos and three organs in the city.

The latest musical organization is the Union County Philharmonic Society, formed in Anna in April, 1883. This society comprises the best musical talent in the county, and was organized for self-culture rather

than money profit. Its present officers are F. P. Grear, President; Will C. Ussery, Secretary; George Spire, Treasurer, and J. E. Terpinitz, Musical Conductor. The enthusiasm for music among the people may be judged from the fact that in 1880 there were five brass bands in the county, namely: One in Jonesboro, Anna, Cobden, Dongola, and at the hospital for the insane.

Public Schools.—The city of Anna has ever been justly proud of her public schools. The first schoolhouse, built in 1854, on the corner of Franklin and Monroe streets, was destroyed by fire. The city then built the frame schoolhouse on Lot 28, donated by W. Davie, and adjoining the fair grounds, about 1860. In this building, the youth of the city were educated, from 1860 to 1870, under Mr. Young, Mr. Congor, William Cochran, E. Babcock, J. M. Brisbin, John Green, C. L. Brooks, H. Andrews, A. Inman, W. H. Hubbell and J. H. Sanborn. In 1869, the city felt the need of a new building and larger accommodations. The district directors, Messrs. C. M. Willard, Cyrus Shick and L. P. Wilcox, issued bonds as needed, and erected under contract the present large and elegant three-story brick edifice on Lot 23, in the northwestern part of the town, at a total cost, including furniture, of about $22,500. The bonds, which originally bore ten per cent interest, have been reduced in amount to $10,000, bearing six per cent interest.

On Wednesday, January 5, 1870, the children were moved from the small frame building before mentioned, where the total enrollment was 126 pupils, to the new house, where the number was increased to 237 pupils, with J. H. Sanborn as Principal in charge. The school was thoroughly graded, and remained in a highly prosperous condition for three years under the charge of the same Principal. Since then, the following gentlemen have acted as Principals, assuming control in the fall of the year named in connection with each name: In 1872, W. H. Hubbell; in 1873, W. C. Smith; in 1875, A. B. Strowger; in 1876, F. S. Wood, who resigned in January, 1877, the remainder of the term being completed with H. C. Forbes as Principal; in 1877, James England; in 1879, J. H. Sanborn. On January 5, 1880, just ten years from the opening of the new building, and with the same Principal again in charge of the school, the total enrollment had increased to 353 pupils, requiring six teachers. In the fall of 1880, S. P. Myers took charge of the school, which position he resigned after about two months, and was succeeded by W. C. Rich, Jr. In 1881, J. R. Deans was Principal, and was succeeded in 1883 by James England.

At the present time, there is urgent need of additional school facilities, the lower grades being exceedingly cramped for room. This pressure is about to be relieved by the opening of an academical school in the frame schoolhouse, under the charge of W. W. Faris and C. W. Sifferd. Quite a number of the Catholic children receive instruction from the priest, and some of the older youth attend schools elsewhere. The census of 1880 showed this school district to number 341 males and 381 females under twenty-one years of age; total, 722, of whom there were 218 males and 249 females between the ages of six and twenty-one, or 467 schoolable children.

Churches.—The people of Union County have always been largely influenced by religious sentiment, and the church has been an object of solicitude and care from the earliest settlement to the present time. The earlier settlers were from North Carolina mostly, and were mostly Lutherans. In the year 1817, a company of immigrants composed

of John Yost, John Miller, Jacob Rendleman and a few others from Rowan County, N. C., arrived and settled in Union County. The county had already been settled to a limited extent, but the great earthquake in 1811 dispersed the people, some returning to their old homes and others penetrating further into the great wild West. Thus these pioneer homes were vacant from 1811 till 1817, on the arrival of the first immigrants from North Carolina. In the following year, others arrived, among whom was Adam Cruse, and in 1819 another party came, of which Jacob Hileman was one. The fourth arrival was in 1820, and included John Fink and others. These families chiefly settled south of what is now the town of Jonesboro, but a few settled north of and around that point.

These immigrants were brethren from the North Carolina Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. During the first two years after their arrival, there was no church organization, but in 1819 a congregation known as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. John was organized, and in the year 1822 a log church was built by the Reformed and Lutherans, near the line which divides the old cemetery from the new addition made by Wiley Barnbert. During these years, there was no regular pastor. Religious services were held usually in the house of John Miller, grandfather of Adam M. Miller, who now occupies the old homestead. Rev. J. H. C. Shoenberg, of the North Carolina Synod, was the first pastor, though Rev. Murrets preached and taught school during 1823–24. Mr. Shoenberg was the first Lutheran missionary sent to the State of Illinois. His health failing, he resigned in 1829. Daniel Scherer, of the North Carolina Synod, arrived in Illinois in 1831. He lived in Hillsboro and visited this congregation and Casper Church once every three months during the three years of his ministration. Rev. Pasthour, his successor, remained only a short time. Edward Armstead came in 1837, and remained as pastor seven or eight years. The charge, composed of St. John and Union, or Casper Churches, then remained vacant until the arrival of John Krack of Louisville, Ky., who served as pastor until 1854. Meanwhile, the Mount Pisgah Church was erected in 1853, and the parsonage in Jonesboro in 1850, on the lot donated by Willis Willard.

October 1, 1854, Daniel Jenkins became the pastor. Under the labors of this able and zealous man, the church prospered greatly. The log house was sold, and in 1855 a new church building was erected on the same ground by Jacob Barnbert, contractor. In November, 1856, S. W. Harkey, D. D., and other clergymen, organized the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Southwest, the officers at that time being Daniel Jenkins, Pastor; Jacob Dillow and Jacob Barnbert, Elders; Jacob Miller and Samuel Hileman, Deacons. Rev. D. Jenkins died on June 21, 1861; H. M. Brewer, of Pennsylvania, succeeded him as pastor, and remained until March, 1863. Isaac Albright was his successor during 1864 and 1865, Rev. I. Short, meantime, serving the Mount Pisgah congregation.

In 1865, D. Sprecher, of Iowa, was called to serve Union, St. John's, Mount Pisgah, Jonesboro, Meisenheimer Schoolhouse, and one or two other places. In 1866, the charge was divided into the Dongola and Jonesboro pastorates. In 1866, Rev. H. M. Brewer organized a congregation in Dongola, and soon afterward began the erection of a church, the parsonage being completed in 1867. In March, 1868, J. R. Shoffner, of Tennessee, was called to the charge, which had by this time become entirely English, and on June 10, 1869, an English constitution for St.

John's Church was adopted. Rev. Shoffner remained three years and two months, during which time fifty members were added to the charge, and the Anna Church was organized. L. C. Groseclose, of North Carolina, became pastor April 1, 1873, and resigned the charge on July 1, 1874, from which time to May, 1875, the charge was again without a pastor.

April 1, 1885, at a council meeting of the charge, J. Treese, A. N. Eddleman and M. N. Heilig only were present out of sixteen members. These three determined to call a pastor at their own expense, if need be, and addressed C. W. Sifferd, then a student at the Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. He accepted the call, arrived in Anna on May 7, and preached at St. John's on Sunday, May 9. After five months' service, he was elected pastor by the three congregations of Anna, Union and St. John's without a dissenting vote. On January 30, 1876, the council bought the Lots 29 and 30, in W. Davie's Third Addition to the town of Anna, and the house thereon, at a cost of $600, for the use of the pastor, and on February 1, 1876, the pastor and family took possession. In January, 1878, the Anna congregation purchased Lot 33, and on May 1 the cornerstone of the new church was laid, an appropriate address being made by Rev. A. L. Yount. On August 11, the building was dedicated, free of debt, and soon afterward the organ and bell were purchased.

About the year 1850, some German Lutherans from Austria settled two miles south of Jonesboro, on Dutch Creek. In 1854, they began the erection of the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Among the prominent men connected with the church were Joseph Myer, Sr., and Joseph Kollenner. The Lutheran Church in the county, German and English, numbers about 600 communicants, and for convenience has been written together in this chapter. The German congregation belongs to the Iowa Synod; the English congregations belong to the Synod of Southern Illinois.

The Roman Catholic Church was early represented in the city by zealous workers, four of whom, viz., L. W. Ashley, John Halpin, Michael Brady and Jeremiah O'Connor were mainly instrumental in bringing about the erection of the present church edifice, which was built in 1855. Service was held at irregular times until the arrival of Rev. Father Theodore Elshoff in 1860. Then in succession came Fathers L. E. Lambert, Edward Fokel, Henry Helhake, John Herlitz and Peter Sylvester, the latter of whom is the present officiating priest. In 1866, a comfortable dwelling, since enlarged, was erected adjoining the church. The total value of the buildings is in the neighborhood of $2,500. A Sunday school is regularly held with an attendance of about fifty, old and young. A day school is also maintained during the most of the year.

On January 15, 1859, Elder J. H. Settlemoir formed the Anna Presbytery of the Baptist Church, with twenty-seven members, of whom only one member, J. M. Hunsaker, now remains connected with the church then formed. H. H. Richardson was the first pastor. F. W. Carothers became pastor in 1865; S. L Wisner in 1866; H. H. Richardson again in 1868; J. M. Hunsaker in 1872; J. A. Rodman in 1874; J. M. Bennett in 1878; and D. R. Sanders in 1879. Dr. Sanders is still the pastor in charge. The membership now numbers 120. Until 1865, services were held in the public schoolhouse. In 1865, the present frame church was erected, but was found to be too small, and in 1876 was considerably enlarged. Services are now held every two weeks in Anna. The

Sunday school has, at times, been quite large and prosperous.

There was a Reformed congregation organized in Anna in the year 1859, by Rev. John McConnell. Among the original members were Henry Miller and Jacob Hileman. From 1859 to 1863, Rev. P. H. Kroh was pastor in charge. He was succeeded by Rev. Thornton Butler. This newly organized congregation not having a suitable house of worship, could not have regular services, and therefore, instead of increasing in numbers, suffered a falling off in membership until the year 1872, when J. A. Smith became pastor, and the congregation was re-organized. In the following year, the brick building, since occupied as a place for worship, was erected. After four years' labor, Mr Smith resigned his charge, and during the following year the church had no settled pastor. S. P. Myers then became pastor, and for five and a half years served very acceptably.

After Mr. Myers' resignation, the congregation was again for awhile without a pastor. In June, 1881, J. H. Lippard was called to the pastorate of this church, and has since remained in charge. The membership was never large, and has at no time increased very rapidly, numbering about forty at this date, June, 1883. The church edifice is an ornament to the city, and is well located on one of the most eligible sites obtainable. The total cost aggregated about $3,500.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Anna was organized in the fall of 1856, by Rev. Willoughby, and held services in the public schoolhouse till 1857, when the present frame church was built. Daniel Spence and wife, Mr. Hannah and family, Nancy and Ellen Manees and Martha A. Wood were among the first members. G. W. Jenks, L. C. English, J. W. Phillips, M. N. Powers, M House, F. L. Thompson, D. B. Van Winkle, J. C. Green, A. Campbell, N. H. Nichols, C. J. Houts, J. W. Van Cleve, E. Lathrop, M. House and G. W. Waggoner have, in the foregoing order, served as pastors of the congregation in this charge, G. W. Waggoner being now near the close of the third year in his pastorship. In the early existence of the church in this city, it formed a part of a large four weeks' circuit, and the records of that time have come down very imperfect, so that a full history is impossible. The church building has been enlarged to accommodate the increasing membership, which now numbers 110. A flourishing Sunday school is connected with this church.

The first Presbyterian Church of Anna was organized by A. T. Norton, D. D., of Alton, on April 29, 1866, with seventeen members, viz.: Mrs. Ellen D. Willard, Dr. F. S. Dodds and wife, S. B. Marks and wife, Dr. J. G. Underwood and wife, Mrs. Jennie S. Shick, Mrs. R. J. Phillips, Mrs. M. Reardon, C. W. Collins, Virgil Beale, Mrs. Kate Beale, Mrs. H L. Foster, Mrs. Mary Slater, Mrs. S. A. Finch, Mrs. M. J. Short and Mrs. A. Davidson. The organization took place in the Methodist Church in Anna, with Elders V. Beale and C. W. Collins. Since then the following persons have been chosen Elders: John D. Newbegin, James I. Hale, L. E. Stocking, J. Ryder, H. P. Tuthill and E. R. Jinnette. David Dimond, D. D., was pastor from 1867 to 1870; E. L. Davies was pastor from January 7, 1872, to June, 1874, W. B. Minton from January, 1875, to November, 1877; E. L. Davies again from December, 1877, to May, 1879; J. W. Knott from January, 1880, to July, 1882; J. M. Faris from October, 1882, to May, 1883, and W. W. Faris from May, 1883, to the present time. The church now numbers sixty members. The congregation at first held services in the Methodist Church, then in a store

room fitted up as a chapel, and lastly in the present edifice, on Lot 11 of W. Davie's Second Addition to the town of Anna. This edifice was dedicated June 28, 1868, and cost $3,560. It is a substantial, convenient house, 40x60 feet, and occupies an excellent site. A very neat and comfortable parsonage belonging to the church is situated on the block adjoining.

On the 3d day of March, 1867, a Sunday school was organized by the pastor, David Dimond, in the Presbyterian chapel on Main street, with twenty-five scholars, among whom were Hanson, Samuel and James Marks, Frank and Ford Dodds, Calvin and Frank Miller, Annie, Josie and Jessie Phillis, Mellie Dodds, Helen and Avis Underwood. The teachers were the pastor, D. Dimond, Col. Marks, J. D. Newbegin and Mrs. Underwood. There have been five Superintendents since then, E. R. Jinnette holding the office at present. There have been enrolled 847 scholars, 57 of whom are known to have become members of the Presbyterian and other churches. Fifty eight persons have labored as teachers. The whole number of officers, teachers and scholars now enrolled numbers 143, with an average attendance of 70. The library has contained 1,146 volumes, of which at present over 320 volumes remain in use. For many years, Cyrus Shick was chorister in this church, and the excellence of the singing did much toward maintaining the interest in the church service, and sustaining the membership in church and Sunday school.

Episcopal services were held in the Reformed Church during 1880, and in the Lutheran Church during 1882. In the spring of 1883, arrangements were made with Rev. J. B. Harrison, of Carbondale, to hold regular services semi-monthly in the Temperance Hall, so called, on Main street. The interest in this form of worship is increasing, and there is now a likelihood of a permanent organization.

Universalists are numerous in this city, and occasional services have been held by them in past years, but no society or church of this denomination has yet been organized.

In 1869, the Campbellites or Christians were quite numerous, and held regular services. During the past ten years, these services have been discontinued, no permanent organization having been effected.

Manufacturers.—Anna is not, strictly speaking, a manufacturing city, not possessing any special great advantages for this purpose. Milling was the earliest manufacturing done on any considerable scale. As late as the year 1860, horse mills were in use by some distant neighborhoods, and hand mills were not entirely discarded. In 1856, the Flora Temple brick mills were built and put in operation by Daniel Davie and Daniel Goodman. They were then the largest and most extensive mills in this part of the State, and were located a little south of the depot in Anna. D Goodman sold out his interest to W. Davie, who, with D. Davie, put the mill in fine order and made their flour celebrated for its excellence. W. Davie then became sole proprietor, and transferred his title to D. W. Brown. The mill now had six run of stone, was four stories high, with elevators and the best machinery of the times, and a capacity for turning out 100 barrels of flour per day, besides grinding 200 bushels of corn. In 1869, while owned by D. W. Brown, the mill was consumed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1871 by Daniel Davie and Caleb Miller. Mr. Miller then became sole owner, and transferred his title to A. J. Davis and W. S. Meisenheimer. On the death of Mr. Davis, Mr. Meisenheimer continued operating and improving the mill until April 1, 1883,



J. D. Sanborn

when, after a thorough refitting with the most modern machinery, it was again destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to about $17,000 with $9,000 insured.

In the spring of 1867, Joseph Treese built the frame mills on the west side of the railroad, on Lot 122. The mill was afterward sold to E. H. Finch, and subsequently returned to the ownership of the original proprietor, who made extensive improvements. On January 1, 1883, the mill was purchased by D. R. Lewis and Henry Lence, and under the name of the People's Mill is doing a prosperous business. It employs five men, and with four runs of stone makes thirty-five barrels of superior flour daily.

In 1874, Jesse Lentz and James De Witt built their extensive wagon, plow and repair shop on Lot 123, which is now doing a thriving business, employing eight men. The firm name is now De Witt & Stokes, W. W. Stokes having succeeded Mr. Lentz in the business. The firm manufacture very superior styles of spring wagons especially adapted to the wants of the fruit-growers. From 1865 to 1870, H. J. Brockman was also a large wagon-builder, his shops being converted into an opera house at a later date. Dr. Hugh McVean was the first citizen of Anna to indulge in the luxury of a buggy, which he did in 1859. The first family carriage in the county is said to have been owned by Willis Willard, of Jonesboro.

From 1862 to 1870, the manufacture of tobacco was carried on by A. W. Robinson and J. T. Bohannon. In 1879, J. W. Dandridge started a saddle and harness factory here, which has steadily grown in importance, the sales of 1882 showing ninety sets of harness and seventy-two saddles as the business of that year. A large stock is carried, and a specialty made of the manufacture of fine harness. From 1860 to 1880, D. Cover & Son manufactured large quantities of lumber at their saw mill near the present Southern Illinois Fair Ground. Poplar, oak and walnut logs furnished the supply. B. F. Mangold is now the proprietor.

The fruit and vegetable shipments require a vast amount of cooperage to be done. R. B. Stinson & Co. for several years carried on an extensive barrel factory near the railroad, employing thirty or more men and manufacturing 50,000 barrels annually, in the busy season turning out about 500 barrels in a day. This establishment burned down, and when rebuilt was controlled by Finch & Shick, lime manufacturers, and has been run since in connection with their business.

The firm of E. H. Finch, C. Shick and T. M. Shick, known as Finch & Shick, is largely engaged in the manufacture of lime for commercial purposes. In the busiest part of the year it employs about forty men at Anna and makes 300 barrels of lime per day. About 1,500 cords of wood are annually consumed in the business, and about 25,000 barrels are required for shipping their barreled lime. In 1873, the immense amount of 121,756 bushels of lime were manufactured, of which 71,150 bushels were shipped in barrels, requiring 28,460 barrels; the remaining 50,600 bushels were shipped in bulk. About 1,800 cords of wood were used that year in making the above quantity of lime, and $88,893.50 were paid out for labor. The Messrs. Finch & Shick have been long in the business and their trade extends throughout this section of the State. The manufacture of brick has been an important business, in some years amounting in number to over a million, not counting those made at the asylum. In 1879, Hunsaker & Richardson, and Edwards & Carmack had 700,000 in the kiln at one time, and J. E. Lufkin 200,000 in another kiln. The public schoolhouse, the insane asylum

and some other buildings were built of bricks manufactured on the site of the buildings.

In 1859, the Kirkpatrick Bros. (C. & W.) commenced the manufacture of all kinds of stone-ware, tiles, vases and pottery, bringing their clay by railroad from Cairo, to which point it came by the Ohio River from Grand Chain. In 1860, some inexhaustible beds of the finest kinds of clay were found in this vicinity and purchased by them. In 1868, a bed of very superior white clay was discovered, more than twenty feet in thickness, which has been quarried and shipped in car lots to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. The pottery now manufactures about 2,500 or 3,000 gallons of ware per week. Unique and fanciful specimens of handiwork, such as castles, parks, statuettes, animals, groups and ornamented ware are largely manufactured. Pipe bowls, by the million, are made for the Southern trade, one firm in St. Louis having taken 2,000,000 yearly for the last three years. The Messrs. Kirkpatrick also own beds of excellent fire-clay, from which they manufacture fire-brick of the best quality. Drain tile is also made in large quantity.

M. M. Henderson & Son, in 1866, had a cotton-gin in operation, which in 1868 was laid aside, and a planing and dressing machine started, which was kept busy till 1877, when the firm began the manufacture of fruit box material and boxes. In 1880, the machinery was increased by the addition of a saw mill, which saws 7,000 feet of lumber per day. The planing machine will dress 12,000 feet daily, or dress and match 8,000 feet of lumber per day. A large dry-house, capable of drying 8,000 feet at a time, the process requiring about a week, has been added to the establishment. In 1881, the firm changed their engine for the present thirty-horse-power engine, which is abundantly capable of doing all their work. For the past ten years a wool carding machine has been a part of the equipment of the establishment. This will be removed this year, as there is but little employment for it.

In 1865 to 1875, F. A. Childs & Bro. had a drain tile factory in operation, with a large kiln and drying sheds. The local demand was insufficient to continue the business, and it was consequently abandoned. Good building stone is found in the vicinity, but has not been quarried except in answer to local demand. The progress of any town is much accelerated by increasing its means of communication with the rest of the world. In 1880, Anna was united with Jonesboro and the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad by means of a dime hack line, started by Joseph Treese. This cheap hack line virtually gave Anna the benefit of another railroad north and south, and formed an additional bond of Union between the new town and the older county seat. In 1883, there were three lines of hacks running, and all doing a good business, carrying passengers between the two depots every hour, and to the asylum as required.

One of the most important industries in any community is the provisioning the inhabitants. The meat supplies of Anna are drawn from the surrounding country, and are of no inconsiderable magnitude. During the year ending July, 1882, the last year of which it is possible to gather statistics, M. V. Ussery supplied the asylum with meats, and also, as usual, kept up an extensive market and provision store, manufacturing sausage and curing pork in large quantities. Within that year, he slaughtered for his own use and that of the asylum, 542 beeves, 156 sheep and 90 hogs, and purchased 150 hogs dressed. To the above live stock, while on hand, he fed 3,500 bushels of corn and 80,000 pounds of hay. From them, he obtained 32,000 pounds of hides, and manufactured

and sold 14,500 pounds of sausage. For the cattle, he paid an average price of $39 per head, and for the sheep an average of $2.35 per head. The cost of the hay was $14 per ton, and of the corn 60 cents per bushel (owing to the drought of 1881). The average cost of dressed pork during that year was 8 cents per pound; of live cattle, 3 to 4 cents per pound, and of green beef hides 6 cents, on yearly contract. These prices may prove more interesting in future years, when our supplies are procured from the far Western plains.

Southern Hospital for the Insane. — It having been determined by the State Legislature of 1869 to build a hospital for the insane in the southern part of the State, a Board of Commissioners consisting of Lieut. Gov. John Dougherty, of Jonesboro, Union County; Col. Benjamin L. Wiley, of Jackson County; Dr. G. L. Owens, of Marion, Williamson County; Col. H. W. Hall, of McLeansboro, Hamilton County, and D. R. Kingsbury, of Centralia, Marion County, were appointed to receive propositions from towns desiring the institution, select a location for its erection, and construct the building. The Commissioners finally decided upon the present site of the building as the most suitable, and altogether the best location that had been offered for their inspection. The Legislature had appropriated the sum of $125,000 toward the purchase of the necessary land, and the erection of the building, and the city of Anna had voted the expenditure of $6,885 toward securing the land selected by the Commissioners for the site of the building. The plans and specifications necessary were adopted, and in 1870 work began upon the north wing, R. Shinnick being the contractor. In 1871, the Legislature appropriated $65,000 to complete the north wing, and $143,000 for the erection of the central building.

The first board of trustees, consisting of Amos Clark, of Centralia, C. Kirkpatrick, of Anna, W. N. Mitchell, of Marion, J. C. Boyle, of Sparta, and W. R. Brown, of Metropolis, on August 22, 1873, elected Dr. R. S. Dewey, of the Elgin Asylum, Superintendent. At the September meeting of the trustees, Dr. Dewey having resigned, Dr. A. T. Barnes was elected Superintendent and Dr. F. W. Mercer, assistant. On December 15, 1873, the north wing was formally opened for patients, by proclamation of Gov. John L. Beveridge, the halls being soon afterward filled with about 150 patients. The following year work was begun upon the central building, the Legislature having appropriated $99,000 for that portion of the asylum, Richard Shinnick being the contractor. The first Board of Commissioners was meantime succeeded by a new board composed of R. H. Sturgess, H. Walker and F. M. Malone. On July 1, 1875, the board elected R. H. Sturgess Superintendent of Construction of the south wing, for the erection of which the Legislature had, April 10, appropriated the sum of $140,000. On October 23, 1875, the central building was completed and turned over to the trustees. On August 18, 1875, the contract for the erection of the south wing was awarded to T. L. Kempster, to be completed according to the plans and specifications of E. Jungenfeld, the Architect. In September, 1877, this wing was completed and occupied. The necessary barns, stables, shops and other outbuildings were added to the institution as occasion required, from special appropriations.

In May, 1876, a gale from the southwest did considerable damage to the roof and threw down eight of the chimneys, one of which crushed through the roof of the center

building and the ceiling of the upper story, doing, together with the rain, no little injury. On the morning of April 19, 1881, the attic of the north wing was discovered to be on fire. The Mansard roof rendered it impossible to control the fire until it reached the center building. The whole north wing and eastern extension were consumed with the loss of but one life. The Legislature appropriated $12,000 for the erection and furnishing of temporary barracks for the 250 patients which the fire had discommoded, and $93,000 for the re-building and furnishing of the north wing. The barracks were quickly erected, and the north wing was restored in a much improved condition by the fall of 1882, and at once re-occupied. By an appropriation of $6,000 made by the Legislature of 1883, these barracks will be changed into a permanent cottage and furnished for the accommodation of additional patients.

The principal objection made against locating the institution here, a possible lack of water, has been entirely surmounted, and the needed supply, 40,000 gallons daily, is amply provided for. The appropriation of $10,000 just made for the construction of a settling basin and filter will insure the completeness of the supply and its purity. The water of the large artificial pond, holding 12,000,000 gallons, will thus be rendered fit for any desired purpose. The drinking water is obtained from ten cisterns, and by the means of a steam force pump, from the big spring one-fourth mile from the institution. This spring, of itself, can furnish all the water needed for all purposes, the supply being only limited by the capacity of the pump.

The grounds and farm belonging to the hospital comprise about 300 acres, which will be increased this year by a purchase of 160 acres additional, making the whole amount 460 acres. The farm has been well managed by D. R. Lewis, who has had charge of it thus far.

The total number of patients received into the institution since its opening up to October 1, 1882, is 1,140, and the number meantime discharged as recovered is 375, or twenty-six per cent of the whole. The number of inmates remaining in the hospital October 1, 1882, was 500. When the barracks are fitted for the reception of patients, they will accommodate 100 more, increasing the capacity of the institution to 600 patients, and placing it next to that at Jacksonville in rank as to accommodations.

Dr. Dewey, the first Superintendent, was succeeded, as previously noted, by Dr. Barnes, who resigned his position in 1878, and was succeeded on August 6, of that year, by Dr. Horace Wardner, of Cairo, the present incumbent. Dr. Wardner has proved a most capable officer, and his administration of affairs has been and is most satisfactory to all parties concerned. Dr. Mercer, the first assistant, and a most accomplished physician and gentleman, resigned his position in August, 1879, and was succeeded by Dr. W. W. Hester, who still fills the post most acceptably. Dr. E. D. Converse was the second assistant physician during 1877–78, until November 1, when he resigned his place Dr. L. E. Stocking was selected as his successor, and continues to honor the position.

The first Clerk, Charles M. Olmstead, served in that capacity till the close of 1878, when he resigned. E. A. Finch was appointed his successor, and continues to faithfully discharge the duties belonging to that office, being most ably assisted by Harry M. Detrich. Capt. James B. Fulton was the hospital engineer until he accidentally met his death on January 24, 1882. He was the first person appointed to duty in the institution, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew

him. James Norris, who now so efficiently fills the post, was an assistant with Capt. Fulton when engineer. Mrs. S. Douglas, Mrs. L. R. Wardner and Mrs. Phœbe Hills have acted as Matrons, the latter still holding the position. T. A. Whitten, H. F. Warren, A. G. Miller and W. H. Smart have discharged the duties of Supervisor, W. B. Mead now filling that office. Mrs. F. V. Cole served most acceptably as Supervisor from 1875 to October, 1882, when she resigned and Miss E. M. Holmes was appointed to the position.

Among the great improvements proposed for immediate accomplishment, besides the changing of the barracks into a permanent cottage for patients, and the construction of a settling basin and filter, is the erection of an addition to the north wing for the accomodation of the more violent and noisy patients. The present rebuilt north wing is calculated for 265 patients, males, and the south wing for 235 female patients. Both wings are four stories high. The proposed north addition will be of the same height and with all the improvements which experience can suggest. About $30,000 will be expended in its erection, the plans and specifications for which are already approved. L. D. Cleaveland, of Chicago, is the architect.

The following calendar of operations and officers covers the whole period of time comprised in the foregoing account:

1870.—Erection of north wing. Building Commissioners, John Dougherty, G. L. Owen, B. L. Wiley, H. W. Hall, D. R. Kingsbury. Contractor, R. Shinnick.

1871.—Commissioners, R. H. Sturgess, John Wood, E. J. Palmer. Architects, Walsh & Jungenfeld, of St. Louis.

1872.—Erection of rear buildings. Commissioners, R. H. Sturgess, John Wood, E. J. Palmer. Contractor, N. L. Wickwire.

1873 and 1874.—Commissioners, R. H. Sturgess, H. Walker, J. K. Bishop. Contractors for steam heating, Mandsley & Mepham. Erection of center building. Contractor, Richard Shinnick. Trustees, A. Clark, C. Kirkpatrick, W. N. Mitchell, J. C. Boyle, W. R. Brown. Treasurer, W. N. Mitchell. Architect, E. Jungenfeld.

1875 and 1876.—Erection of south wing. Commissioners, R. H. Sturgess, H. Walker, F. M. Malone. Contractor, T. L. Kempster. Trustees, Amos Clark, C. Kirkpatrick, J. C. Boyle.

1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880.—Trustees, John E. Detrich, E. H. Finch, W. P. Bruner. Treasurer, R. B. Stinson. Superintendent, H. Wardner.

1881 and 1882.—Rebuilding of north wing. Trustees, E. H. Finch, J. A. Viall, J. Bottom. Architect, L. D. Cleaveland.

1883 and 1884.—Addition to north wing. Trustees, E. H. Finch, James Bottom, John C. Baker.

The principal features in the history of the rise and progress of this city have been thus briefly sketched. It remains to speak of its present condition and prospects. The people, from the first, have been averse to loading themselves with any considerable debt, or entailing a debt of magnitude upon coming generations. As a consequence, the city's outstanding obligations are small in amount, and yearly growing smaller. The debt assumed in locating the State hospital here was met by issuing bonds to the amount of $6,885, drawing 10 per cent interest. This indebtedness is now reduced to $1,300 in amount, drawing 7 per cent. The expense incurred in erecting and furnishing the schoolhouse has been reduced from over $20,000, at ten per cent, to $10,000, at 6 per cent interest. In 1882, the city voted to appropriate $3,000 toward en-

larging the cemetery. Bonds were issued for this amount, bearing 6 per cent interest. Thus the total indebtedness of the city now stands at only $14,300, an insignificant sum for a town of its known enterprise and wealth.

The population of the city has increased from 231 in 1855, to over 1,500, and is steadily growing. The valuation of city lots is advancing with the growth of the city. The valuation of personal property in the city, as returned by the Assessor on June 30, 1883, is $112,726. The present city officers are: Mayor, C. Kirkpatrick; Aldermen of First Ward, J. W. Williford, Sr., and D. W. Brown; Aldermen of Second Ward, James DeWitt and R. B. Stinson; Aldermen of Third Ward, James I. Hale and John Hess; Police Magistrate, P. H. Kroh; City Clerk, W. C. Ussery; Attorney, T. H. Phillips; Treasurer, H. P. Tuthill; Marshal, H. W. Henley. With a continuation of the prudence and careful management which have heretofore marked the administration of the city's affairs, there is abundant reason to believe that Anna will, at no very distant day, be among the most prominent cities of Southern Illinois in population, wealth and enterprise.

CHAPTER XV.*

SOUTH PASS, OR COBDEN PRECINCT—ITS TOPOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLEMENT OF WHITE PEOPLE—WHERE THEY CAME FROM AND A RECORD OF THEIR WORK—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRECINCT—RICHARD COBDEN—THE VILLAGE: WHAT IT WAS, WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT WILL BE—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

"Historians, only things of weight,
Results of persons, or affairs of State,
Briefly, with truth and clearness should relate."
—HEATH.

SOUTH PASS or Cobden Precinct lies in the northern part of the county, and is mostly of a broken and hilly surface. There is but little level land in the precinct, and there is some too rough for cultivation, unless it be for grapes. It is chiefly devoted to fruit culture, and when the fruit craze first struck this county, the land readily commanded $100 per acre. But as the novelty wore off prices declined, and land may now be bought reasonably low. Drewery Creek is the principal water-course. It flows through the northwest part of the precinct and passes out through Section 4. Numerous small tributaries empty into it, but amount to little except as drainage. Oak, hickory, poplar, dogwood, a little sugar tree and walnut, together with a few other common species, comprise the timber growth. The precinct is bounded north by Jackson County, east by Rich and Saratoga Precincts, south by Saratoga and Anna and west by Alto Pass Precinct. Including the village of Cobden, it had, by the last census, 3,070 inhabitants. The Illinois Central Railroad passes in an almost south direction through the west part of the precinct, and has been of great advantage to the people, and the community generally.

The original name of the precinct was South Pass, and in 1857 a village was laid out, to which the same name was given, and which,

* By W. H. Perrin.

upon the completion of the railroad, was made a station. As noted in another chapter, most of the stock of the road was owned in England. In the summer of 1860, the Hon. Richard Cobden, an eminent English statesman, a member of Parliament and Director of the road, came over to investigate the condition of the enterprise, and on his way down the road stopped off at South Pass to enjoy its invigorating air and beautiful scenery. Several days were spent in hunting and picnicking in the vicinity before he resumed his journey. Eventually, the railroad company changed the name of the struggling village to Cobden in his honor. The name is now generally given to the precinct, though it still stands upon the records as South Pass. A sketch of Mr. Cobden is not inappropriate in this connection, and we subjoin the following:

Richard Cobden was born in 1804, and died April 2, 1865. He visited Egypt, Turkey and Greece in 1834, and the United States in 1835, and afterward became a partner in a cotton printing establishment near Manchester, England. In 1835, he published two pamphlets—"England, Ireland and America, by a Manufacturer," and "Russia." In 1837, Mr. Cobden visited France, Belgium and Switzerland, and in 1838 traveled through Germany. He declared in favor of free trade, and in 1839 aided in establishing the anti-corn-law league. From 1841 until his death, with slight intervals, he was a member of Parliament. There and throughout the country, he kept a constant agitation for the repeal of the corn laws, which was finally effected in 1846. He opposed the war with Russia, and in 1857 was one of the majority which passed a vote of censure on Lord Palmerston for entering into the war with China. In 1860, he negotiated a treaty of commerce with France, for which he was offered a Baronetcy and a seat in the Privy Council, both of which he declined. Mr. Cobden was intimately associated with John Bright as a leader of the Manchester school or party, and besides the measures alluded to, favored electoral reform and the vote by ballot. His political writings and speeches have been collected in two volumes and his views largely adopted by many of our own statesmen. His life has been written by J. McGilchrist (1865), and in German by Von Holzendorff (1866), and De Roth (1867). He was, as we have said, connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, and a Director in the company.

A sketch written by Lord Hobart, entitled the "Mission of Richard Cobden," has the following: It is long since there left the world any one who deserved so well of it as Richard Cobden. To say this is, indeed, in one sense, to say but little. For the acts of those who have had it within power to influence the destinies of mankind, mankind has, in general small reason, to be grateful. In account with humanity, the public characters have been few indeed, who could point with satisfaction to the credit side. But of Cobden's career, there are results which none can gainsay Vast, signal and comprehensive, they disarm alike both competition and criticism. The two great triumphs of his life were the repeal of the Corn Laws and the Commercial Treaty with France. Of these, the first gave food to starving millions, redressed a gigantic and intolerable abuse of political power, saved an empire from revolutionary convulsion, and imparted new and irresistible impulse to material progress throughout the world; the second carried still further the work which the first had begun, insured, sooner or later, its full consummation, and fixed, amidst the waves of conflicting passions and jarring interests, deep in the tenacious ground of commercial sympathy, a rock for the foot of peace.

Many of the early settlers of this precinct were from the Southern States, although at the present time there are probably more Eastern people here than in the entire county besides. One of the prominent pioneers was Andrew Guthrie, from Tennessee. He was a man of the old fossil type, a bitter enemy to all species of internal improvement, and fought the project of the Illinois Central Railroad to the best of his ability. He believed it would ruin the country, and to that end opposed the right of way through his land like grim death. When he came, he had considerable money, a fact which, as is often the case, rendered him arrogant and overbearing. He entered the improvements of many people over their heads, thus incurring their displeasure and making scores of enemies. At one time he owned a great deal of land, but he sold off most of it before his death. James R. Guthrie, a son, still lives on the homestead.

Thomas Ferrill was also from Tennessee, and settled early in the precinct. He was a man of consequence and took quite an active part in the affairs of the county, and their management. He served several times as County Commissioner, held other prominent positions, and was well thought of in the community. He is dead, but his name is perpetuated by several sons still living in the county.

From North Carolina came the following settlers of this precinct: Jacob and Philip Clutts, Joseph Miller and several other families. The Cluttses are what is termed North Carolina Dutch, and the old pioneers—Jacob and Philip—were good, honest citizens. They are both dead, but numerous descendants still are residing in the county. John Clutts is a son of Jacob, and George and Peter are sons of old Philip, and are worthy citizens. Joseph Miller, and his son Samuel Miller, came here in 1825. The elder Miller entered land just north of the present village of Cobden, but left it soon after, and returned to North Carolina. Samuel was a soldier of the war of 1812. He went to Tennessee in 1839, and died in Stewart County in 1845. A son, John B. Miller, is now Postmaster of Anna, and among the most worthy citizens of that city.

The Vancils are still a numerous family, of which Benjamin, Jonas and young John were the leading representatives. Jonas settled in Alto Pass Precinct, and there receives further notice. Benjamin was long a prominent citizen, and has died since this work has been in course of preparation. The *Farmer and Fruit Grower* thus alludes to him: "Benjamin Vancil, aged seventy-eight years, departed this life Monday morning March 11, 1883, and was laid away to rest in the family cemetery, near which has been his home for thirty years, Father John D. Lamer, a life-long friend of the deceased, officiating. Uncle Benny Vancil moved to this county, from Grayson County, Va., about the year 1822, being at that time only eighteen years old. He was born near Dayton, Ohio, January 25, 1804. The country not exactly suiting them, they traveled West, through Missouri and Arkansas, but finally came back here, where his father settled upon and opened up a farm in the northern part of Union County, in the Landrith settlement, where he lived until 1853, when he opened up what has long been known as the Vancil homestead. Mr. Vancil was quite a horticulturist in the early days of Cobden, and formerly Uncle Benny's fine fruit was always in demand, and quite a display to be seen at the Union County Fair, as well as the State fairs. He had at least $100 worth of silverware, received as prizes for exhibits. He shipped fruit trees from his nursery all

over the Western States a score of years ago, and it is a fact worthy of mention that his father brought the Buckingham apple here from the county of that name in the Old Dominion. He was also quite a florist, and enjoyed his fruits and flowers, but has been on the decline for the past ten years. He was a perfectly upright man, and a gentleman of the old school, a class that is fast fading out. He was honest to a fault, and charitable to all. He has raised a large family, and has outlived all his sons except one. Peace to his ashes. Young John Vancil is a native of this county, and was born in 1817, and, with one or two exceptions, is the oldest native-born citizen of the county. He is one of the best farmers in the precinct, both in grain and fruits, and an enterprising citizen.

Additional to the early settlers already mentioned, are Davis M. Biggs, John O'Daniel, William C. Rich, Henry Casper, John D. Fly, John J. Demming, John Lockard, Larkin Brooks, Harmon F. Whittaker, the Lingles, John P. Holland, John M. Rich, Peter Sifford, etc., etc. Biggs settled in the northwest part of the precinct. O'Daniel is still living, and is a plain old farmer, nearly ninety years old. William C. Rich was formerly Sheriff of the county, served in the Legislature one term, and is still an honored citizen of the county. Casper, Fly, Demming and Lockard are all living. Larkin Brooks is dead, but has several sons still living. Whittaker lives now in Marion County. The Lingles came originally from Ohio, and have a number of descendants, in the county. Wilson Lingle served in the Black Hawk war. Of the record of other pioneers of this community, we have failed to learn particulars. Doubtless many names have been inadvertently omitted that should have been mentioned.

Although Cobden Precinct was settled originally mostly from Tennessee and North Carolina, yet, as we have stated, there are now a geat many Eastern people in the precinct and the village. These, however, are later importations, and have come in, in a great measure, since the first settlement of the country has shown to the hunters of homes, its fine climate and wonderful resources. They escaped many of the toils, dangers and hardships of their predecessors—the old North Carolinians and Tennesseans—who had to cope with wild beasts, savages, earthquakes, and many other dangers unknown to us at the present day.

Cobden is the great fruit center of Union County, and many fine fruit farms are located in this precinct, which are more particularly mentioned in the chapter on horticulture. The strawberry farm of Mr. Earle is the largest in the county, and is well worth visiting. But one of the most beautiful places is that of Mr. James Bell, east of the village. It was first owned by Michael Dillow, and afterward purchased by Col. Allen Bainbridge, who sold it to Thomas and Finus Evans. From these Mr. Bell purchased it, and has so tastefully improved it that it is now one of the most beautiful homesteads in Southern Illinois. He has a large fruit orchard, mostly of cherries, and a greenhouse surpassing anything of the kind in this section of the country. His handsome grounds and greenhouse are in charge of Mr. John Ehle, a son of the "Faderland," who is the very embodiment of civility and genuine old fashioned courtesy, a practical gardener and florist, and who literally lives among his flowers and trees. The view from the top of Mr. Bell's mansion is fine, and overlooks the entire surrounding country. The lofty peaks of the Kentucky and Missouri hills are plainly discernible, and the curling smoke of pass-

ing steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers can be distinctly seen.

There are more fruit and vegetables shipped from Cobden than from any other point on the Illinois Central Railroad. As an illustration of this fact, we are informed that there were twenty-two car-loads of tomatoes alone shipped from this place in one day during the fall of 1882. This was, perhaps, the largest shipment of tomatoes ever made in one day, but it merely shows the quantities of fruits and vegetables grown contiguous to this station.

George E. Walker, now deceased, did as much, perhaps, to develop the fruit interests of this region as any one man. His father was the first permanent settler of Ottawa, Ill., and George was the first Sheriff of La Salle County. After accumulating a large fortune in the mercantile business, he retired, on account of poor health, and came to this county. Here he opened up a number of the best fruit farms in the vicinity of Cobden, and assisted others in the same business. After the Chicago fire, in which he lost heavily, he went to that city and erected the Oriental building, on La Salle street, and died there soon after. His son, A. E. Walker, who lives in Chicago, owns considerable land in this precinct.

Cobden Precinct is well supplied with school facilities, having some four or five comfortable school buildings outside of the village. Good schools—which, however, are scarcely up to the standard of the schools in the central and northern part of the State—are taught for the usual terms each year by competent teachers.

There are several churches in the precinct, outside of the village. The Christian Church, on Section 13, is a frame building, and has a good congregation. A cemetery is attached, in which repose the mortal remains of many of the deceased citizens of the neighborhood.

The Christian Church on Section 18, is also a frame building. It was erected some twelve or fifteen years ago, but is now almost extinct as a society.

The Limestone Baptist Church is on Section 6; there is quite an extensive cemetery adjacent to it, in which are many stones and marble slabs, marking the resting places of deceased members and citizens.

Cobden Village.—This village was laid out originally by Benjamin L. Wiley, on Section 30, of Township 11, Range 1 west, on the west side of the railroad, and the plat recorded May 28, 1857. Mr. Wiley afterward made an addition on the east side of the railroad. Several other additions have been made, viz., Buck's Addition, west of original plat; Hartline's Addition, south of the latter; Frick's Addition, east of Hartline's and on the east side of the railroad, and Clemens' Addition, east of the Wileys', etc., etc., and perhaps some others.

The object which brought the village of Cobden into existence was the building of the Illinois Central Railroad. Isaac N. Philips located here February 1, 1858, as agent of L. W. Ashley, Benjamin L. Wiley and J. L. Philips, who had a kind of land and real estate office at Anna, and were the owners of the land around Cobden. He first occupied a log cabin, which is still standing, just back of the Philips House. He was soon joined by Amos Bulin and Moses Land, who removed to the place about three months later. In the latter part of the summer, Col. Bainbridge came, and bought the present Bell farm, as already stated. Jared Baker built a house on the site of the school building. Dr. Ross says when he came to Cobden Henry Ede lived in a house which stood where Adam Buck now lives; that Jerry Ingraham, foreman of the repair shops of the

railroad, lived in a little house which has been moved, and now stands next to his office, and a house was standing which belonged to the Bell heirs, and which was occupied by Col. Bainbridge. The front part of what is now the Roth Hotel was the first building erected after he came to the place; it was built by Thomas Baker, and occupied by Isaac Philips.

The first store was kept by William Henry Harrison Brown, and was opened in the early part of 1859. He sold out to Adam Buck, as he had been indicted by the grand jury for selling a pack of playing-cards. The next store was opened by John Davis, and the next by Frick & Lamer. Mathias Clemens came here while the railroad was building, and opened a kind of boarding-house, which was the first place of public entertainment in the town. Few small villages are better supplied with hotels than Cobden is at present, in the Philips House and the Roth Hotel.

LaBar & Davie built a mill here about 1860–61, which was burned some two years ago. The next mill was built in 1878, by Virgil Beale & Bro., and is still in operation; it is owned by Virgil Beale, and is a three-story frame building. Duncan & Halliday built a mill in 1882. It is a substantial frame, and they still own and operate it. The town has some nine or ten stores, including dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., with the usual number of shops of all kinds. The first schoolhouse built within the corporate limits of Cobden was in 1867, and is still in use. It is a brick edifice, and cost about $10,000; is spacious and comfortable, and will accommodate at least 200 pupils. The general attendance is from 150 to 200. The school is graded, and five teachers are generally employed—a Principal, Assistant Principal and three teachers. Previously to the building of this house, schools were outside of the village. This town district was formed in 1865, and a building rented until the school building was completed.

A schoolhouse for the colored people was built in 1875, at a cost of about $550; one teacher is employed, and the general attendance is some forty children. Most of the colored people in the county live in and around the village of Cobden.

The Cobden Library is quite an institution, and is a credit to the intelligence, and refinement of the people of the village. It grew out of a temperance organization which had existed here for some time. About the 28th of April, 1877, the temperance society established a public reading room and library on a small scale. To this has been added, from time to time, as means would justify, books, papers and periodicals until, mainly through the influence and energy of Col. Peebles, it has become one of the largest libraries in the State, to be found in a town of this size. Some 1,400 volumes, many of them valuable works, fill its shelves. The present officers are L. T. Linnell, President; Mrs. James Bell, Vice President; F. E. Peebles, Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian, Miss Gertrude S. Peebles, Assistant Librarian and Mrs. M. J. Linn, Miss Carrie Goodrich and L. H. Ting, Directors.

Cobden was incorporated as a village April 15, 1869. The first Board of Trustees were I. N. Philips, John Buck, Henry Frick, David Green, M. Clemens, B. F. Ross and John Pierce. It was reorganized under the general law in 1875. The present Board of Trustees are L T. Linnell, Adam Buck, Samuel Spring, Silas R. Green, W. P. Mesler and A. J. Miller. L. T. Linnell is President and Eli Mull, Clerk.

Rev. Samuel C. Baldridge, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cobden, furnishes us

the following history of his church, and the facts which led to its organization:

"In May, 1858, a New Englander, who had followed the Yankee drift of emigration to the north part of the State, came south to find a healthy location for his family. On landing in the embryo village, he started out on a wagon track up the hills to the east. As he was trudging along through the woods, he heard a cock crow, off to his right, and, supposing that there was a habitation in that direction, he turned off, and soon came to a cabin occupied by George Vancil. Here he received boarding until he could see the country. Being a religious man, he began to inquire about the religious privileges. He found there was no place of worship within less than four miles. He proposed to open a Sabbath school in the district schoolhouse.

They objected, on the grounds that there had been one started at a church four miles south of them, but that it soon failed. But he persuaded them to try one within their own neighborhood. The appointment was made for the next Sabbath. When the morning came, however, his landlord was so shy of the enterprise that he loaded his family into a wagon, and, after the manner of the country, went off visiting, leaving the guest alone. In the afternoon, some little boys came up the road and inquired about the Sabbath school. This decided the matter, and the lone man went down the hill to the schoolhouse and began his work in this wide and needy field.

"Ebenezer Warner Towne was the name of this servant of God; the first Sabbath of July, 1858, was the time; 'Lentz Schoolhouse' was the place where a work for God and truth was started, that by His grace will never cease to bless this community. The schoolhouse was a hewed-log building, twenty feet square. That day there were seven pupils; but in a few weeks the house filled up with parents and children, and money was raised for a $10 library of the "American Sunday School Union." The school went on during the year. When Mr. Towne's family came on, he had faithful help in them. But in 1859, the house being entirely too small for the growing numbers, the school was removed to the village, and housed in a building that was only inclosed and had the floor laid. There were now eighty pupils and a slender corps of teachers. The school was shifted several times, until the "Horticultural Hall" was put up by the 'Fruit Growers' Association' in 1863, when it was removed to it as a permanent home. Immediately around the village a class of interesting and enterprising families had settled. They were chiefly from New England, and represented almost every conceivable opinion respecting religious truth. From the time that Father Towne removed the Sabbath school to 'the station,' there was grafted onto it some form of public worship. After the exercises closed, if a minister of any order were present he was invited to preach. If not, some gentleman was invited to read a sermon or lecture, on any subject and by any author whom he might select. It was a heterogenous service. One Sabbath it would be a cordial discussion and application of some Gospel truth; the next, perhaps,

> "'When Paul has served us for a text,
> Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preached,'

"There was an incongruous element mixed with the efforts of these serious people. Sometimes the service would close with the announcement of a 'ball,' in the house on some evening during the week. So the parties tried to walk together for years. Meantime, a group of most excellent families had gathered in Mr. Towne's neighborhood, two

miles or so northeast of Cobden. It comprised Rev. William Arms, M. D., a Congregational minister, and Rev. William Holmes, a Presbyterian, and their families (these gentlemen were each aged), the Fitches, Clays, Miss Rogers, etc. Several of these were working in the school at the 'station,' but there was such need of Christian work in their own neighborhood, so many families unreached, that they organized a Sabbath school. This was about 1864. That summer it was held in a waste house on Silas Sifford's farm, at the 'Union Spring.' But it was no rival to Father Towne's. In the morning, many of these workers went over to assist him, and theirs was held in the afternoon. So they wrought, with a holy, loving zeal and persistency, winter and summer.

"By this time (1866), there were quite a number of religious families, but there was no man yet with the faculty to organize among so many who had the faculty for loving persistent work. The man who seems to have been honored of God to begin this organizing tendency was Mr. Isaac G. Goodrich. He had been a church member for thirty-five years. He had been schooled in eighteen years of business, and Christian service in Milwaukee, and two in Chicago, and so was rich in experience, courage and deep convictions. He found here many to sympathize with him. Father Towne had removed North in 1865, and Revs. Mr. Arms and Mr. Holmes were preparing to go. But Col. Forbes and Capt. William A. Kirby and Dr. — Foster were here, and Mrs. Fitch, C. C. Wright, T. E. A. Holcomb, John Brigham, Virgil Beal, Edward Beal, Homer L. Finley, Theodore Goodrich and others, who had been more or less identified with Christian work in other places. No sooner was he settled than he began to agitate the duty of a week-evening prayer meeting. It was not long before one was organized at his house, which went on all the winter of 1866–67. In the spring of 1867, the organization of a Congregational Church was canvassed. At last, all persons favorable to it were invited to meet at Mr. Goodrich's. As the result of this, another meeting was appointed to be held at the 'Horticultural Hall.' At this meeting, the matter was rather taken out of Mr. Goodrich's hands, and an effort made to combine all elements in the proposed church. The Committee appointed to draft 'articles of faith,' on which they could unite, brought in the Song of the Angels at the birth of 'Christ the Lord.' A minority of the Committee, including Mr. Goodrich, who could only be satisfied with a distinct statement, in such a paper, of the truths that they considered essential to saving faith in Christ, declined to accept this as a basis. They deemed it wholly inadequate to the purpose, in the face of the conflicting and subversive opinions that prevailed. An organization, however, was effected, of those who thought this sufficiently definite and of those who hoped that things would shape themselves into some useful church life any way, and so the services, such as above-mentioned, went on. It was the wish that every shade of belief and unbelief in religious thoughts should find expression in these services. By the fall of 1867, Mr. Goodrich was ready to organize his prayer meeting again, at his residence. In the spring of 1868, the Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., Superintendent of Missions for the Congregational Church in Illinois, visited the field, and found things ripe for a distinctively Evangelical Church. In Mr. Goodrich's 'sitting-room,' on Saturday evening, the 'Articles of Faith' were proposed and considered, and informally adopted. The next day, the 'Plymouth Congregational Church of South

Pass,' was formally constituted, with fifteen members, and they sat down and sealed their vows at the communion of the Lord's Supper. Rev. Charles Wheeler soon visited them, and was employed as their first minister. He remained in charge until July, 1871.

"In September, the Rev. Evan L. Davies, supplying the Presbyterian Church of Anna, was invited to visit them, and was employed to supply them for one year. This relation was continued the next year. Mr. Davies became very acceptable as a preacher and pastor. He was a fine scholar, a close student, and well versed in natural science. He was quite familiar with the theories of 'modern science.' He delighted in the discussion of the evidences of Christianity, and by his logical tastes, and wide information and established convictions, he was abundantly qualified. But he was a fervent lover of Christ, and rejoiced in the Gospel of His grace, and gave 'no uncertain sound' in his preaching. He was a 'manly man,' but a man of peace, save only when the sacred Scriptures were openly assailed, and then he was 'a man of war.' He was the very man for the field, and in 1872 he removed his family to Cobden. This still farther increased his influence and usefulness in this part of his field. Mrs. Davies was 'a help meet for him.' Her sprightliness, tact and good judgment supplemented her husband's gravity of temperament and manner. She was refined and agreeable, 'socially, but in times of sickness or bereavement she was 'an angel of sweet ministries.' She was a great worker in the church, the Sabbath school, the prayer meeting, and seemed to have the health and tireless love that was needed. But as the congregation went on trying to do the Lord's work, more and more two difficulties pressed them. First, as a Congregational Church, they were so isolated; there were none of the same order with whom they could counsel, or unite in the support of a minister to supply their pulpit. Second, they needed aid, to make up their share of the support of a minister in the field 'The American Home Missionary Society' hesitated to aid them in sustaining a Presbyterian minister as their 'supply,' and while grouped with a Presbyterian Church. Thus the work seemed stopped with them as Congregationalists. They were discouraged by the course of the 'society,' and by and by chafed, and then began to consider favorably the advantages of a change of their church relations under their circumstances, and then a large proportion of the religious community, who were identified with them in church membership or in Christian work were Presbyterians; so at last, July 12, 1874, in a Congregational meeting, called to consider their duty, they adopted the Presbyterian form of church government by an almost unanimous vote, and fixed on the name, 'The First Presbyterian Church of Cobden, Illinois.' They adopted, also, the 'Articles of Faith' of the 'Plymouth Congregational Church,' so that nothing was changed but the polity and the ecclesiastical relations of the church. That day the congregation elected E. W. Towne, the veteran Sunday school worker; William F. Longley, Lewis T. Linnel and J. E. Blinn, Ruling Elders in the church, and John Clay and Townsend Foster, Deacons. On the 19th, the Revs. A. T. Norton, D. D., synodical missionary, and E. W. Fish, of Duquoin, being present, the above-mentioned officers-elect were ordained and installed, and the organization was completed. September 12, the church was received under the care of the Presbytery of Cairo, and its name enrolled. So, the Sabbath school of Father

Towne and the cottage prayer meeting of Brother Goodrich had borne good fruit. The church consisted of thirty-seven members. The work of the church went on harmoniously, with growing evidences of the Divine favor. But during the 'Week of Prayer,' January, 1876, 'showers of blessings' began to fall. The meetings were continued seven weeks. Rev. B. Y. George, of Cairo, and Rev. W. B. Minton, of Anna, assisted Mr. Davies, each preaching about three weeks. The Holy Spirit was poured upon the congregations that gathered daily, in great power. Forty-seven were added to the church by profession of their faith in Christ. The next year was, likewise, one of marked blessing; twenty-seven were added by profession. So that in April, 1878, ten years after the church was organized, the session reported to the General Assembly 101 resident members.

"Rev. E. L. Davies removed from the field in 1877, after a remarkably successful ministry. November, 1878, the Rev. Charles Pelton, of Columbus Presbytery, Synod of Ohio, took charge of the church, and continued to supply it until April 1, 1881. During his useful incumbency, fifteen were added to the membership. The 'Horticultural Hall' was purchased and repaired. The beautiful grounds, building and all, cost about $1,000. The church erection furnished $400 of this amount. Another notable achievement, during the years covered by his charge, was the closing of the liquor saloons. In this imperative and humane reform Mr. Pelton, with his characteristic enthusiasm, was in the thick of the strife, and came through with a fair share of the honor, the ill-will and the personal danger of such a conflict.

"November 6, 1881, the Rev. James Lafferty took charge, but removed from the congregation after an earnest and useful ministry of but six months.

"By invitation of the session, the Rev. Samuel C. Baldridge, pastor of the Friendsville Presbyterian Church, visited the congregation, and preached one Sabbath, May 28, 1882. At a congregational meeting held June 5, a 'call to the pastoral charge of the church' was made out for him by a unanimous vote of the congregation, which was accepted. July 30, he began his work in this field, and was duly installed pastor of the church by a committee of the Presbytery of Cairo, December 17, 1882.

"The number of communicants in the church, as reported to the General Assembly by the Session, April 1, 1883, is 98; membership of the Sabbath school, 110; contributions to church work and benevolence for the year, $853. Session—Pastor, Rev. S. C. Baldridge, A. M. Ruling Elders, E. W. Towne, William F. Longley, Joseph E. Blinn, Lewis T. Linnell, Fred Angell, A. McCowbrey. Superintendent of Sabbath School, Lewis T. Linnell, Esq. Deacons, Peter Herrin, Fred Angell and Hosea Crandall, elect.

"The property of the congregation consists of the church building, parsonage and grounds, valued at $2,000.

"'The Ladies' Aid Society,' an organization of the ladies of the congregation, should be honorably mentioned. By their cheerful, persistent work, they have first, contributed largely to the improvements on the church building; second, promoted social acquaintance and good will."

The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected about 1865–66, and is a frame edifice. Numerically, it is not very strong; it is attended by the Methodist minister from Makanda. A good Sunday school is maintained. We have been unable to obtain any further

facts of this church, although earnest efforts were made to that end.

A Catholic Church was built a few years ago, and is a small but tasty frame building. The membership is small, and the church is without a resident pastor.

Cobden Lodge, No. 466, A., F. & A. M., was chartered October 3, 1866, with the following members: Adam Buck, William Ames, Thomas A. E. Holcomb, John Limbert, Henry Ede, James W. Fenton, Philip Mead, John L. Lower, John P. Reese, Claude Y. Pierce, T. W. Stuttard, Thomas H. Philips, J. C. Jacques, E. Leming, H. Frick, A. B. Matthews, John Buck, Peter Herrin, H. Blumenthal, Isaac N. Philips, B. F. Ross, William F. Lamer, Edward Sill and John Pierce. The first officers were T. A. E. Holcomb, Master; Henry Ede, Senior Warden, and H. Blumenthal, Junior Warden. The lodge has forty-eight members, is out of debt, and has about $300 on hand. The present officers are as follows: E. D. Lawrence, Master; J. F. F. Wallace, Senior Warden; C. C. Reeves, Junior Warden and G. H. Clark, Secretary.

Relief Lodge, No. 452, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 10, 1871, with the following charter members: P. Nutto, J. J. Danaway, B. F. Mangold, A. N. Brockman and John Frey, of whom the officers were: J. J. Danaway, N. G.; P. Nutto, V. G.; B F. Mangold, Secretary, and John Frey, Treasurer. There are seventeen members on the roll, and the following are the present officers: Fred Fried, N. G.; C. A. Bell, V. G.; C. Jeude, Secretary; and Jacob Snyder, Treasurer.

CHAPTER XVI.*

DONGOLA PRECINCT — SURFACE, TIMBER, WATER-COURSES, PRODUCTS, ETC.—SETTLEMENT—PIONEER TRIALS AND INDUSTRIES — SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES — MILLS — DONGOLA VILLAGE: ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT—LEAVENWORTH—WHAT HE DID FOR THE TOWN, ETC.

"The farmer sees
His pastures and his fields of grain,
As they bend their tops."—*Longfellow.*

THE subject of this chapter, Dongola Precinct, forms the southeast portion of Union County, and is bounded on the north by Anna and Stokes Precincts, on the east by Johnson County, on the south by Pulaski County, on the west by Mill Creek and Jonesboro Precincts, and by the last census is credited with a population of 2,556 souls, including Dongola Village. Like the county at large, it is of an uneven surface, and in places rough and hilly; some portions too broken for cultivation, though most of its area may be utilized either in grain or fruit. It is watered and drained by Cypress, Rig and Crooked Creeks, with their small tributaries. It is the largest precinct in the county, comprising all of Township 13, Range 1 east, and half or more of Township 13, Range 1 west. The timber growth is oak, walnut, hickory, sugar tree, sycamore, gum, etc., with considerable undergrowth in places. Corn and wheat are the principal productions; some attention is also paid to stock-raising. The Illinois Central Railroad passes through the western part of the precinct, tapping the village of Dongola, and forming a

* By W. H. Perrin.



B. F. Rose

valuable source of transportation for its surplus products.

The settlement of Dongola Precinct dates back to an early period of the county's history. The privations of its early pioneers were such as none but stout hearts would dare to encounter. Nothing but the hopeful inspiration of manifest destiny urged them to persevere in bringing under the dominion of civilized man what was before them—a howling wilderness. These sturdy sons of toil were mostly from North Carolina. One of the early families was that of Meisenheimer. The old pioneer of the family was Moses Meisenheimer, who came from North Carolina in 1816, and settled four miles northeast of the village of Dongola, on the place where John Smoot now lives. Upon this place he died in 1857. He was a prominent man in his day, long a Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner for several terms, and an active man generally. He has five children still living; Abraham resides in Dongola Village, and Henry five miles east of it; the other three children are daughters. A brother of Mr. Meisenheimer came here some twenty years later. John Fisher came about the same time that Meisenheimer did. He has been dead several years. Moses and Caleb were sons, and are also dead.

A very early settler was Edmund Davis. He was also from North Carolina, and died a good many years ago. Cyrus and Edmund were his sons, and the latter was long a prominent business man in Dongola Village. Daniel Karraker and Daniel Lingle were also from North Carolina, and came very soon after Meisenheimer. Karraker settled on the place where Wilford Karraker now lives. He has three sons still living in the precinct, all of whom are honest and upright citizens. Lingle settled on an adjoining farm to Meisenheimer, where, after a long life, he died. He has two sons, and one or two daughters, still living. Caleb Lingle owns the old homestead.

Joseph Eddleman, Adam Eddleman, George and Samuel Hunsaker and Peter Hileman came from North Carolina. The Eddlemans settled near the old village of Peru. Joseph died in the precinct in 1856. Eli Eddleman is a son, and is a prosperous farmer and a large land-owner. He was long engaged in milling and merchandising. Adam was his brother, and is also dead. The Hunsakers settled in that part of the precinct recently cut off and added to Jonesboro. George was the first President of the Agricultural Board of the county. Peter Hileman settled early. He is dead, but has a son (John) now living in Meisenheimer Precinct.

Martin Hoffner, the Beggs family, the Kellers, Youst Coke and Levi Patterson were also North Carolinians, and settled early. Hoffner came in about the time of Moses Meisenheimer, and settled some three and a half miles north of the village of Dongola. He has a son—John Hoffner—living near where his father settled. The old man is dead, and Boston Hoffner owns the homestead. Of the Beggs family, the old members are all dead, and no immediate descendants are now living here. There were two brothers among the first settlers of Beggses, but their first names are not remembered. Joseph, Abraham and Absalom Keller came in early, and are all dead. Abraham has a son living in the precinct; Absalom has two sons living, but Joseph's children are all dead or moved away. They settled east of the village, and were plain old farmers. Coke settled on the place now owned by Nathan Karraker. He and his sons are dead and gone. Patterson is gone, and has no descendants living in the precinct now.

Many other families might rank as early settlers, but their names have been forgotten or overlooked. To attempt to write, in this chapter, the history of every family, in the order in which they came into the precinct, would be a task beyond the reach of human power. The hard life of these early settlers is a theme often discussed. It was a hard life, but in many cases it was as the people themselves made it. There was then, as now, great difference in the forethought and thrift of the inhabitants. Some families always had plenty, such as it was, while others were ever hard run to make both ends meet, and not unfrequently, try as they might, the ends did not get quite together. So it was, just as it is to-day, by good management some glided along smoothly, while others eked out a bare subsistence.

The first mill in the precinct was a horse mill built by Youst Coke. A water mill was built early by David Penrod, on Cypress Creek, but it has long ago passed away. The first steam mill was built in the village about 1852–54, by Col. Bainbridge, and now owned by Edmund Cuhl. It was erected while the railroad was in the course of construction, and has since changed hands frequently. Cuhl operated it awhile, and afterward built a mill on Big Creek. He took out some of the machinery from the Dongola Mill, and put it in the new one. The old mill in the village he has recently sold to Samuel B. Poor.

The first schools taught in the precinct were "common schools," in the full sense of the term. They were on the subscription plan, and were taught in any vacant cabin convenient to the greatest number of pupils. The early teachers were as ignorant as the cabins were rude. Mr. Meisenheimer says the first school he attended was taught by one Joseph McComnon, in a small log cabin that stood upon the present site of the Karraker Schoolhouse. It was a rude cabin, and had been built expressly for school purposes. It had the large fire-place, small windows, slab seats and cracks daubed with mud. The precinct has a number of comfortable schoolhouses at present, and supports schools during the usual terms.

Religious services were first held in people's houses, or in summer in some fine grove beneath the trees. When schoolhouses made their appearance, these were used on Sunday for religious worship. They served both school and church purposes for a good many years.

A Methodist Church, the first, probably, in the precinct, was built on the Hoffner place some time before the war. It was a common log building, and served its day and generation, and has disappeared with other relics of the early times.

Friendship Baptist Church was built during the war. It stands northeast of Dongola Village and is a good frame building. A large and flourishing congregation attend it, and is ministered to by Elder Ridge at present.

There are several other churches in the precinct, but we have but little information concerning them. A Lutheran and Reform Church is located on Section 17, of Township 13, Range 1 west, and a Christian Church on Section 17, of Township 13, Range 1 east; a German Methodist Church on Section 7, Township 13, Range 1 west, and a Baptist Church on Section 25, Township 13, Range 1 east. These, with the churches in the village, afford the people ample means of grace, and if they do not make good use of them, there will be no one to blame for it but themselves.

The first voting place in the precinct was at Philip Hinkle's, northeast of Dongola

Village—a place now owned by one of the Karrakers. It was also the meeting place of the old-time militia, where they drilled at regular intervals. The old Patterson place was used for the same purpose sometimes. The voting now is at Dongola, and Democratic majorities are piled up mountain-high for favorite candidates. It has become a saying that "as goes Dongola Precinct, so goes the county," and hence rival candidates strive hard for its vote.

Dongola.—The village of Dongola was laid out by Ebeni Leavenworth, and the plat recorded May 23, 1857. It occupies the north part of Section 25, and the south part of Section 24, of Township 13, Range 1 west, and is situated about nine miles south of Anna, on the Illinois Central Railroad. It has a population of some 600 inhabitants, and covers ground enough for as many thousand, if it were closely built up.

Mr. Leavenworth, the original proprietor of the town, was an enterprising and stirring business man. He was an engineer, engaged on the Illinois Central Railroad during its construction, and owned the land on the east side of the road's right of way. Business prospered in his hands, and he soon accumulated a fortune, some of which was afterward lost by broken trusts and ill-judged investments. Though a good business man, he was very far from allowing himself to be engrossed by mere money-making. Indeed, he seems to have cared but little for money, except as a means of doing good, and his strict habits of business appear to have been more the result of a fixed rule of life than a desire for pecuniary profit. As a proof of this, both his heart and his hand were always opened freely to whoever appeared to him to need and to deserve assistance, and neither any individual nor any enterprise worthy of help ever appealed to his generosity in vain. More than one business man can trace to him the starting point on his road to success and the foundation of his own fortune. The influence of such a man cannot be estimated. Death came upon him suddenly and unexpectedly, when scarcely beyond the prime and vigor of life, but his influence, so far from being destroyed by his death, was then more fully felt and recognized.

The first residence erected upon the site of Dongola was by Mr. Leavenworth. Several shanties had been put up previously, and occupied by workmen on the road. He put up a number of buildings, among them a storehouse, which is still in use as a place of business. The first store in the town was kept by Edmund Davis, and occupied the site of the present Lone Star Drug Store. A man had kept a few notions—principally whisky—for the benefit of the work hands, before Davis opened his store, but it scarcely deserved the name of store. Davis built the storehouse he occupied, and remained in it until it was destroyed by fire. He was a man at one time very wealthy, but has met numerous reverses, and at present lives in the county in rather straitened circumstances.

Abraham Meisenheimer opened the next store after Davis, and about the same time Leavenworth built a storehouse, in which he did an extensive mercantile business. Meisenheimer long carried on a store, and is yet living and a respected citizen of the town. Other stores and shops were opened, and Dongola became quite a business place. It was some time before the railroad could be induced to give the people even a switch, and the station was made here only through the persistent efforts of Mr. Leavenworth, who continued his perseverance until the railroad officials granted his request, to get rid, perhaps, of his importunities. But they

have discovered long ere this, doubtless, that in making Dongola Station they committed a wise act, as it has become a considerable shipping point.

The Novelty Works was the most extensive business establishment, in its day, the town has ever known. It was originated by Leavenworth, like many other enterprises of his, in a great measure to give employment to needy people. It grew out of a saw mill which stood on the spot, and, by a number of additions made to its machinery, became, as we have said, an extensive establishment. Almost anything and everything to be made out of wood was turned out of this factory, which, as its name designated, was "Novelty Works." It had about thirty different kinds of machinery, mostly for woodwork. Wagon hubs and spokes were made; also furniture, feed boxes, wooden bowls, plows, wagons, and many other articles which we are unable to enumerate. The works employed, some times, forty and fifty hands. But when Mr. Leavenworth died, the works, like "Grandfather's Clock,"

"Stopped short, never to go again."

Most of the machinery has been removed, and the establishment is standing idle. At the time of his death, Mr. Leavenworth was interested in a number of mills in different sections. He was fond of machinery, and devoted most of his time, for many years, to milling and other manufacturing interests. The first mill built in the town was the old Cuhl mill, standing idle by the railroad, which has already been noticed in this chapter. The Neibauer mill was built in 1875. The first mill built upon that site was by Louis Meisenheimer. It was sold at his sale, and bought by Neibauer & Nagle. It was afterward burned, when the present one was built by Neibauer. It is a substantial frame edifice, and doing a large and profitable business. The Red Mill, as it is called, was built by Davis & Poor, originally about a quarter of a mile from town. Five or six years later it was removed to town, and is also doing a good business.

F. M. McCallin operated the Novelty Works, or rather the saw mill part of them, during the past season, in sawing walnut lumber; but after using up the walnut timber convenient to town, he closed the business. These mills, with a few small shops, comprise the Dongola manufactories.

The village was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature, in 1871. The first Board of Trustees were as follows: L. T. Bonacina, J. R. Peeler, Henry Harmes, W. R. Milam and John Holshouser. Of this Board J. R. Peeler was President, Solomon Lombard, Clerk, and John Holshouser, Treasurer. The village was re-organized under the general State law a few years later. The present board are Frank Neibauer, A. G. Williams, Henry Eddleman, J. D. Benton and George Cokenower; of which Frank Neibauer is President, A. G. Williams, Clerk, and Henry Eddleman, Treasurer.

The present schoolhouse was built in 1873. It is a substantial frame building, and will accommodate from 150 to 200 pupils. The school is graded, and usually employs three teachers. The first schoolhouse in the village stood near the Novelty Works, and Leavenworth donated the land and built the present house for the old one, in order to get the children further from his machinery, lest they might some time meet with an accident, as they would play about the mill and lumber piles.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in Dongola in 1865, by Rev. H. M. Brewer. In the fall of 1866, Rev. D. S. Sprecher took charge of it. A church edifice

was built by the Methodists, Cumberland Presbyterians and Lutherans combined, and all these denominations still occupy it. At the time of building the church, Rev. Mr. Kimber was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. J. B. McCallin of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In the fall of 1869, Rev. D. Schwartz was called to the pastorate of the Lutheran Church; Rev. Turner Earnhart was the fourth pastor; Rev. C. S. Sprecher was the fifth; Rev. William Prewett was the sixth, and Rev. Mr. Diffenbaugh was the seventh, and now fills that position. A Union Sunday school is carried on, attended by about sixty of the Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Lutheran children, under the superintendence of Charles Leavenworth.

The Baptists also have a church building, and an organized church society. The building is a handsome frame, and the congregation is flourishing.

Dongola Lodge, No. 581, A., F. & A. M., was chartered October 6, 1868, and the following were its first officers, viz.: J. H. Dodson, Master; W. J. Williams, Senior Warden; James Murray, Junior Warden; J. R. Peeler, Treasurer; George Little, Secretary; A. Clutts, Senior Deacon; A. C. Bowser, Junior Deacon; Thomas N. Henley, Tiler. The lodge has at present twenty-five members, and the following officers: H. W. Dyer, Master; J. A. Dillow, Senior Warden; Joseph Gattinger, Junior Warden; F. Neibauer, Treasurer; D. J. Dillow, Secretary; J. F. Richardson, Senior Deacon; Jones Sivia, Junior Deacon; and Thomas N. Henley, Tiler.

Dongola Lodge, No. 343, I. O. O. F., instituted at Dongola January 31, 1867. The following were the first officers: E. Leavenworth, N. G.; George Little, V. G.; Henry Harmes, Treasurer, and John M. Davis, Secretary. The present officers are Joseph Kingler, N. G.; Joseph S. Rhymer, V. G.; Frank Neibauer, Treasurer, and John W. Eddleman, Secretary.

Peru was once laid out as a town by Augustus Post, but no lots, we believe, were ever sold, and no great efforts made to build it up. It was located about two miles southwest of Dongola Village, where the Vienna & Cape Girardeau road crossed the Jonesboro & Caledonia road, and was generally called the "Cross Roads." We don't know whether it compared with Nasby's "Confedrit X Roads, wich is in the State of Kentucky," or not; but it never amounted to much as a town. Moses Goodman opened a store there in 1852, and continued in business until about 1868, when he closed out and retired. This, with a shop or two, comprised all the town there was at the place.

Moscow Post Office, in the northeast part of the precinct, consists of a post office and a store. No town has ever been laid out there.

CHAPTER XVII.*

RIDGE OR ALTO PASS PRECINCT—SURFACE FEATURES, BOUNDARIES, AND TIMBER GROWN—OCCUPATION OF THE WHITES—PIONEER TRIALS—INDUSTRIES, IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.—THE KNOB—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—VILLAGES, ETC., ETC.

THIS division of the county, known as Alto Pass or Ridge Precinct, is in the north tier of townships, and lies south of Jackson County, with South Pass or Cobden Precincts on the east, Jonesboro and Union Precincts on the south and Preston Precinct on the west. The surface is hilly and uneven, with considerable bluffs along the watercourses, but in the north part there is a very fine table land, upon which are some excellent farms. Probably one-fourth of the precinct is too rocky and broken to admit of cultivation. The principal products are corn, wheat and fruit; the southeastern part of the precinct might be termed the very heart of the fruit section of the county. The land is watered and drained by Hutchins, Cedar and Clear Creeks and their numerous small tributaries. Hutchins Creek flows south through the western part, and empties into Clear in the northwest part of Jonesboro Precinct; Clear Creek runs southwest and passes out through Section 31, and Cedar Creek flows through the northeast corner. The timber growth is that common in the county. The Cairo & St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad runs through the eastern part of the precinct, with Alto Pass and Kaolin as shipping stations. The census of 1880 gave Ridge a population of 2,287 souls.

The settlement of this precinct dates back half a century or more. Among the pioneers were the following from North Carolina: The Smiths, Christopher Houser, John Gregory, Jonathan Landrith, Henry Rendleman, Elias Quilman, and many others perhaps. The Smiths settled in the southwest part of the precinct. One of the pioneers of this numerous family was John, a very uncommon name, particularly in the Smith family. As an illustration: A man once entered a crowded church, and called out: "Mr. Smith, your house is on fire!" when one hundred and twenty-five Smith's jumped up. The man continued: "It is Mr. John Smith's house," and thirteen of them sat down. John is still living (not one of those John's that was in the church) and has two sons, Wiley and John, also living, and who are good citizens. George first settled below Jonesboro, but removed to this precinct about the year 1835, and settled on Hutchins Creek, where Charles Smith now lives. He has been dead some years, but his widow is living, and about eighty years of age. He has several sons still in precinct, in good circumstances, but a little behind in the energy and enterprise of the day. Davault Smith was another brother. He is dead, but has a son living in Jackson County. Most of the old members of the family were uneducated and illiterate, but possessed much practical common sense, and accumulated considerable property.

Christopher Houser settled on Clear Creek. He was quite an old man when he came here, and has long been dead, but has a son Christopher—now an old man himself—still living

* By W. H. Perrin.

in the county. The elder Houser was very poorly educated, but quite prominent in the community and served long as a Justice of the Peace. John Gregory also settled on Clear Creek. He was a plain old farmer who attended to his own business. His name is perpetuated by two sons—John C. and Alfred Gregory. Jonathan Landrith and his son, McKinley Landrith, both came early and are both dead. Jonathan, a son of McKinley, lives in the precinct. The Rendlemans are quite a numerous family in the county, and of this precinct. Henry Rendleman, the pioneer of the family in Alto Pass, came in early. John S., Caleb and Martin were brothers, and came soon after. Henry and Caleb are dead; the latter has three sons living. John and Martin are living; John raised a large family of children, who developed into intelligent and worthy citizens. The Rendleman family is among the most respectable in the county, and command the esteem of all who know them.

To the settlement of the precinct, Kentucky contributed the following pioneers: Henry Lamer, Samuel and William Butcher, Joseph Waller, John Hudgins, Thomas Craft, Montgomery Hunsaker, the Keiths, and probably others. Henry Lamer came to the county in 1815. He was a native of York County, Penn., and removed to Kentucky, where he remained but a short time, when he decided to "go West, and grow up with the country." He died a few years after his settlement here, leaving a numerous family, among whom is Rev. J. D. Lamer, who was born in 1815, a few months after his father came to the precinct, and is probably the first white child born in it, and the oldest native-born citizen in the county. Soon after the death of Mr. Lamer, his widow moved to Southern Indiana, but a few years later returned to this section, where she afterward died. The farm where Lamer originally settled is now owned by John J. Keith. Rev. Mr. Lamer settled on his present place in 1839, and at the time his nearest neighbor was nearly a mile distant, and the present site of Cobden was a dense thicket. He is a minister of the Baptist Church, but of late years has quit preaching from physical disability. The Butchers were early settlers, but are dead. The Hunsakers are supposed to have been the first white people in the county, and settled in the vicinity of Jonesboro. Montgomery Hunsaker settled in this precinct very early on Hutchins Creek. William Finch was an early settler in the same neighborhood. The pioneer of the Keith family was named Samson. He is dead, but his name is perpetuated by John, a son, and quite a prominent man, and a member of the present County Board.

Tennessee contributed the following settlers to the precinct: Cornelius Anderson, Franklin Ferrill, Giles Parmley, N. B. Collins, Lewis Collins, Andrew Irvin, Henry Rowe, the Lales, John Crips, Abraham Cokenower, etc., etc. Anderson is still living, and two or three sons also living in the precinct. Ferrill is living. Parmley was a Revolutionary soldier, and has long been dead; Squire N. B. Collins married his daughter. Lewis Collins, the father of Squire Collins, was a very early settler.

Among other early settlers, whose native place we do not know, may be mentioned George W. Harris, the Tweedys, David Sumner, William Simpson, John Daly, and several other families. Harris first settled in Jonesboro, but afterward moved into this precinct. James and Singleton Tweedy, brothers, are both living. Sumner settled early, and is now dead. Patrick Corgan came from Ireland. He was the pioneer school-teacher of the precinct.

The Vancils were early settlers, and a numerous family in Union County in early days. Jonas Vancil, one of the old members of the family, settled in this precinct. He had a son named Isaac, who, from his able faculty of warping and twisting the truth on convenient occasions, eventually won for him the sobriquet of "Lying Ike" Vancil. He talked recklessly and extravagantly, and was considered, as we are told, the biggest liar in the county. His father was a Dunkard, wore long hair and whiskers, and had a thick growth of hair over his entire face. Ike and his father made a trip to North Carolina—their native State—and during the journey, which in those primitive days was necessarily slow, they run out of money, and in order to "raise the wind," Ike exhibited his father, whom he represented as a wild man from the Rocky Mountains, a fact which his long hair and whiskers seemed to warrant. The "show" was quite successful, and with the funds thus raised they completed their journey.

Ike was full of fun, mischievous as the day was long, and, as an old gentleman said, had the "devil in him as big as a ground-hog" He took it into his head once to scatter a camp-meeting (being held in a grove near by) for some fancied wrong. Having caught a full-grown turkey-buzzard, he made a "turpentine ball," and one night when the meeting had reached its most exciting and interesting point, Ike fastened the ball to the buzzard's leg, set it on fire, and turned the frightened bird loose in the midst of the congregation. A few tallow candles very insufficiently lighted the scene, and when the buzzard commenced flopping around among the people, with the blazing turpentine ball, they thought the devil had burst upon them, and were worse frightened than the poor bird itself was. Such screaming, praying and miscellaneous hollering never before, perhaps, had awakened the echoes of the hills around that camp-meeting ground.

There was a cave in the north part of the precinct, near the county line, and Ike finally succeeded in convincing the people that it was haunted by evil spirits, or occupied by thieves and robbers. He rigged a kind of an arrangement in the cave, by which, by some *hocus pocus*, he could at will produce a most unearthly and horrible sound. The people one day gathered *en masse*, armed to the teeth, for the purpose of recklessly invading the cavern and capturing a legion of devils, thieves, robbers, bandits, or, Booth Bell-like, taking in a gang of "mooners." But it is needless to say they were themselves "taken in," when they found how beautifully they had been sold. It is not known whether this man of practical jokes is still alive or not. The last heard of him he was in the vicinity of Carbondale. He was naturally intelligent, witty, a good talker, but almost wholly uneducated. Had his intellect been turned to matters of moment instead of things frivolous, he might have made for himself a name long to be remembered among his fellowmen.

The name bestowed upon this division by the County Board was Ridge, from the high ridge extending diagonally through it. But when the railroad was built, and the station of Alto Pass was made, the latter name was given to the precinct, and it is now termed Alto Pass or Ridge Precinct. The productions of the precinct are mostly corn and wheat in the level portions and bottoms, while in the bluff region, the attention of the farmers is devoted almost entirely to fruit and berries. The original voting places were at the houses of Samson Keith and Christopher Houser. The precinct is strongly Democratic, and has always been of that color of political faith.

This section has never had many mills—the pioneer's first public industry. A horse mill was built by John Vancil pretty early. He also built a water mill on Clear Creek, near where Kaolin Station now is. He sold out here, and went up on the bluff and built another mill, which was run by horse-power. These, with a number of saw mills, are all of this industry the precinct has known. There are several box factories, which are kept busy during the fruit and berry season.

The first schoolhouse was built on Clear Creek in the southern part of the precinct. Squire Collins says the first school he remembers was taught by Patrick Corgan, a native of Ireland, and it was something like the one described by the poet in the following lines:

"Old Teddy O'Rourke kept a bit of a school,
At a place called Clanira, and made it a rule,
If learning wouldn't mark the mind, faith, he'd soon mark the back,
As coming down on the boys with a devilish whack."

The precinct now has several schoolhouses of the ordinary kind to be found all over the county, together with an excellent brick in the village of Alto Pass.

There are several church buildings and organized congregations in this section. Beech Grove Christian Church, located on Section 31, was organized in March, 1876, by Elder J. H. Ferrell, who was its pastor until 1882, when he was succeeded in that capacity by Elder J. H. Harris. The church has about forty-four members, and a frame church building erected in 1878, which is 24x36 feet in dimensions. Most of its material and work was contributed by the members. A Sunday school was organized the third Sunday in April, with about thirty-five members, under the superintendence of J. C. Gregory.

Union Point Christian Church was organized in 1881, with quite a large membership. The Toledo Christian Church stood in Cobden Precinct. Many of the members moved away, some died, others lived far from the church; and thus it was finally abandoned, and from its congregation were organized Beech Grove, Cobden and Union Point Churches. The latter has at present some sixty members. Elder J. H. Harris is pastor in charge. They have no church building, but use the schoolhouses. A Sunday school in connection with the church has about sixty children in regular attendance; D. L. Anderson is Superintendent.

Additional to the churches mentioned above, there is a Baptist Church on Section 26, about half a mile from where Mountain Glen Village was laid out, but never built; another Baptist Church in the northeast part of Section 9, and a Methodist Church on Section 21, in the central part of the precinct. Of these churches, however, we have been unable to obtain history.

Village.—Alto Pass Village was laid out January 20, 1875, by James C. Brickenderfer, and is situated in the southwest part of Section 10, on the St. Louis & Cairo Narrow Guage Railroad, about ten miles north of Jonesboro. The place was originally called Quetil after an old Frenchman of that name, who lived on the hill near where the Alto House stands. The railroad called the station Alto on account of the lofty altitude of the spot on which it stands, but when the post office was established so much of the mail for this place went to Alton that the word Pass was finally added. A man named John Corgan sold goods here thirty-five or forty years ago. His storehouse and residence stood about 100 yards west of Herrell's brick store, on what was then known as the Jonesboro and Brownsville road—the latter place

being at that time the county seat of Jackson County. A portion of the Alto House was a farmhouse. These three houses stood upon the site of Alto Pass when it was laid out as a village.

The first business house built after the the town was laid out was put up by A. K. Ives, a son of Dr. Ives, of Anna, and is the house in which the post office is now kept. Ives kept a small, general store. Spann & Rendleman kept the first store of "huge proportions." The post office was established about 1877–78, and H. C. Freeman was appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by George H. Staton, and he by E. Lameson, the present incumbent.

The present brick schoolhouse was built in 1880, at a cost of about $2,700. The usual attendance is some seventy pupils; two teachers are employed. The Baptist Church was commenced in 1879, and is a frame building. Elder Alonzo Durham is the pastor. A Sunday school is maintained under the superintendence of J. J. Anderson.

Alto Lodge, No. 676, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1880, with the following charter members: Rev. A. Durham, J. J. Keith, W. S. Hanners, F. C. Gay and A. J. Rendleman. The first officers were F. C. Gay, N. G.; A. J. Rendleman, V. G.; T. W. Hawkins, Secretary; and J. J. Keith, Treasurer. The membership is twenty-five, officered as follows: C. C. Rendleman, N. G.; G. W. James, V. G.; W. S. Watson, R. S.; and A. J. Rendleman, Treasurer.

Alto Pass was incorporated under the general law of the State in 1881. The following is the present Board of Trustees: F. C. Gay, President; Willis Rendleman, Clerk; S. H. Spann, Police Magistrate; and Dr. P. McIlvain, C. C. Rendleman, C. Jessen, Hiram Norton and C. B. Holcomb. The business outlook is five general stores, one drug store, one millinery store, one blacksmith shop, two cooper shops, one lumber yard, two hotels, etc., with a population of about 400 inhabitants.

CHAPTER XVIII.*

RICH PRECINCT—DESCRIPTION, BOUNDARIES AND SURFACE FEATURES—SETTLEMENT OF THE WHITES—WHERE THEY CAME FROM AND WHERE THEY LOCATED—LICK CREEK POST OFFICE—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—CAVES, SULPHUR SPRINGS, ETC., ETC.

"The rocks and hills and brooks and vales,
With milk and honey flow."

—OLD HYMN.

RICH PRECINCT lies in the northeast part of Union County, and is a fractional part of Township 11 south, Range 1 east, in the Government survey—some seven sections having been, in 1881, stricken off in the formation of Saratoga Precinct. Some of the finest farming and fruit-growing lands in the county are found in this precinct. There is a range of bluffs bordering Lick Creek, but beyond these hills to the north and northeast is a fine table-land, unsurpassed in Southern Illinois for its agricultural excellence, and is occupied by a set of thrifty and enterprising farmers. Corn and wheat are chiefly produced, but considerable attention is also paid to fruit culture—particularly to apples and peaches. Many farmers, too, devote some attention to stock-raising, a business that is

*By W. H. Perrin.

becoming of more interest every year. Horses and mules are bred now quite extensively, and large numbers find their way to the Southern markets annually. The principal water-course is Lick Creek, which flows from northwest to southeast, nearly through the center of the precinct, affording excellent drainage to the section through which it passes. It has but few tributaries, and they are small and nameless on the maps. There are a number of springs which furnish an abundance of water both for family use and for stock. The original timber was chiefly black and white oak, hickory, poplar, gum, dogwood, sassafras, etc., etc. The precinct is without railroads; the Illinois Central, however, passing within a few miles of its borders. It is bounded on the north and east by Williamson and Johnson Counties; on the south by Stokes and Saratoga Precincts; on the west by Saratoga and South Pass Precincts, and had a population in 1880 of 1,387 souls. When the county was formed into precincts, the name "Rich" was bestowed on this in honor of George Rich, one of the early settlers, whose house used to be the polling place, where the people exercised their rights of franchise and cast their "unterrified" votes for the men of their choice.

The settlement of Rich Precinct dates back many years. The first entry of land made in what is now Union County was in Section 33 of this precinct, and was made by one Thomas D. Patterson in 1814. We cannot say what became of Patterson, indeed, we know but little of him anyway, but can say that the land was eventually sold for taxes. Among the first settlers of whom we have any definite information were Zebadee Anderson, James Lilly and a man named Owen. Anderson was from North Carolina, and was a genuine pioneer—as good a citizen as a man ignorant and illiterate could be. When the railroad was built, believing that his occupation (of hunting) like Othello's, was gone, he sold out and moved to Texas, because, as he said, the road would ruin the country—would drive all the game away if nothing more disastrous followed. He went to Texas where there was then but little probability of a railroad for the next 100 years, but if living still, doubtless the iron-horse has again disturbed his tranquillity and driven him further on toward the setting sun. It is not known what year Anderson settled here, but probably it was as early as 1830, or thereabouts. Owen was a man similar in many respects to Anderson. He was related to him, and settled in that portion of the precinct now included in Saratoga. He died before the railroad had a chance to give him a scare, but his sons sold out their possessions here and followed Anderson to Texas in pursuit of game and wilderness life. Lilly settled on Section 21, and was from either Tennessee or North Carolina, from whence came most of the early settlers of the county. He is still living, a prosperous and enterprising farmer.

George Rich, for whom the precinct was named, settled here in 1835. He was a rather prominent man in the early history of this portion of the county. His house was an early voting place, and the scene of many a "rough and tumble scrimmage," political and otherwise. Edward Wiggs was also an early settler on Section 34, and is still living, a well-to-do farmer and worthy citizen.

The next settlements were made from 1846 on down to the period when the last of the Government land was entered. Of settlers who came in about this time, we may mention the Brookses, Elmores, A. W. Coleman, John Cochran, William Roberts, Thomas Gallegly, the Hineses, Hopkinses, Thomas Gourley, etc., etc. Tilford Brooks settled on Section 15,

and is still living there. Elijah Brooks was his brother and settled on the same section. He is dead, but has two sons still living in the vicinity. William Elmore settled previously to 1850 on Section 17; he died recently, but a son, William B. Elmore, lives upon the same section. The place on which the elder Elmore settled is now owned by Mr. J. W. Damron. Mr. Roberts came about the same time that the Brookses did. He settled on Section 27, and is still living, a prosperous, but somewhat eccentric man. He is said to be morally opposed to voting—believing it to be radically wrong. Indeed, he is a very paragon of sincerity and punctiliousness, and entertains conscientious scruples against serving as a witness in court, or taking an oath for any purpose. John Cochran came before the railroad whistle disturbed the cattle grazing upon the surrounding hills. He settled on Section 28, but at present lives in the vicinity of Carbondale. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, but was wholly uneducated—a diamond in the rough. He represented Union County in the Legislature, in the session of 1852–54, and took an active interest in the politics of the day. He was the first station agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Anna, but his services were finally dispensed with, owing to his incapacity for the business. He was a popular man, and could have been elected President of the United States if such an honor could have been conferred by Union County. Gallegly settled about the time Brooks died, and entered a part of Section 34. He is still living, and is a man highly respected, a thrifty farmer, and a good citizen, and Township Treasurer for several years. The Hineses and the Hopkinses are a numerous family, and settled here about the time the Brookses came. Gourley bought out Anderson, and is one of the wealthiest men in the precinct. He came in about the time of building the railroad, and is still living, a respected and thoroughly enterprising man.

The foregoing comprises a brief sketch of the settlement of Rich Precinct, but doubtless many names have been overlooked which are entitled to honorable mention. This, however, is not the fault of the historian, as the most diligent inquiries have been made to collect the names of all of the early settlers, together with pioneer incidents and facts of interest pertaining to the early settlement of this immediate locality. The carving of a home in the forests of Rich Precinct was a herculean task, and one from which most of us would shrink at the present day. Wolves and panthers were plenty here when the whites first came, and roamed in undisputed mastery. Provisions, except game, were scarce, and were procured with difficulty. None of the luxuries, and few of the comforts of life could be obtained during the first years, and miserable cabins were the only shelter of the people who settled the precinct. Truly, their lives in those days were not pleasant, or in the least enviable.

The nearest approach to a village in Rich Precinct is Lick Creek Post Office. It comprises a store, post office, a mill, and, perhaps, half a dozen dwellings. The first store here was kept by Mangum & Gourley. They have been succeeded by Gourley & Son, who have a large store, and do quite an extensive business. A post office was established here many years ago, and Gourley was the first Postmaster. Charles Gourley is the present incumbent. This, with the mill and a shop or two, comprises the business.

Union Lodge, No. 627, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1866, with the following charter members: John Gardner, Master; Edwin Wiggins, Senior Warden; Jesse Roberts,

Junior Warden; and James Brooks, A. L Penninger, William A. Roberts, Henry C. Anderson and Thomas Hines. In 1872, in connection with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on Section 34, a large two-story frame building was erected, the lower portion for church purposes, and the upper story for a hall. The cost to the lodge was $700 in building, and $100 in furnishing it. They have about thirty members, and Edwin Wiggins is the present Master.

Evergreen Lodge, No. 581, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1876, with the following charter members: A. L. Penninger, Isaac M. Newton, J. C. Cook, Evans Stokes, John T. Newton and F. E. Scarsdale. The first officers were: A. L. Penninger, N. G.; Isaac M. Newton, V. G.; J. C. Cook, Secretary, and F. E. Scarsdale, Treasurer. The lodge met at Masonic Hall, four miles northeast of Saratoga, until 1882, when it took possession of a new hall at Lick Creek Post Office, where it still flourishes, with a membership of about thirty. The present officers are as follows: Matthew Brooks, N. G; W. M. Murphy, V. G.; W. Gibson, Secretary, and Joseph Kirby, Treasurer.

The subject of education received the early attention of the settlers of the precinct, but it is not certain now who taught the first school, nor the date. It is believed that the first schoolhouse built was the one near A. J. Mangum's, on Section 34, but which has now disappeared. There are some four or five schoolhouses in the precinct, and while they are more comfortable, perhaps, than those in which the pioneers went to school, yet they are scarcely up to the standard of schoolhouses of the present day; nor does it seem that education receives that meed of attention which its importance demands. Schools are taught in each district yearly, but the terms are usually shorter than in most other sections of the State.

Rich Precinct is well supplied with church facilities. Fellowship Christian Church is one of the oldest in the precinct, and was organized before the war, by Elders Treese and Elmore. It became almost extinct at one time, and about 1869–70 it was revived under the preaching of Elders Fly and Reed. The regular preachers have been Elders Treese, Elmore, Fly, Reed and Walker. Elder Reed is the present pastor. They first worshiped in the schoolhouse, but about eight years ago they built a log church where they now hold services. A Sunday school is usually kept up during the summer months.

Liberty Christian Church, on Section 6, was organized in 1861–62, with about a dozen members, who lived in this settlement, but belonged to the old Union Christian Church, and on account partly of their remoteness from it, and partly on account of political differences, this church was organized, and has since continued to gain steadily in strength until now it has seventy-five members. Most of the original ones are dead. The Church was first organized in the Culp Schoolhouse, and among the early pastors were old Father Hiller, the first exponent of the Christian Church's doctrine in this part of the State. When the school district was divided, the church was re-organized at the present place by Father Hiller and Elder Reed, the former being the first pastor of the new organization. The church and school together erected the house, which is used by both. Elders Winchester, Phelps, Walker and Smalley have all preached to the congregation. Elder Reed is the present pastor; a Sunday school is maintained during the summer.

Mount Hebron Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Section 13, was organized in 1870

At that time there was but a few members of that faith in the community. Rev. Jordan, then of Anna, came out, and the people erected a brush arbor, and he preached to them, and organized a church with some eighteen members. He preached until 1880, and since then Rev. John H. Morphus, now of Anna, has administered to them. The present membership is 24. In 1879, the members built a neat hewed-log house 24x36 feet. A Sunday school was organized in 1880, with about sixty members, and with Joseph H. Montgomery as Superintendent.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which now worships in the neat temple on Section 34, was originally organized in the Barringer Schoolhouse, about eighteen years ago, by Rev. Mr. Davis. There was but a small membership, among which were Larkin Brooks and wife, Benjamin Keller and wife, Thomas Gallegly, Elizabeth Roberts, D. Lattimer and wife, L. Lattimer and wife, James Proctor, Marshall Coleman, etc. They held services in the schoolhouse for some years, when it was burned, then during the following summer they worshiped in a grove where the schoolhouse had stood. A log church was built soon after, just across the road, where the Union Hall now stands, which served them until, in connection with the Masonic fraternity, they built the Union Hall, some ten or twelve years ago. The church meets in the lower room of this building, and the Masons in the upper story, and thus, they "dwell together in unity."

Liberty United Brethren Church was organized in 1873, with about thirty members, by Rev. W. Quickley, who was its pastor for about two years. Rev. S. G. Brock was the next pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Simpson, and he by Rev. D. Gray. Rev. R. Powell came next and was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Miller, the present pastor, who has been with the church for three years. The present membership is 50; a good substantial frame church, 30x40 feet, was erected about seven years ago. A Sunday school was organized soon after the church, and has now about eighty in attendance. It is usually discontinued during the winter.

Union German Baptist Church was organized in the spring of 1882, by Elders John Wise and John Metzger. They have no church building, but hold their meetings mostly in private residences, and in the Elmore Schoolhouse. Elder George Landis is the present minister in charge. The original members were about a dozen, and the church is flourishing for a new organization.

Among the natural curiosities of this neighborhood, is a cave on the old Lilly farm, now owned by George Hines. It is in the sandstone rock, the entrance to which is at the base of a high bluff, rising from Lick Creek, and is covered by bushes so dense that the chance passer-by would not be likely to discover it. The opening to the cave is so small it can only be entered with difficulty. When once inside, the explorer finds himself in a cavern some 30x50 feet, with ceiling six or seven feet high, and a floor of very hard clay. Leading from this cavern is a small passage-way, which, like a certain one in the great Mammoth Cave, might be termed the "fat man's misery," for it can only be traversed by "snaking" it, that is, laying down and crawling some twenty feet, when another cavern is reached, about half as large as the first. From this, many others branch off in different directions, and these again divide into many others, fairly honey-combing the earth for a large space. Many of these rooms or apartments are rather beautiful, and innumerable stalactites are pendant from the ceiling, clear and transparent as icicles. Through the second cavern flows a

stream of pure, clear water, and beside it the temperature remains the same the year around. Bear tracks in the hard clay of the floor are plenty, and as plain as if freshly made, instead of being made years ago.

There are many springs in this portion of the county, which are believed to possess medicinal properties. Besides the one at Saratoga village, described in another chapter, there is another in this precinct, about half a mile from Lick Creek Post Office, in a low, flat piece of ground near a branch of Lick Creek, and the water is very similar to the Saratoga spring. Dr. Penoyer bought the land on which it is, about the time his hopes were highest in regard to making a fortune at Saratoga. He never did anything toward improving this spring; the land was mortgaged and afterward sold. It now belongs to the H. Miller heirs, and the spring remains as nature left it.

But few mills have ever been built in this precinct. In the early days of improving this section, the people had mostly to go to other neighborhoods for their breadstuffs. A horse mill was erected a good many years ago on the Cochran place, which is said to be the only mill ever in the precinct, until the erection of the steam mill at Lick Creek Post Office. The latter is both a grist and saw mill, and does a large business.

The precinct is as well supplied with roads as any portion of the county, but this is not saying much, when we come to compare the roads and highways with more level sections of the State. With as much stone as there is in Union County, there might be, with comparatively trifling expense, excellent turnpike roads, at least, between all important points. Nothing adds so much to the prosperity and importance of a country as good roads and highways of travel, with substantial bridges spanning the streams. As Rich Precinct has no railroad, it should devote all the more time, attention and money to its wagon roads. A good turnpike road to some eligible point on the Illinois Central Railroad would soon pay the people for building it, in saving the wear and tear of wagons and teams, as well as in many other ways.

CHAPTER XIX.*

STOKES PRECINCT—TOPOGRAPHY AND BOUNDARIES—COMING OF THE PIONEERS—THEIR TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS—MILLS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—MOUNT PLEASANT LAID OUT AS A VILLAGE—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC., ETC.

"God made the country and man made the town."
—COWPER.

STOKES PRECINCT is a fractional part of Township 12 south, Range 1 east, Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 17 and 18 having been stricken off in the formation of Saratoga Precinct a few years ago. It is bounded north by Saratoga and Rich Precincts, east by Johnson County, south by Dongola Precinct, west by Anna Precinct, and by the census of 1880 it reported a population of 1,220 inhabitants. The surface is rolling and uneven, and along the water-courses quite broken and hilly. The principal streams are Cache, Cypress and Bradshaw

*By W. H. Perrin.

Creeks, and a few other small brooks of no significance, except as a means of drainage. Cache Creek, the most important stream, flows nearly east and west through the center of the precinct, receiving as a tributary Bradshaw Creek, which empties into it in Section 16. Cypress Creek passes through the southwest corner into Dongola Precinct. The timber growth was originally poplar, oak, walnut, hickory, gum, dogwood, etc. Stokes is entirely without railroad communication, and must haul its produce to the Illinois Central. It is a good farming region, and can boast of some of the best farms and most enterprising farmers in the county. Corn and wheat are the principal crops; considerable stock is also raised, mostly horses and mules. Sheep would do well here, but so far, little attention has been paid to raising them as a source of profit.

The Stokes family is supposed to have been the first white people in what is now Stokes Precinct, and for them the precinct was named. The progenitor of this numerous family was John Stokes, who came from Kentucky, and who was not only an early settler here, but one of the early settlers of the county. He is believed to have come to this region about 1810–11, settling in Section 24, a neighborhood which has always been known as the Stokes' settlement. The name is not yet extinct in the community, by any means. Matthew Stokes, a son of John Stokes, represented the county in the Lower House of the Legislature in the sessions of 1846–48. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, a good farmer, and an honorable citizen. He died about two years ago, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends. Other members of the Stokes family were Jones, Evan, John Allen and Thomas Stokes. The Standards and Thomas Gore came about the same time the Stokeses did, and were from North Carolina. The Craigs, the Bridges, Swinton Gurley and D. W. Gore came a few years later.

John McGinnis, an Irishman, born in Tennessee, came to the county soon after Stokes, and settled near him on Section 27, where he opened up a farm. He died several years ago, but has numerous descendants still living in the county. He was the first blacksmith in the precinct. John Bradshaw came very early, and was from Tennessee or North Carolina. He took up a tract of land in Section 9, which is included in the present precinct of Saratoga. He was a prominent farmer, and his house was the voting place for that section of the country; also the "muster place" for the annual drilling of the "Cornstalk" militia, and the scene of many of the primitive sports, including fist-fights, knock-downs, whisky-drinking, etc. His children are mostly dead, or have moved away, but Bradshaw Creek perpetuates the name of the family. John Pickrill came here about 1835, and was from Tennessee. A man named Sivia, from Tennessee or Kentucky, was among the early settlers. A son, John F., now lives in the neighborhood and is a thrifty farmer. Philip Corbett settled on Cache Creek in an early day, and has two sons still living there who are prosperous and growing wealthy.

Among the very early settlers was Caleb Musgrave, who came from North Carolina, probably as early as 1820. He kept an inn near Mount Pleasant, which was the general stopping place between Jonesboro and Vienna. For many years, he was Postmaster and a "star route" contractor. He is dead, and most of his descendants are dead or moved away. Thomas Boswell settled in the eastern part of the precinct between 1835 and 1840 and is still living. Dr. F. E.



Morgan · Stokes.

Scarsdale, from Ohio, came rather early, and is still an enterprising citizen of the county. G. W. Penninger settled in Section 30. He was in the Mexican war, and in the late "discussion" between the States ; has been a County Commissioner and a prominent man generally. A brother, William Penninger, is also an influential citizen. J. M. Toler, and several others of the Tolers—all from North Carolina—settled in Section 29. The family has not decreased in numbers, and now comprises one of the most numerous in the county. Peter Verble was an early settler in the southwest part of the precinct. The Verbles are also a numerous family in this section.

The only regular negro settlement in the county is in this precinct. Arthur Allen, a wandering son of "Afric's golden strand," was among the early settlers here. He has gathered around him a number of his people, thus forming quite a colony of the "bone of contention" between the North and the South.

But the settlement of the precinct grew and increased, until all the unoccupied lands were taken up. Families came in so fast that further record of their settlement cannot be made with certainty. It was hard living for years after the white people took possession of the country. Wild game furnished them meat, but other "eatables" were not so easily obtained. Mills were of the rudest kind, and to go ten and twenty miles to a horse-mill was not uncommon.

The first road through the precinct was from Jonesboro to Vienna and was probably laid out about 1815. The old Elvira road touches this precinct. The Mount Pleasant and Golconda road was laid out before the Illinois Central Railroad was built, and was once quite an important thoroughfare.

A number of saw and grist mills have been erected in the precinct since its first settlement. John Stokes built a saw and grist mill on Cache Creek more than fifty years ago, and has long since passed away. Calvin Beard and J. Throckmorton put up a saw mill very early, on land now owned by the Yost heirs. A grist mill run by horse-power was built by Durley on the land owned now by John McLane, a mill much patronized by the early settlers. Peter and Tobias Verble each put up horse mills, and afterward added machinery for making flour. Peter Verble, Sr., put up a water mill on Big Creek, which ground both wheat and corn.

Mount Pleasant Village was laid out in the year 1858 by Caleb Musgrave and Abner Cox, but never amounted to much as a town, and but few lots were sold. It is located on the southwest quarter of Section 23 and the northwest quarter of Section 26, and the plat was filed for record April 9, 1858. It consists of a store, post office, saw mill, a church and a few residences. The land upon which the town was laid out was entered originally by the father of Abner Cox, who came from North Carolina with Caleb Musgrave. The first store was kept by Thomas Boswell on his farm before the town was laid out. A man named Black opened a store in Mount Pleasant, probably the first, and was subsequently succeeded by Leavenworth & Little. Mr. Stokes took charge of it in 1869, and operated it for eight years, and then sold it to John Brown, and some time after it was burned. Mr. Stokes then erected a two-story brick storehouse, and together with J. W. Ramsey carries on a large, general store; the upper story is used as a public hall.

Calvin M. Beach was a pioneer school teacher of the precinct. J. H. Samson was also an early teacher. The precinct is supplied with comfortable schoolhouses in each neighborhood, where competent teachers are

employed to instruct the rising generation.

The precinct is well supplied with churches, and if the people are not religious it is their own fault. In the early days, the pioneers erected a number of board tents on Section 19, and there held camp meetings until about the year 1850, when the Presbyterians put up a log cabin on the same site, and which is still known as the "camp-ground." The first members of this organization were George Hileman and wife, John Hileman and wife, James Lingle and wife, William Standard and wife, Daniel Standard and wife, Woods Hamilton and wife, James Alexander and a Mr. McAllen and wife. In 1878, a frame church was erected, 33x46 feet, at a cost of $1,500. A hall was added as a second story, in which public meetings are sometimes held. It was at one time occupied by a Grand Lodge. The church organization now numbers about 100 members, under the pastoral care of Rev. John Morphes. An active Sunday school is kept up, of which Mr. L. T. Lingle is Superintendent.

A cemetery was laid off adjacent in 1854, on the land of George Hileman. The first persons buried there were a son and daughter of his in 1836, nearly twenty years before it was laid out as a cemetery.

The Musgraves, Coxes, Boswells and Beards organized a Universalist Church, probably the first church formed in the precinct. The log cabin used as their place of worship now stands on Morgan Stokes' farm. Revs. Calvin Beard and Harris, a native of Missouri, used to preach here.

A Baptist Church was organized south of Mount Pleasant very early, and was designated Cypress Church. Among the early members were Swinton Gurley, Jesse Toler, John Kotrux, John McGinnis and Rev. John Walker.

Rev. William Standard organized a Presbyterian Church on what is now the farm of F. M. Henard. In this building, a famous pioneer temperance lecturer named John Littlejohn organized quite a flourishing society. Thomas Boswell was then operating a distillery in the vicinity, and although, in that day, whisky-making was not looked upon as such a disreputable business as it is at the present day, yet Mr. Boswell was convinced of the "error of his ways," shut down his distillery, and became an enthusiastic temperance worker. Many of the inhabitants were exceedingly hostile to the society, and being incensed at Boswell for closing his gin-factory, it was feared that Mr. Littlejohn would be foully dealt with in going to Jonesboro after giving his first lecture here, and to prevent violence many of the new temperance converts accompanied him on his way as a body-guard. No indignity, however, to the honor of the people be it said, was offered him, and he reached his destination in safety.

CHAPTER XX.

SARATOGA PRECINCT—ITS FORMATION AND DESCRIPTION—TOPOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL FEATURES, ETC.—EARLY SETTLEMENT—THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS—MILLS—SARATOGA VILLAGE—SULPHUR SPRINGS—AN INCIDENT—ROADS AND BRIDGES—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC., ETC.

TO define the shape of Saratoga Precinct, and give to it a technical name would puzzle an expert. Its boundaries might very aptly be described as "lying around loose." It was formed in September, 1881, as a matter of convenience to the "sturdy yeomanry" who preferred casting their votes elsewhere than going to the distant polling places as had been their wont. It contains twenty-seven Sections or square miles, and was taken, respectively, from the precincts of Rich, Stokes, Anna and Cobden, and is bounded, geographically, by these divisions of the county. The surface is generally hilly and uneven, but well adapted, notwithstanding, to agricultural purposes. The land is drained by Cache and Bradshaw Creeks, and their small tributaries. The former flows in a southeast direction, a little to the south of Saratoga Village, while the latter passes northeast of the same place, and after passing through Section 32 turns to the southward, and empties into Cache Creek in Section 16 of Stokes Precinct. The timber consists, principally, of black, white and scrub oak, gum, hickory, sassafras, dog-wood and a few other common growths. It is a part of Township 11 south, Ranges 1 east and 1 west, and Township 12 south, and Ranges 1 east and 1 west, being, as already stated, a part of four different townships.

Mr. D. Dillow, if not the first, is certainly the oldest settler now living in Saratoga Precinct. He is eighty-six years of age, and came to the county with his father when but sixteen. Not only has he passed his fourscore years, but he has lived in the county threescore and ten, the Scriptural span of human life. His grandfather came from Germany, and his father, Peter Dillow, came to this county about the year 1813, and settled near where the insane asylum now stands. He and his sons assisted in clearing the site of Jonesboro and in laying out the town. When Mr. Dillow grew to manhood, he married and located near the present village of Cobden, and helped to cut the first timber for the first house erected there. Shortly afterward, he removed to where he now lives. He opened a farm, but was also a great hunter, and is said to have killed more than five hundred deer, besides numerous other and smaller game "too tedious to mention." When he settled in this neighborhood there were but few families living here, among them the Vances, and George and Jake Wolf. These families founded the first church, it is said, in the county. It was of the Dunkard faith, and the old church house stood on the road between Anna and Saratoga.

An incident is related of Mr. Dillow which is somewhat as follows: It is told of him, that years ago he was looked upon with awe and superstitious wonder by many of the old settlers of the county. Some believed him

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By W. H. Perrin.

allied with witches and in communication with the powers of darkness. He was an expert marksman, and could knock out the center at as great a distance as any man in the community, but he was never allowed to "shoot for the beef" or the "turkeys," or to handle the gun of any of the participants, lest he might bewitch them. He wore his hair long and it hung upon his shoulders, straight, and black as an Indian's. He went upon hunting excursions barefooted and bareheaded—his only companion his trusty rifle. It was upon one of his hunts some thirty or forty years ago that he played the part of the "Wild man of the Woods," to the excited imagination of a young man—a recently imported physician named Hacker, who had located at Saratoga. He (Hacker) was just out of college, and came to the West with head filled with romances of the wilderness. In company with a young friend, he set out from his father's home in Jonesboro to visit an acquaintance at Saratoga, a short time previous to locating at that place. As they pursued their way, he entertained his companion with stories of wild men and wild women, who were supposed to live in the forests of the great West. Suddenly looking toward a high bluff, he espied the old man Dillow standing upon its summit leaning upon his long rifle, and in his picturesque hunting garb, the breeze flowing his long black hair around his shoulders. Believing him to be one of his wild men of the woods, he dashed off in a galop, and rode up to him and began to pour forth his wonder in strains more voluble than intelligent. The old man gazed at him with a "bland and childlike simplicity" and amazement, and then suddenly exclaimed; "What yer take me fer, a damn fool?" turned and stalked away, leaving the young man feeling considerably like a fool himself. It was some time before he could be made to realize that Dillow was not a veritable wild man of the woods, but an honest old pioneer of the county.

Mr. Dillow, though past his fourscore years, is in indigent circumstances and compelled to labor toward his own support. He owns a small farm just north of the village of Saratoga, and upon this he lives and manages to work out a support. He sent three sons into the late civil war, but neither of them came back to cheer the father's heart. He is old and worn out, and the sands of life are almost exhausted. But a little longer and he must immigrate to a new country—a country from which none ever come back to tell what it is like.

John and William Murphy were very early settlers in the present precinct of Saratoga. They came from Tennessee, and John settled on Section 8, taking up 100 acres of land, and afterward purchasing some 200 acres more. He died about four year ago, and the place is now owned by Isaac Sitter. He was a plain farmer, uneducated, could not write his own name, but was public spirited and an ardent friend of public schools. His brother, William Murphy, came about the same time and settled on Section 9, locating a tract of land on Bradshaw Creek. He is still living upon the place of his settlement and is a prosperous farmer. He possesses many of the characteristics of his brother, and like him is uneducated, but is energetic and enterprising, and gave his children good educations. Henry Culp, from Logan County, Ohio, was an early settler near the village. He was of the Dunkard faith, like many of the early settlers. He has a son still living in the county.

From North Carolina came Moses Miller and Solomon H. Sitter, and settled here early. Miller accumulated considerable landed property, which has been divided

among his children, most of whom are married and living around the home place. He is still living and is well-to-do. Mr. Sitter settled on Section 6, and is also living. He was in that part of the precinct taken from Stokes, and is a large land owner, one of the wealthiest men in this portion of the county. His father lived near Anna at the time the first settlements were made in that section. A man named Owen was an early settler here, but is more particularly mentioned in the history of Rich Precinct.

Ireland, the "Gem o' the Say," contributed to the settlement Mr. James L. Wallace; he located just north of Cobden, but about the year 1848–50, settled on the place where he now lives. At one time, he owned a large farm, but has sold off the most of it. Mr. Cover is one of the prominent and leading business men in the precinct. He is Postmaster of Western Saratoga, keeps a store, farms, and—well, we don't know how many more irons he has in the fire. We shall again speak of him in this chapter.

This precinct was not settled as early as some other portions of the county. At the time of building the Illinois Central Railroad, there were but few people living in this immediate vicinity. It was the building of that great thoroughfare that contributed largely to the settlement of the scope of country now embraced in Saratoga Precinct. For a quarter of a century, perhaps, after the first settlements were made in the county, the forest remained unbroken, except by wild game and hunters.

The first mill in the present precinct was a horse-power mill, built about 1845, on the farm now owned by Mr. C. Carraker, about a mile and a half northwest of West Saratoga. Men would flock to this place and stay all day to get a bushel of corn ground. It was owned and operated by old man, Carraker the father of the present owner of the place, and a very old settler of this section. The next mill was a water-power mill, built on Cache Greek, by Samuel H. and T. W. Stevenson, some time between 1845 and 1850. It was both saw and grist mill, and after some fifteen years' operation the dam was carried away in a freshet, since when the mill has gone to decay and has rotted down. A horse mill was built in West Saratoga in 1860, and was operated by Mr. Barringer. It was a grist mill, and was superseded by a steam mill, which was built by A. Cover & Co., and was a saw and grist mill combined. About the year 1875, it was moved to Johnson County. About the same year, a saw and grist mill was built on the farm of William Murphy, but has since been moved to the south part of the county. The first steam mill probably in the county was built on the farm of Mr. J. Roberts, in Section 33, about 1850, and some two years later it was burned, but was at once rebuilt. It did good service for many years, but has now passed away.

Saratoga Village.—The village of Saratoga, which never amounted to much except on paper, was laid out by Dr. Penoyer November 6, 1841, and is located on the northeast quarter of Section 1, of Township 12 south, Range 1 west. A mineral spring was the prime cause of the location of a town at this place. Dr. Penoyer believed the place could be made a fashionable resort, and hence gave it a name known as such all over the world. He laid out a town, but like mankind generally when they think they have a good thing, with "millions in it," want to pocket ALL, and he put the lots at such fabulous prices that none but a Vanderbilt could purchase. This was a drawback to the place; indeed, has always kept it from prospering or even improving. A boarding house was built near the springs, and for several years during the summer sea-

son it was kept crowded to its utmost capacity. Dr. Penoyer built a bath-house, which also was well patronized for a time, and, had a more liberal policy been pursued, there is little doubt but a flourishing town would today surround the springs. As it is, it shows to better advantage on paper than otherwise. It is not inaptly described by the poet:

"A place for idle eyes and ears,
A cobwebbed nook of dreams:
Left by the stream whose waves are years
The stranded village seems."

A portion of the original plat is now a fruit orchard, and the spring is unkept, though still somewhat resorted to in summer by the neighboring people, but there are no accomodations for strangers.

The place made some pretensions to business in its earlier days. Elijah Beardsley purchased a number of lots, and built a saw and grist mill just below the town limits. Caleb Cooper erected a hotel or boarding house. and the first store was established by A. W. Simons. William Reed, whose father was an early settler of Jonesboro, also opened a store at Saratoga in its days of glory. But the illiberal policy pursued by Dr. Penoyer eventually discouraged the business men and they turned their attention to other points. The principal business is now done by Mr. A. Cover, who has a store about a mile west of the spring, and also keeps the post office of West Saratoga. He is an old citizen of the county, and a stirring and enterprising business man.

The following incident is related, which may be given in connection with the springs: These springs were a great resort of deer, which came to slake their thirst and imbibe the health giving waters. A man who, like Esau, was a great hunter, built a scaffold, which afforded him a secure place to watch for and fire upon the unsuspecting animals when they came to drink. One day (or night) a man named Russell took possession of the scaffold, and when the true owner put in an appearance and invited him down, declined the invitation, whereupon the owner leveled his gun and shot the intruder dead. This occurred years ago, when men's right of claims was generally respected by the mass of the people, and nothing was done in this case with the homicide.

A schoolhouse and church combined was built soon after the town was laid out, and was used as a Methodist Church as well as a schoolhouse until about the year 1870, when a schoolhouse was built just outside of the town limits to the westward. Good schools are maintained in it for the usual term each year.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Saratoga was originally organized in 1848–49, and services were held for awhile in people's houses. Among the early members were Samuel Stevenson, Lavina Stevenson, J. W. Stevenson and Catherine his wife, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Rich, James Reed, etc, The first house of worship was of logs, and was erected in the southern part of the village. It was built by the people generally, and used for both church and school purposes. This building was replaced in 1881 by the present church, which cost about $1,000. Among the ministers who have officiated as pastors may be mentioned Revs. Watson, Baxter, McIntosh and Linkenfelter. Rev. Mr. Gifford has been its pastor since February last. The church has passed through many vicissitudes; old members have died, and others moved away, often depleting its ranks, until at present there are but some thirty names upon its records. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained, which meets every Sunday with T. J. Rich as Superintendent.

Roads and Bridges.—The first road laid out through the present precinct was from Jonesboro to Elvira, and thence to Golconda, and was known as the "Elvira road," after the town of that name, then the county seat of Johnson County, which embraced Union, Massac, Pulaski and Alexander Counties, under the old Territorial government. The old town of Elvira is now in the edge of Johnson County, but is not the county seat. A road leading from Jonesboro to the village of Saratoga was probably the next one laid out. A few other roads center in the village, made in consequence of the probability of the town becoming a watering place. Bridges span the streams where the most important roads cross them. The first, perhaps, was built over Bradshaw Creek, near William Murphy's and was an enterprise of the people for their own accommodation and convenience. Another bridge was built at the crossing of the Union road, and another over Cache Creek about 1850. Some years later, one was built over the same stream near Saratoga, where the road to Anna crosses it.

The precinct is about as well supplied with schools as any portion of the county. It is not known, however, where and when the first one was taught, or the name of the teacher. The first schoolhouse on Section 8 (now No. 2) was of logs, and was built on the farm of Mr. Miller, who donated the land for the purpose. Some ten years later, it was moved to where it now stands, as being a more eligible location. Five or six years ago, the attendance had so increased that the house was "weather-boarded," a story added on to it, the school was graded and two teachers employed, with an attendance of about 100 pupils. The district, however, has been divided up and cut down, until the attendance has been reduced within the capacity of one teacher. The Pleasant Ridge Schoolhouse was one of the early temples of learning. It stands near the church of the same name. The present frame schoolhouse was built in 1870, and cost about $800. The first school in the present District No. 7 was taught, as we have said, in the old log church of Saratoga Village. The present schoolhouse was built on Section 2, on land donated by G. W. Williams, and cost about $400. Albert Cover was the first teacher to occupy this building. There are some four or five schoolhouses in the precinct, and room for two or three more, with plenty of children to stock them, if compelled to attend school.

Churches.—The first preaching, probably, in this part of the county, certainly the first Methodist preaching, was by two itinerants —Chatman and Reed. These pioneer preachers traveled over this and adjoining counties, preaching at the people's houses and in the groves when they could get a few persons together. They have long since passed to their rewards.

Pleasant Ridge Missionary Baptist Church was among the early churches established in this precinct. It was organized in the Pleasant Ridge Schoolhouse in 1856. They continued to worship in the schoolhouse until 1876, when a church edifice was erected at a cost of about $800. It is located in the southwest part of Section 29. Among the pastors were Elders F. W. Carothers, D. R. Saunders, David Culp, David Matlack, etc. Rev. Culp officiated as pastor most of the time. The society numbers about eighty-five members, and at present is without a pastor.

Union Chapel is located in Section 8, and was built about seven or eight years ago. Mr. J. Penninger was chiefly instrumental in building it. He donated the land upon which it stands, and also contributed a good deal of material toward its construction. Although known as a Union Church, it was

used wholly by the Adventists, whose chief preacher was a man named McCay. But after a few years, some of the principal members having died, the preacher went away and the church was closed. Since then, the windows and doors have been carried away, and the house generally dismantled.

In 1873, I. T. Sitter opened a store in the old Miller building, about one and a half miles from Saratoga Village. He continued there until 1881, when he moved his store to the Murphy building at the Cross Roads, about two miles from Saratoga, and where the store still remains in successful operation.

The Bradshaw Post Office was established in 1875, about three and a half miles from Saratoga, and Dr. F. E. Scarsdale was commissioned Postmaster. The office was carried on until in 1881, when it was discontinued. and the mail is now sent to Lick Creek Post Office, in the southeast part of Rich Precinct.

Saratoga Precinct abounds more or less in mineral productions. Coal and lead have both been found, though in rather limited quantities. On the farm of Taylor Dodd, coal crops out in a vein perhaps a foot and a half thick. An attempt was made years ago, by a blacksmith named Jarley, of Saratoga, to utilize it, but the effort was abandoned after a short time. Coal was also discovered on the farm now occupied by Charles Keller, but not in quantities to pay for mining, while it is so much more plentiful in regions near by. The time may come when it will prove more valuable, when richer deposits are exhausted.

Specimens of lead ore have been found in different places, and many believe that lead exists in large quantities in the hills of Cache and Bradshaw Creeks. The distance from railroad communication has always prevented a thorough investigation of these underground riches.

Indian Legend.—A Joe Mulhattan story is current here, which is something as follows: When the Indians had retired before the advancing tide of pale faces, roving bands occasionally wandered back to weep over the graves of their fathers, plant cedar trees and rose bushes around their silent resting places, and drink sulphur water for the ague, bilious fever, etc. Traditions were numerous among the white settlers that more precious metals than lead existed in plentiful profusion among the hills and rocks. Upon one of the periodical visits of a squad of Indians, a white man, with courage only exceeded by his avarice, prevailed upon the savages to take him (blindfolded) to the El Dorado, believed to be in the vicinity. They took him, as he afterward told it, about a mile from the Saratoga sulphur springs, then crossed a creek and walked up a high steep hill, when they entered a cavern. Then the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he beheld nuggets of lead and silver ore lying around on the floor of the cavern in quantities equal in quantity to the jewels in Sinbad's valley of diamonds. The Indians "gathered their pockets full" and then returned, blindfolding the white man as before. He was never able to find the place afterward, as near by as he believed it to be, and so the treasure still lies hidden in the cavern, awaiting to be unearthed by some adventurous individual. Our readers can swallow as much of this story as they like; we merely give it as we heard it, and without comment.

CHAPTER XXI.*

MILL CREEK PRECINCT—ITS NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES—ONE OF THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS IN THE COUNTY—PIONEER IMPROVEMENTS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—VILLAGES, ETC.

"On shadowy forests filled with game,
And the blue river winding slow
Through meadows, where the hedges grow
That gives this little place a name."

MILL CREEK PRECINCT, though the smallest division of Union County, is rich in historical lore. It dates back more than three-quarters of a century, and much pertaining to its early history will be found in chapters on the county at large. It embraces but about eleven sections of land, and is of comparatively recent formation. It is bounded on the north by the ragged edge of Jonesboro Precinct, on the east by Dongola Precinct, on the south by Alexander County, and on the west by Meisenheimer Precinct. The last census gave it but 400 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken, and originally was encumbered with heavy timber filled with wild game. It is drained by Mill Creek, a considerable stream, and from which the precinct derives its name, and Cooper Creek, together with a number of other small streams. The narrow-gauge railroad passes through, and has two stations in the precinct. The productions are chiefly corn, wheat and potatoes, with some fruit. More or less attention is paid to stock-raising, though it is carried to no great extent.

The settlement of this little spot, known as Mill Creek Precinct runs back to 1808. In that year, Joseph and Benjamin Lawrence and Benjamin Eccles came here on a hunting excursion, and being pleased with the country, determined to make it their future home. They were originally from North Carolina, but had lived for some time in Tennessee. The Lawrences were brothers, and one of them remained here, preparing a place to live, while the other and Eccles went back to Tennessee for their families, returning in the spring of 1809, and bringing with them Adam Clapp and his family. The Lawrences settled a little southeast of the present village of Mill Creek; Eccles settled near where St. John's Church now stands, while Clapp settled on Sandy Creek in what is now Alexander County. These old pioneers are long since dead. Their settlement here is considered one of the very first made in the county. Some believe it to have been the first actual settlement within the present limits of the county, while others contend that there was a settlement in the vicinity of Jonesboro two or three years earlier.

From North Carolina came these additional settlers: Jacob Rinehart, Adam Hileman, Moses A. Goodman, Jacob Miller, Solomon Miller, Moses and Henry Kruse, the Mowry family, John Kelly, John Fink and George Brown. Rinehart has a son, William Rinehart, living on the old place. The old man is long since dead. Hileman is also dead. He was a stirring man and a good citizen. Peter, a brother, lives in Meisenheimer Precinct. Goodman is likewise dead, but his widow and son, John L. Goodman, still live

* By W. H. Perrin.

in the precinct. Jacob Miller died a few years ago; has two sons still living. Solomon, a brother to Jacob, is still living. Of the Mowry family, most of the old ones are dead, but there are a large number of descendants. Henry and Moses Kruse were brothers, and are both dead. Peter and John are sons of Henry, and are still living here; and Peter and George are sons of Moses. Kelley died several years ago. He has two sons living, one on the old place, and the other in Dongola. Fink was a prominent man, a tanner by trade, and accumulated considerable property during his life. He died some years ago, and three sons, George W., Levi and Jacob still perpetuate the name here. Brown was for a number of years County School Commissioner, but has been dead some time.

This is a brief synopsis of the early settlement of the precinct, a settlement that, according to tradition, commenced seventy-five years ago, by a few hunters who came here in pursuit of the game that then infested the great forests of this section of the State. Amid toil and hardships, and dangers, they squatted upon the public lands and began the work of carving out a home. Their efforts were successful, and a large population may now be found where then a wilderness was unbroken by human habitation.

There is not much in Mill Creek Precinct to write, except its settlement and the two villages which have been laid out since the building of the railroad. It is one of the earliest settled portions of the county. Schools were established early, but of the first we were unable to learn anything beyond the fact that they were of the usual pioneer kind, taught by the usual pioneer teacher. There are two or three good comfortable schoolhouses now in the precinct.

There are no church buildings in the precinct, but the schoolhouses are used for church purposes.

The village of Mill Creek was laid out April 5, 1876, by the Cover heirs, and is a place of some 200 or more inhabitants. It consists of a general store, drug store, mill, a few shops, etc. The first store was kept by John Brown. The store is kept now by John A. Morris; the drug store by — Brown; blacksmith shop by Tom Douglass. The grist mill was built by Ed Mowry about 1876. It is a substantial frame building, and does quite a flourishing business. John Brown is station agent, and also deals in timber. He buys and ships timber to wagon factories in different portions of the country.

The village is not incorporated, as it does not contain the requisite number of inhabitants. An effort to that end was made recently, when it was found that they were a little short in noses, which was well, as the object of the incorporation was to establish saloons in the town, which could not be done until incorporated, except by a majority vote of the people of the precinct.

Springville was laid out by Michael N. Heilig May 22, 1875, and is located on Section 19 of the precinct. It is a place of probably 100 inhabitants. It contains a store kept by Mr. Jones; a saw mill kept by Heileg, a post office and a few shops. The schoolhouse of the district is a mile or so from the village, and there is no church building.

The St. Louis & Cairo Narrow Gauge Railroad was built through Mill Creek Precinct in 1875, and has been the means of vast improvement and development of the country through which it passes. It has brought the best markets to the doors of the farmers, and in many ways has proved of great advantage to them.

CHAPTER XXII.*

MEISENHEIMER PRECINCT—ITS SURFACE FEATURES, TIMBER, STREAMS AND BOUNDARIES—SETTLEMENT OF THE WHITES—EARLY STRUGGLES OF THE PIONEERS—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLHOUSES—RELIGIOUS—MILLS, ROADS, ETC., ETC.

MEISENHEIMER PRECINCT is composed of a part of Township 13 south, Range 2 west, and is bounded north by Jonesboro Precinct, east by Jonesboro and Mill Creek, south by Alexander County, west by Clear Creek, and has a population by the last census of 774 souls. The surface is rough and broken in places, and in the western part, next to Clear Creek, is inclined to be somewhat wet and swampy. The timber is mostly oak, hickory, elm, gum, sycamore, and other species common in this section. The productions are wheat, corn, and some fruit. Clear Creek and Cooper's Creek, with a few other small streams, constitute its drainage system. The St. Louis & Cairo Railroad just touches the northeast corner of the precinct, and has a station, Kornthal, on Section 2, which affords railroad facilities to this immediate section. The name "Meisenheimer" is derived from one of the old families of pioneers, who still have many representatives in the county, and was bestowed on the precinct in honor of them.

One of the early settlers of this part of the county was Jacob Meisenheimer. He came from North Carolina, and settled on the place where his son, John N. Meisenheimer, now lives. He was a plain and honest farmer, and also a stone mason. He built many of the old-fashioned stone chimneys to the old-fashioned log houses in this section. He is dead, but his two sons, John N. and Paul, perpetuate his name; the latter lives in Jonesboro. David, a brother to Jacob, was also an early settler. He, too, is dead, but has a son, named Alfred, living in the precinct, and who is quite a prominent man, and for many years a Justice of the Peace.

Peter Lence and Peter Dillow, from North Carolina, settled here about 1818. Lence had several sons, viz., Jacob, Henry, John and George. They are all dead, as well as their father. Dillow is also dead, but his widow is still living. She was a daughter of Peter Lence. Their sons were Jacob, Wiley, Henry, Peter and Paul, and all are still living in this precinct except Jacob.

North Carolina furnished the following additional early settlers to this precinct: John Weaver, John Knup, John Poole, John Hileman, the Brown family, and perhaps others. Weaver came about the same time that the Meisenheimers did, and settled in the same neighborhood. He is dead, but is still represented in the place by a son named George. Knup came about the same time, from the same place, and also settled in the same neighborhood. He has been dead some time, but has two or three sons still living. Poole came in early, but has been dead many years. A number of descendants still perpetuate the name. Hileman settled early. His father, Peter Hileman settled in Dongola Precinct, and is long since dead. Of the Brown family, several sons are yet living in the precinct, but the old man—the patriarch

* By W. H. Perrin.

of the tribe—whose name we failed to learn, is long since dead.

A large German settlement was made early in the northeast part of the precinct, among whom we may mention M. Hehenbarger, Joseph Kollehner, Peter and Jacob Barnhart, Mathias Duschel, Jacob Fitzer, Paul Peisl, the Weber famil·, the Fulenwiders, Shaffers, etc., etc. These came from the old country, and formed a kind of colony—a settlement among themselves. They are a thrifty set of enterprising farmers.

The pursuits of the early settlers, aside from hunting, were chiefly agricultural. They were quick and ingenious to supply by invention, and with their own hands, the lack of mechanics and artificers. Each settler, as a rule, built his own house, made his own plows and other implements of husbandry. The cultivation of the soil was conducted after the most primitive fashion. The plows, with wooden mold-board, turned the sod; the harrows, with wooden teeth, prepared it for planting. The harness was often made of ropes, sometimes of the bark of trees. Corn and a few vegetables were the only crops grown for a number of years. Wheat was not at first attempted, for there were no mills to grind it. Thus the early years were passed in penury by the pioneers, not unaccompanied by danger and privation. But they were a hardy set, and not afraid of work, and by dint of perseverance accomplished their aim—a home for themselves and families.

Meisenheimer Precinct is strongly Democratic, and has always adhered to that political faith. Indeed, there is not, it is said, a half dozen Republican voters in the entire precinct. The people used to vote at John N. Meisenheimer's, but of late years have cast their votes at the Meisenheimer Schoolhouse.

Of the early schools of the precinct, we know but little beyond the fact that they were of the usual pioneer character, with the log cabin schoolhouse, and the old-fashioned and illiterate teacher. There are now some four or five good, comfortable schoolhouses, among which are the Fulenwider Schoolhouse, the Meisenheimer, the Hileman and the Holmes Schoolhouses. There is but one church building in the precinct—the German Lutheran Church, at the railroad station of Kornthal; but of it we were unable to learn any particulars concerning its history. In addition to this church, religious services are held in the schoolhouses, as well as Sunday school.

The roads of this section are on a par with other portions of the county, nothing to brag of, and with so much material "lying around loose," might be made much better at a light expense. The only mills in the precinct are a couple of saw mills. They are operated by steam, and one is owned by John M. Hileman, and the other by Bell & Messler. The latter cuts mostly box material.

Kornthal is the nearest approach to a village, and consists of a station on the narrow-gauge railroad, in the extreme northeastern part of the precinct. It has never been laid out as a town, and has a store, a church, a shop or two, and a few residences—"only this, and nothing more."

CHAPTER XXIII.*

PRESTON AND UNION PRECINCTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—EARLY PIONEERS—WHERE THEY CAME FROM AND HOW THEY LIVED—THE ALDRIDGES AND OTHER "FIRST FAMILIES"—SWAMPS, BULLFROGS AND MOSQUITOES—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

THE divisions of Union and Preston Precincts, to which this chapter is devoted, lie along the Mississippi River, which forms their western boundary, while Big Muddy River and Johnson County form the north boundary; Alto Pass, Jonesboro and Meisenheimer Precincts lie on the east, and Alexander County on the south. The land is generally level, and much of it swampy and subject to overflow during high water. The swamps are prolific of bull-frogs, mosquitoes and other pleasant (!) attractions to the human race. The bottoms are very rich, and produce abundant crops of corn and wheat, when high water does not interfere. Most of the land is owned by a few individuals, who, with one or two exceptions, live back in the hills, or in Jonesboro and Anna; hence, the inhabitants are nearly all renters, and of a kind of migratory character, flowing back and forth with the tide, as it were; retreating back into the hills during the overflow of the bottoms, and returning when the waters abate. Could the river and other streams be so leveed as to prevent overflow, and the swamps subjected to a perfect system of drainage, these bottoms would soon become the most valuable lands in Union County. The timber comprises oak, hickory, sweet gum, sycamore, elm, cottonwood, maple, honey, locust, etc., etc. The population of Preston in 1880 was 283, and Union 827, and a large proportion of these are transient. The precincts are without railroad communication, and are dependent on water transportation to get rid of their surplus products.

Among the early settlers of Preston Precinct were Davis Holder, Thomas Harris, James Abernathie, the Bruce family, Henry Rowe, Parish Green, Manuel and Andrew Penrod, from Kentucky. Manuel Penrod settled on Running Lake, in the southern part of the precinct, and Andrew settled in the vicinity of the old village of Preston. Green afterward settled down at the Willard Landing, and long kept a ferry there. The others settled mostly in the river bottoms, and are now gone. From Tennessee came the Rushing family, the Erwins and Hamptons; and from North Carolina, the Aldridges, Joseph Fink, James Betts and Nathaniel Smith. Most of these are dead or have moved away, except the Aldridges, who are represented by Mrs. William Aldridge and James Aldridge. John Hurst, an Englishman John Freeman, from Massachusetts, and George and Adam James, from Virginia, were all early settlers.

In Union Precinct, the following were some of the early settlers: Parish Green settled at what is now called Willard's Landing, and is supposed to have been the first settlement. It was long known as Green's Ferry, and is still often so called at the pres-

*By W. H. Perrin.

ent day. Other early settlers in Union were Jacob Blotcher, David Treese, Jacob Reed, R. B. Goodman, John Talley, Allen Kimball, David and William Green, and perhaps some others. Blotcher is still living, and came here from Indiana. He settled about two miles above Willard's Landing, and was among the first settlers in the precinct. Treese settled two and a half miles from the landing, out on the road to Jonesboro, and has been dead several years. Reed lived about a mile from the Anderson Schoolhouse, and has been dead six years. Goodman is still living; Talley lives on the Willard farm, half a mile north of the big barn; Kimball has been dead eight or ten years. The Greens are both dead. Silas Green, of Cobden, is a son of David Green, and T. W. Green, living on the road to Jonesboro, is a son of William Green.

John Grammar and David Penrod opened a farm near where the gravel road crosses Running Lake. This farm was subsequently purchased by a man named Fenton, who put up a cotton-gin. He afterward changed it into a mill for grinding corn. It was finally burned, as was supposed, by incendiarism. Hutchinson Bennett, Jo Palmer, John Baker and John Price were also early settlers, and are all dead. Thomas Cox settled early, and James Morgan was perhaps the first blacksmith in the precinct.

In the year 1844, there was a great overflow, and the bottoms were entirely flooded, the water being eight feet deep in places not usually submerged at all. Again in 1851, the bottoms were covered for miles, and still again in 1858. This so discouraged the people that many of them left in disgust and have never returned. Taking all the disadvantages into consideration to which these divisions of the county are subjected, there is very little of interest to write about in either of the precincts. Some points of their history, such as the great overflows of the Mississippi, geological formations, etc., etc., are treated in other chapters of this volume.

There are no mills—except saw mills—in these precincts, or other manufacturing industries, but it is a region devoted wholly to farming and—hunting and fishing. Neither are there any church buildings in these precincts. It does not follow, however, that the people are heathens or disciples of Bob Ingersoll. Regular Church services are held in the schoolhouses every month. Rev. Mr. Sutters often officiating at these meetings. Before the flood of 1844, there was a Baptist Church, of which Revs. William Gentry and Jeremiah Brown were bright and shining lights, but after the flood it was abandoned.

There are nine schoolhouses in the two precincts, most of them good frame buildings, a fact which speaks well for the intelligence of the people and the improvement of the rising generation. These schoolhouses are known as the Parmley, Frogge, Hamburg, Reynolds, Brumitts, Abernathie, Sublet, Grading and the Big Barn Schoolhouses.

The old village of Preston was once quite a thriving place on the river. It was laid out as a town, October 27, 1842, by John Garner, and for a time was a great shipping point. But the Mississippi kept encroaching upon its limits, until at the present time, the exact spot on which it stood, is swept by the main current, and nothing of the town remains. Union Point Post Office is kept by George Barringer on the river, but there is no town. It is merely a steamboat landing, a post office and a small store.

The Government Light is on the bank of the Mississippi River, and is maintained at the expense of the Government for the benefit of passing boats. It is kept by Matt Hughes, and is of infinite value to river men.

Willard's Landing, in Union Precinct, is merely a store, post office and steamboat landing. Before the era of railroads, it was the most important landing in Union County. Most of the surplus products were hauled here for shipment, while the goods for Jonesboro merchants were landed here and hauled out in wagons. This caused the building of what is known as the gravel road, running from Jonesboro to the landing, and is the best road in the county. There is a toll-gate on it a few miles east of the landing, and the road is now kept up by the tax thus imposed upon those who use it. During the late war, and for a few years after its close, there was considerable cotton raised here. This was all hauled to the landing and shipped by way of the river.

The store at the landing is kept by Mr. A. Lence, who opened out here about fifteen years ago. One of the Vancils had kept a few goods here on a boat, but did not remain long. The original name of the post office was Big Barn, and it was established at that place, but moved to the landing after Lence opened a store here. The name was then changed to Willard's Landing Post Office. Mr. Lence is Postmaster, and the mail comes on horseback from Jonesboro.

To conclude that part of our volume devoted to Union County, we may safely predict that if the day ever comes when these lands, now denominated river bottoms and swamps, can be secured against inundation, they will prove by far the most valuable portion of the county. All that is needed to make them such are good levees and an ample system of drainage.





Jas. S. Morris.

PART III.

HISTORY OF ALEXANDER COUNTY.



PART III.

HISTORY OF ALEXANDER COUNTY.

BY H. C. BRADSBY.

CHAPTER I.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY—THE WAY THE PEOPLE LIVED—GROWTH AND PROGRESS—GEOLOGY AND SOILS—THE MOUND BUILDERS—TRINITY—AMERICA—COL. RECTOR, WEBB AND OTHERS—WILKINSONVILLE—CALEDONIA—UNITY—MANY INTERESTING EVENTS—ETC., ETC., ETC.

"Those matted woods, where birds forget to sing;
Those poisonous swamps with rank luxuriance crowned."

IN our history of Union County, in this work, will be found an account of the history of the territory that is now Alexander County, to the time of its separation from the parent county, March 4, 1819. We have noted the fact that the first comers date back to 1795, but they merely camped a time and hunted the game in the grand old giant forests that covered in unbroken grandeur the entire territory of Alexander County, and perhaps after a season of hunters' sport moved on to other places or returned to the old homes in the States. In 1805, were the first attempts at permanent settlement by families composed of men and their wives and children, who built their log cabins and cleared a little spot of ground adjacent, and deadened the large trees, and cut away the undergrowth and commenced to raise corn for bread. Thrifty families would probably by the second year realize the necessity of something for clothing the family, and they commenced the experiment of raising cotton and flax. At first, these branches of agriculture were the suggestion of the thrifty women, and as these articles grew well, in the course of the settlement at Southern Illinois, cotton eventually became the leading product, and this continued to be the case, at least there were large quantities of cotton produced in all this portion of the State, until some time after 1850, when the people found they could produce other things to a better profit.

When Alexander County was formed, it was a great waste, with only here and there meager settlements of hardy pioneers, but few of whom are now living to tell over the strange story of their early lives in the wilderness. They have passed away in their day and generation, and the very few who have come down to us from a former generation have forgotten and forgiven the early hardships that encompassed them, and remember only the wild freedom and joys of their eager childhood. They came here they know not

why, and at once they seemed to realize that to look backward with regret was useless, and hence they contemplate it with gratitude, and that they were then filled with a holy purpose to do for us—those who were to come after them—a sacred duty. That impulse, be it instinctive or acquired, which forces each generation to do something, however small, to make the world wiser, better and happier than they found it, which is after all, the vital principle of human development; and the struggles and sorrows through which each generation passes in the accomplishment of the self-imposed yet imperative task, are the sublimest tragedies of history. Carlyle has discoursed on this theme with characteristic power and grace:

Generation after generation takes to itself the form of a body, and issuing forth from Cimmerian night, appears on heaven's mission. What force and fire is in each he expends. One grinding in the mill of industry; one, hunter-like, climbing the Alpine heights of science; one madly dashed to pieces on the rocks of strife, warring with his fellow—and then the heaven-sent is recalled; his earthly vesture falls away, and soon, even to sense, becomes a shadow. Thus, like a God-created, fire-breathing Spirit, we emerge from the Inane; we haste stormfully across the astonished earth; then we plunge again into the Inane. Earth's mountains are leveled, her seas are filled up in our passage. Can the earth, which is but dead, and a vision, resist spirits, which are reality, and are alive? On the hardest adamant some footprint of us is stamped in. The last rear of the host will read traces of the earliest van. But whence? O heaven, whither? Sense knows not; faith knows not; only that it is through mystery into mystery, from God to God.

When we remember how uncertain is life at best, and that its average duration is not more than forty years, nearly half of which is spent in preparing to live, the wonder is that man is not content to stay where he finds himself, "to let well enough alone," and do as little for posterity as possible. But spurred up and on by the divine impulse he can neither explain nor resist, he labors as if life were to last a thousand years; as if his eyes were to see the harvest from the seed he plants, his soul rejoice at the onward and upward march he aids.

The rifle, the fish-hook, the "gig," used in spearing fish, antedated the grater and stump mills among the very earliest settlers in supplying food. The first famines that occurred among the people were caused by the absence of salt, as they could make bread and meat of their meat by using the lean for bread and the fat for meat, when driven to it. The question of bread, after the first coming of a family, until they could clear a little truck patch to raise their family supply, was often a serious one indeed. Then, too, even after the first corn was raised, there were no mills accessible to grind it. Corn was the staple production. Wheat was not raised at all for some time after the first settlers were here. The ground was light and fresh, and when the dense undergrowth of the forests was removed and the large trees deadened, to raise corn required but little labor. The hoe often was the only farming implement a family possessed. It was a clumsy instrument, and such rows as are now made by the check-rower were not then dreamed of nor were they needed. The earliest and best farms in the State extended along the line of the river, from Alton to Cairo. When the people of Union County first came here, there were no water mills in the State, except a few in St. Clair and Randolph Counties, and when the floods came, even these would have to suspend operations, and often vexatious and protracted delays were occasioned by necessary repairs after the waters had abated.

Horse mills soon came after wheat was raised; these were most generally turned by hand or rope of raw-hide, and a "scaark" was used to separate the bran from the flour, worked by hand. This machine was made of

a deerskin, with the hair shaved off, drawn over a rim or hoop, and holes burnt through it with a wire. Illinois farmers at one time thus manufactured flour in this way for the city of St. Louis. Then came the mill with a large wheel with cogs, drawn by horses, running in a trundle head, that carried the stones, all in a horizontal position. Next came the ox mill, or the inclined plane, which only came long after the admission of the State into the Union; then the improved water mill; then finally the steam mill. What a gradual but wonderful development is there in the slow growth to the present splendid perfected roller patent-process mills, from the first hand mill and mortar that originally cracked the corn for the "hoe-cakes" and "dodgers."

An equally wonderful development do we see in the harvesting of the wheat, from the old way that so long prevailed of doing the work with a hand sickle. In the course of time, men began to come here who had seen the use of cradles, and some of them made such machines—very rude and clumsy generally—for their own use, and thus the sickle gradually passed away and improvements, once started, have never stopped, not even with the splendid self-binders we now behold singing their glad songs in the golden fields. For many years, the wheat was sown in the corn in September or October, and plowed in lightly, and good authority asserts the fact that sometimes, owing to careless tending the corn, that the weeds would be so rank that some were compelled to ride on horseback to sow their wheat. In the early spring, the stalks would be cut with a hoe, and yet with such farming, ten and fifteen bushels of wheat were expected and generally raised.

In 1821, 1822, 1823, the wheat crop in this part of Illinois was very short. It was blasted and injured with smut, and had to be washed before it was fit for grinding. Many people were discouraged by these failures, and they supposed that it was the fault of the soil and climate that were not adapted to wheat. It was, however, soon proven that it was the indfferent cultivation alone that caused all the trouble. In the years 1827, 1828 and 1829, the black weevil injured and destroyed the wheat in the stalk and in the granary, but the two successive severe winters of 1830, 1831, destroyed this insect, as it wholly disappeared.

The "diamond plow," an Illinois invention, was introduced to the Illinois farmers in 1841 or 1842, and there is no doubt that this then was the most valuable and important invention yet given to the farmers of the State. In all Southern Illinois it created a revolution in farming, and was largely the basis on which rested the wonderful and rapid development and enriching of the State that marks its coming as a great era. It was the first plow ever known to our people that completely turned the ground, cutting a deep and wide furrow, and leaving it smooth and level, and it would plow clean in the thickest and tallest weeds or rank stubble without clogging, and worked with less motive power than any plow ever before known.

Alexander County forms the southern extremity of the State, and is bounded by the Mississippi on the west and south, by the Ohio and Cache Rivers on the east, and by Union County on the north. It includes an area of about 220 square miles, more than one-half of which is alluvial bottom land, occupying the borders of the streams abovenamed, and in the southern portion of the county these bottoms extend entirely across it, from the Cache River to the Mississippi. The bottom lands are generally flat, and are interspersed with cypress ponds and marshes, and a portion of them are too wet for culti-

vation. They are heavily timbered with white oak, swamp white oak, live oak, Spanish oak, yellow poplar, shellbark and pignut hickory, ash, beech and white and sugar maples, all of which are found on the highest bottoms, and indicate a soil sufficiently dry for cultivation. The swampy lands are indicated by the growth of the cypress, sweet gum, pecan, tupelo gum, cottonwood, willow, etc. In the northern part of the county the surface is roughly broken, and the arable lands are mostly confined to the creek bottoms, and the more gentle slopes adjacent to the streams. The river bluffs above Santa Fé are generally steep and rocky, often presenting towering cliffs or rugged chert hills, destitute of timber, and but partially covered with scrubby trees and shrubs that find a scanty foothold in the rocky surface. The southern boundary of these old formations of the Silurian and Devonian ages is also defined by a line of bluffs, similar in their appearance to those on the Mississippi. These extend about half way across the county, in the lower part of Township 15 south, and then trend off northeastwardly, leaving a bottom from three to five miles in width between them and the Cache River. These bluffs appear to have been washed by a powerful stream at some former period, and no doubt owe their origin to the same cause that excavated the valley of the Ohio.

The alluvial deposits of this county cover the lower portion of the county, from the south line of Township 15 south to the Ohio River; they also strike the western bank of Cache River, nearly to the north line of the county, and occupy a portion of Township 14 south, Range 3 west, in the northwest corner of the county, forming a wide bottom between the limestone bluffs and the Mississippi. They consist of irregularly stratified beds of sand and loamy clay, alternating with vegetable humus, similar to those seen almost anywhere along the banks of our large rivers.

Geology gives the following as the sections underlying Alexander County: Alluvium, 20 to 30 feet; Tertiary, 50 to 60 feet; silicious shales of Lower Carboniferous limestone, 7 feet; shales, flint rock, 40 to 50 feet; Clear Creek limestone, 300 feet (the last two Devonian). Then, passing a band of brown, silicious shales, the Upper Silurian is entered, with 250 feet of Helderberg limestone, and then the Lower Silurian limestone, 225 feet. Just above Santa Fé is an outcrop of the Tertiary formation, forming a narrow belt extending across to the bottoms. Specimens of silicious wood are common in this vicinity, and may be picked up in the ravines, but no other fossils are found in this group. The deposits known as "Chalk Banks" are formed of chert rock, and cherty silicious shales, by decomposition from a plastic clay. Its greatest thickness, in this portion of the State, is 250 feet. The region usually underlaid by this formation is generally broken and hilly. Of this county, the State Geologist says: "From the topographical features, it will be seen that the amount of arable land in the county is limited, and restricted to the higher portions of the river bottoms and the narrow valleys of the small streams. But wherever these bottom lands are dry enough to admit of cultivation, they are very productive, having a light, warm, sandy soil, that yields large crops of corn, cotton, tobacco, Irish and sweet potatoes, and most other products suited to the climate. Small fruits and peaches will also do well in the driest bottom lands, and grapes, apples and pears, etc., may be successfully cultivated on such of the highlands as are not too steep for cultivation. The advantages of climate in this extreme southern portion of the

State, which enables the fruit-grower to put his fruit in market in advance of that raised in any other section north of the Ohio, will always make this a desirable region for the cultivation of such fruits as are most desirable for the early markets.

"These rich bottom lands are equally desirable for the market gardener, and Cairo, Chicago and St. Louis could be supplied with early vegetables from this portion of the State several weeks earlier than from Central Illinois."

What this intelligent geologist foresaw has been, to some extent, realized by the farmers and gardeners of the county in the past few years, and this industry, with its enormous profits, is rapidly developing to-day.

Mound-Builders.—As noticed elsewhere, there are, throughout a large portion of the Mississippi Valley, the remains of a former race of inhabitants found, of whose origin and history we have no record, and who are only known to us by the relics that are found in the tumuli which they have left. The Mound-Builders were a numerous people, entirely distinct from the North American Indians, and they lived so long before the latter that they are not known to them, even by tradition. They were industrious and domestic in their habits, and the finding of large sea shells, which must have been brought from the Gulf of Mexico, if not from more distant shores, proves that they had communication and trade with other tribes. Perhaps the most interesting fact connected with this ancient people is that they had a written language. This is proved by some inscribed tablets that have been discovered in the mounds, the most important of which belong to the Davenport Academy of Sciences. These tablets have attracted great attention from archæologists, and it is thought they will some time prove of great value as records of the people who wrote them. It is still uncertain whether the language was generally understood by the Mound-Builders, or whether it was confined to a few persons of high rank. In the mound where two of these tablets were discovered, the bones of a child were found, partially preserved by contact with a large number of copper beads, and as copper was a rare and precious metal with them, it would seem that the mound in question was used for burial of persons of high rank. The inscriptions have not been deciphered, for no key to them has yet been found; we are totally ignorant of the derivation of the language, of its affinities with other written languages. The Mound-Builders lived while the mammoth and mastodon were upon the earth, as is clearly proved by the carvings upon some of their elaborate stone pipes. From the size and other peculiarities of the pipes, it is inferred that smoking was not habitual with them, but that it was reserved as a sort of ceremonial observance. Our knowledge of the habits and customs of the Mound-Builders is very incomplete, but it is sufficient to show that at least a part of this country was once inhabited by a people who have passed away without leaving so much as a tradition of their existence, and who are only known to us through the silent relics which have been interred for centuries. A people utterly forgotten, a civilization totally lost—was it through a great catastrophe in the history of the world, or was the ceaseless struggle for existence so severe that they finally succumbed and pased away?

The territory covered by the original Alexander County possessed attractions to these unknown races of people ages and ages ago. We class them under the general name of Mound-Builders. Of these people, Rev. E. B. Olmstead, of Pulaski County, says:

"They are supposed to have been a branch of the Aztecs, whose wealth tempted the cupidity of the Spaniards. Perhaps annoyed by the fiercer incursions of the red man, they returned to New Mexico, and are now known as the Pueblos, a people who live in stone houses, are agriculturists, shepherds, and know a few rude manufactures.

Only the earthen mounds and the extensive circumvalation at Old Caledonia remain to give evidence of the existence of a once powerful race of people, as little known to us as the Druids of England, or the inhabitants of the land of Nod. At Lake Milliken, near the Mississippi River, are two mounds, one covering about an acre of ground, the other about half as large, which, when built, must have been seventy or eighty feet high. The lake itself is supposed to have been formed by excavations made to obtain the earth for the mounds. There are also a number of mounds at and near Mound City and Caledonia. At the latter place is a fortification, circular in form and 270 feet in diameter, with gateways at the north and south. In 1820, these works were sixteen feet high, according to the testimony of Col. H. L. Webb, and were covered with immense trees. It has been supposed by some that the French or Spanish erected the fort, but the facts do not favor the idea. It would be strange, indeed, that while the circumstances which required the erection of all other similar works by Europeans in this country, were all well known as matters of history, the silence of the grave should rest on this one spot. If the workmen were not Mound-Builders, then they belonged to a race still more remote; for we know that if the noble red man never plants a tree, so he never cuts one down.

But few people had come here in 1819, at the time of the formation of the county. In 1820, considerably more than one year after its organization, there were, according to the United States census, but 625 souls, and it must be borne in mind that in that enumeration was included nearly all of what is now Pulaski County, and in the last-named territory were the only towns of any importance in the county—America and Caledonia.

Then there was the town of Trinity, at the mouth of the Cache River, where there is not left one stone upon another to indicate the spot. Outside the towns named, and the settlements in what is now Pulaski County, there were, probably, not one hunderd people in the territory now composing Alexander County. In fact, but very few, except those we have named in a previous chapter, in which we refer to the early settlers who came here when this was Johnson County and afterward Union County, and then Alexander County.

Trinity.—In 1816, James Riddle, Nicholas Berthend, Elias Rector and Henry Bechtle entered lands, extending from below the mouth of the Cache to the Third Principal Meridian, and by a general subdivision established Trinity. No town lots were sold, but James Berry, and afterward Col. H. L. Webb, about 1817, carried on a hotel and trading business. Goods were re-shipped here for St. Louis, and rafts of lumber drawn. For some time this was the most pretentious and important town near the mouth of the Ohio River. In the days of flat and keel boats, this point rapidly grew in importance. The few steamboats then upon the river were wont to make Trinity an important landing point, both in their down and up trips. But at an early day, the sand bar in front of the place had soon grown until it kept steamboats from landing at the wharf, and soon even flatboats and the keel boats, except in good stages of water, could not reach the landing.

The rapid formation of the bar set the signet of destiny upon Trinity. Apparently the chief notoriety now attaching to the spot where Trinity once stood is, from the number of times it was pointed out to us, that it is the spot where Wat Webb was born. But it is more apt to go into history as the "deserted village" of which Elias Rector was once one of the proprietors. Rector was one of the soldiers of the war of 1812. He was one of the two Illinois Colonels in that war. In his little regiment, less than two hundred volunteers, Willis Hargrave commanded a company of men made up, it is supposed, from what was then known as the Ohio Salina. Col. Rector and Capt. Hargrave were in the celebrated expedition up the Illinois River against the fierce and murderous Kickapoos and Pottawatomies on the Illinois River. They were acting in concert, or, rather, that was the plan of the expedition, for the Kentucky forces, 2,000 strong, under Gen. Hopkins, had crossed the Wabash and were on their way to the country of the hostiles. But Hopkins' forces mutinied and returned, and he could not control them. The brave Illinoisians, however, pushed ahead, and burned villages, captured many Indians and killed a number more. In 1814, Illinois and Missouri sent two expeditions into the Illinois River country, and Capt. Craig burned the large Indian village of Peoria. In this expedition, our forces engaged in repeated skirmishes and some severe battles, and Col. Rector was in all this war a most conspicuous and meritorious officer.

America—This town, laid out with much pomp and parade as the future great metropolis in 1818, by James Riddle, Henry Bechtle and Thomas Sloo, of Cincinnati, and Stephen and Henry Rector, of St. Louis. The agent of the proprietors was William M. Alexander, who resided at America. The agent of Mr. Riddle was John Dougherty, father of William Dougherty, of Mound City, who resided in Trinity, and when that place started down the hill he removed to America. Alexander was a physician of great eminence. He was the representative of the district in the Legislature, in 1820, from Pope County.

From a diary of Gen. H. L. Webb, we extract the following very interesting account of the early settlement and the people of the town of America, and what is now Alexander and Union Counties:

"A land company had purchased all the lands that did not overflow near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and all above Cache River, up to the old blockhouse known as Caledonia. Indeed, the company owned all or nearly all the lands from four miles above the junction of the rivers to fifteen miles above, along on the river. In the year 1817, Dr. W. M. Alexander purchased from James Riddle the one-half of his interest in Sections 9 and 10, two miles below Caledonia, and six miles above the mouth of Cache River; it being the nearest lands to the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers that was not subject to annual inundation from the rise of the rivers. This land company, together with Dr. Alexander, in 1818, laid off the town on a magnificent scale, on Sections 9 and 10, and called it America. It was then in Union County. Illinois had just been received into the Union, and the Legislature set off Alexander County, and made America, conditionally, the county seat. The town at once came into notice, from its locality, being the first high ground above the junction of the two rivers. People in our own country, and, indeed, all over the civilized world, looking at a map of the United States, were at once impressed with the almost certainty that a large com

mercial city must grow up here, at the junction of the rivers and the three States of Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. At the time America was laid out, freighting business was yet mostly done in flat and keel boats and barges. All, or nearly all, the produce from the States adjoining was floated down in flat boats. The groceries, sugar, coffee, molasses and other merchandise was brought up in barges and keel boats. Only a few steamboats had been built, and commenced to navigate. Indeed, it was yet an unsettled question with the mass of our citizens, whether the Mississippi could be successfully navigated by steam; so skeptical were the people that when Capt. Shreve, in his boat, the Washington, made the trip from New Orleans in twenty-four days, the city of Louisville gave him a public dinner. [See history of Cairo for full account—Ed.] People believed steamboats could only run when the river was full, and therefore could only make one or two trips a season. Therefore, when the town of America was laid out, no one, for a moment, thought of the necessity of a good, deep landing-place for steamboats, as a necessity for a town, the proprietors only being acquainted and accustomed to flat and keel boats and barges.

"The town of America was laid off and settled by a number of people—several hundred—during high water. In front of the town, for two miles, was a sand bar, making it impossible for steamboats to land.

"The settlers came in rapidly in 1819, 1820 and 1821. A brick jail and court house were built, and many frame houses and twenty-four double cabins, to accommodate the settlers, were built by the proprietors of the town. The new comers being generally poor people from the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and some from North Carolina, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The country back of the town had been settled up in 1817, by a company or family from Kentucky. Of these were Aaron Atherton, an old man of eighty years, and his sons Aaron, John C., Samuel, and their sons Aaron, Nathaniel, Talbot, and their sons-in-law Thomas Haward, William and Aaron Bigerstaff, Langhame, Conyers, Warfords, Martin Atherton, Henry Johnson, D. Hollinghead, Giles Whitaker and many others, young men, in all probability one hundred. Eleven miles back of the settlement was a small settlement on Cache River, known as Russell's settlement, as he was the leader of it. This Russell settlement had been in the country some years. These were all good, honest people, and first-rate citizens. About six miles from the Russell settlement lived Levi Hughes, Esq., a wealthy man and a good farmer, who had settled in the county in 1812. When a young man, he had carried the mail from Cape to the county seat of Johnson County—Elvira—twice a month, on horseback; no roads but Indian traces. He reared a large family, and was much respected. I name these people whom I found settled when I first came to it.

"The persons who first settled in America were Dr. W. M. Alexander, Algernon Sidney Grant (a lawyer), R. S. Jones, Horace Jones, Phillip Wakefield, Alonson Powell, David H. Moore, John Bowman, James Berry, John Cowley, Samuel H. Alward, Nesbit Allen, Edmund Sutton, William King, William Price, George Cloud, Capt. L. Adams, David Hailman, John Bowman, Mr. Kenedy, William Holley, Mr. Abbey, John Barnet, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Marmon, H. Hoopaw, Riley Hoopaw, Mr. Heady, Nance and Tunstall. I name those as among the first settlers. Hundreds of others I cannot recollect. In 1819–20, the town was progressing well, under the circumstances. There was a large

immigration; the country back of the town unsettled; the few there were poor, and the best and most industrious among them making barely enough to support their families. The Ohio River, on which we depended to get our supply of breadstuff, got extremely low, so that loaded produce flatboats could not descend. Our bread gave out; we had plenty of wild game meat, bear, deer and turkey. Our people nearly all got sick with bilious fever, fever and ague, and many died. In the fall of 1819, I rode on horseback from the town nearly to Philadelphia, when I took stage for New York, to meet my family and take them out to my new home in Illinois. My family consisted of wife, two little daughters—one three years old, the other one year old—and one servant, a black woman, to be set free in Illinois, after five years' service. New York was then a slave State. I hired a coach from New York to Philadelphia. We crossed the mountains to Pittsburgh in a stage, and it took us four days and nights from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. A young man, a passenger in the stage, rode my horse, a favorite one that I took to Illinois. At Pittsburgh I purchased a flatboat, made it comfortable, loaded it with iron, nails, merchandise, and hired two men to work it. It was the 1st of November, and the Ohio very low. We were thirty days getting to Cincinnati, and the day after we got there the river closed with ice. I had expended, in getting from New York to Cincinnati, $500. My family remained all winter at Cincinnati. In the spring, I purchased and loaded a large flatboat, hired hands and ran it down myself, and sent my family on a new steamer just built and on her first trip to New Orleans—the Comet, Capt. Charles Byrnes. My family were to stop at Shawneetown, and remain with my friend Thomas Sloo, until I got there. (Mr. Sloo was Register of United States Land Office.) I took my family, on a small boat attached to my barge, to America, where we landed February 29, 1820. In the autumn of that year the town became very sickly, but few people in the town or country escaping, and during the time of this universal sickness a steamboat from New Orleans came up as far as Cache Island, and was moored inside the Cache Island bar, at the mouth of Hess' bayou, about three miles below the town of America. On the trip up the boat lost many passengers and some of her crew by yellow fever. The fever was raging violently at New Orleans when the boat started on her voyage. Her engineer, a man named Lough, and some of the crew were still suffering with the disease on board the boat. The sick engineer was brought to the town to be cared for; he died in a few days, and the fever was communicated to many of our sick people, and in most cases proved fatal; indeed, so general was the sickness, that on the day Lough died and was to be buried, there were two other persons dead, and in our whole population there were but three men, besides myself, well enough to dig the graves and bury them.

"On my arrival at America, I was induced to form a partnership with Dr. Alexander, and with the money furnished by the proprietors and our own we purchased a general assortment of merchandise and provisions to supply our people; as nearly the entire male population were in our employ in cleaning and clearing up the principal streets and lots, and to build houses to let to people immigrating to our town. The County Commissioners had contracted with Alexander to build a brick court house and jail, the jail to be built first. We burned the brick, put up the jail and finished it. A number of houses had been built, and the town was flourishing and

settling up rapidly, until the sickness came, and the low water and this stopped its progress. The sickness drove many from the town to hunt healthier places, and the low water prevented flatboats and other vessels from descending the river, and cut off our only source for getting breadstuff; and this low water, for the first time, showed us we had built our town where there was no place for steamboats to land; the sand bars in the entire front of the town presenting insuperable barriers, and the citizens at once became discouraged, and by 1821 our town came to a standstill. We could not hold out inducements of its becoming a great commercial city, as we were led to believe was the case when it was laid out.

"It remained the county seat until the year ——, when it (the county seat) was removed to near the center of the county, to a place called Unity, where it remained until the county was divided, and Pulaski County formed, and Caledonia made the new county's seat of justice. The new county seat of Alexander county was Thebes.

"In the year 1821, Mr. Nicholas Berthend, of Shippingsport, Ky., and the house of Gordon, Tunstall & Co., of New Orleans, and an Englishman named Charles Briggs, purchased a one-fourth interest in the lands lying about the mouth of Cache River, from Riddle, Bechtle, Sloo & Co., with an agreement that they should put up stores and warehouses at the mouth of Cache River, for the accommodation of steamboats, and for the purpose of shipping from there the merchandise brought up by the steamboats to all towns and places of business above the mouth of the Ohio. When this company purchased the property, they had an agreement with the firm of Riddle, Briggs, Sloo & Co., that they would not sell or lease any of their lands or property to any other person, but in consideration of their erecting the necessary stores, warehouses, taverns and dwelling houses and make all necessary improvements to accommodate the commerce and freighting business above and below, they guaranteed to them a complete monopoly, and put all their lands under the care and control of the new company. The company at once built a large and elegant warehouse and tavern, a large and elegant storehouse and dwelling house, and all other necessary buildings for their laborers and employees. This was in the year 1822. This extensive business was conducted by Charles Briggs, an English gentleman of fine business capacity. The place and business were a great success, under Mr. Briggs' management, but it did not, by any means, meet the expectations of the company. In 1824, Mr. Briggs withdrew and went to New Orleans, and put the control of the town in the hands of a clerk, named John M. Lear, a good man, but unfitted for the management. The business at once declined. In 1826, Lear died at Trinity. I was then a member of the State Legislature, and had just returned from the capital, when I found a letter from Nicholas Bethend, offering me the sole control of affairs at Trinity; he to furnish as much additional capital as I might think was needed. I was to have, for my services, one-third the profits. I took charge of the place and its business, but the town then had a bad name. It was the stopping place of persons of all descriptions, good and bad, and previous to my taking charge it had become known as a resort for gamblers, thieves and all kinds of rascals. It often occurred that large numbers of flat and keel boat men congregated there—they really did as they pleased, and honest citizens, in visiting the place, feared for their lives and property. In low water and winter time, the steamboats that could not continue their trips landed at

Trinity, and put off their freight and passengers, and from thence they were re-shipped in keel boats and barges, and the passengers were compelled to travel by land to their destination.

"In the year 1829, I purchased, in company with James Berry, the entire interest of Gordon, Tunstall & Co. and Nicholas Berthend, including all the real estate on which the town was built. The business was flourishing, and we made money. Mr. Berry kept the principal hotel. A man named Carlisle also kept a public house. Many steamboats laid up with us during the winter and during seasons of low water. Our business continued large and profitable until 1831, which year I purchased Berry's interest, when he removed to the town of America (still the county seat). In the month of December, 1831, I went to Louisville, to purchase goods and to get a tavern-keeper to supply Berry's place, and while in Louisville the river closed with ice, and I was compelled to return by land—by stage to Smithland, Ky., and horseback from there. When I was within twenty miles of home, I met a number of gentlemen on horseback, who had landed at where Trinity had been. The entire town, stores, warehouses, taverns, and, indeed, all the buildings, had been destroyed by fire. The fire occurred on the night of the 31st December, 1831. It had been set on fire by a trading flatboat man, who had the day before landed at Trinity and sold liquor to my servants and negroes, and my agent had had him arrested and fined. He threatened vengeance, and that night crossed his boat over to Kentucky, and it was supposed he came over in the night and fired the buildings. There were a few inches of snow on the ground, and the weather was cold. Nothing was saved. Books, papers, money, goods, and all the household furniture were burned. Fortunately, the wind blew a gale from the south. I had built a large billiard room, to accommodate passengers, and this was to the south of my other property, and in it were stored many buffalo robes that had been sent me by Choteau, to sell on commission. My family had saved some bedding, and they quartered in the billiard room. I estimated my loss at $50,000. A boat lying at the landing had furnished my family provisions to live upon. The nearest place to take them was America, six miles above. I removed to my farm, and attended my store in Caledonia. In the spring, the Black Hawk war broke out, and as I was in command of the militia, and as I was ordered, I raised a company of rifle rangers and marched to the frontier, on the Illinois River."

For the valuable memoranda of Col. Webb, we are indebted to Mrs. M. M. Goodman, of Jonesboro, a grand-daughter of Col. Webb.

Wilkinsonville, or Fort Wilkinson, as the present traditions concerning the place designate its name, was brought into existence about the time of the close of the war of 1812. Gen. Wilkinson ascended the river with a large body of troops, and landed at the head of Grand Chain. He erected extensive barracks, with large brick chimneys, the remains of which can yet be found. Quite a settlement gathered about the place, and a number of improvements were put up by citizens within the camp grounds, and it took the name, finally, of Wilkinsonville. When the army was moved away, it fell into decay, and now there is nothing to indicate the spot, save the three or four hundred graves of soldiers and citizens who were buried there, and the other little mounds spoken of above as the remains of chimneys or buildings. The last solitary inhabitant of the place was Mr. Cooper, who named his son Bonaparte.

Caledonia.—When the town of America was abandoned, one of its proprietors, Capt. Riddle, and a man named John Skiles, laid out the town of Caledonia in 1826. This was another mushroom town, of great expectations, and the lots were at first rapidly sold, and at good prices. The proprietors, however, both died, and soon the prosperity of the place was arrested, and on the 13th of February, 1861, by an act of the Legislature, Caledonia and America were vacated.

Unity, the second county seat of Alexander County, was laid out in 1833. A court house was erected and a jail and a few log houses for officers of the county and residents were put up. It had a slow-going kind of existence, which moved along until 1842, when the court house and many of the county records were burned. Its location was near the geographical center of the county, and about equi-distant from the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. When the county seat was moved from Unity to Thebes, its growth and prosperity were stunted, but, unlike its predecessors, it was not wholly given up to the cutting plowshare of the husbandman, the wheeling bats and the hooting owls.

The reader must not imagine that we have exhausted the list of towns once in Alexander County, that sprang into active life and as rapidly had their decline and fall, but in the order of events, that is, towns antedating the creation of Alexander County, are the principal ones and in the order we have given above. The early town builders on the Lower Ohio and Mississippi were unfortunate indeed, as a rule, in selecting town sites as ambitious commercial cities. It was at the time of the transition era, from flat and keel boats to steamboats, and it was but natural they should make such mistakes in the matter of boat harbors and landings as Col. Webb tells above was made at America.

CHAPTER II.

THE ACT CREATING THE COUNTY—HOW IT WAS NAMED—SOME INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM DR. ALEXANDER'S LETTERS—THE PROMINENT PEOPLE—COL. JOHN S. HACKER—OFFICIAL DOINGS OF THE COURTS—COUNTY OFFICERS IN SUCCESSION—DIFFERENT REMOVALS OF THE COUNTY SEAT—PREACHER WOFFORD—ETC., ETC.

THE legislative act under which Alexander County was created was entitled "An act forming the detached part of Union County into a separate county," and was approved March 4, 1819. The material part of the act was as follows:

§1. All that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit: West of the line between Ranges 1 and 2 east of the Third Principal Meridian, and south of the line between Townships 13 and 14, south of the base line to the boundaries of this State on the Ohio and Mississippi (rivers) shall constitute a county to be called Alexander.

§2. Names of the Commissioners to fix the permanent seat of justice, viz.: Levi Hughs, Aaron Atherton, Samuel Phillips, Allen McKinsay and Nesbit Allen. In making the selection they were directed "faithfully to take into consideration the settlements with an eye to the future population, the convenience of the people and the

eligibility of the place," and to meet at the house of Aaron Atherton the first Monday in April, 1819, "and to proceed to determine on the permanent seat of justice for said county and designate the same." But the proprietors of the land were required to donate to the county not less than 20 acres, " to be laid out in lots and sold to defray the expense of public buildings," or they should pay cash, " in four equal semi-annual " payments, first payable 1st of July, 1819, $4,000, for the same purpose ,and " public square of suitable dimensions whereon to erect the same." If neither of these schemes were accepted by land proprietors, then the Commissioners should " fix on some other place," " as convenient as may be to the inhabitants of said county." The place being fixed, the Commissioners should certify the same under their hands and seals, and return same to next Commissioners' Court in aforesaid county, to be recorded on the court's book of records.

§3. Until the erection of the public buildings, the elections, courts, etc., should be held in the house of William M. Alexander in that county.

§4. But the citizens of the new county were to vote for Senator and Representatives, " with the county of Union," as though the act had not been passed.

§ 5. The new county was made a part of the Third Judicial District, the Circuit Court to be held as directed by the act regulating and defining duties of Justices of the Supreme Court.

There exists the record of an act that purports to bear date January 18, 1833, repealing all acts locating the county seat at America. But there was, in fact, no such legislative acts. This was doubtless an act intended to annul the previous action of the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1819, and was intended as an enabling act, for the purpose of removing the county seat from America to Unity. The act does expressly provide that the courts shall sit at America till the new location should be made.

Alexander County, as originally formed, embraced a greater portion of what is now Pulaski County.

It was called Alexander County in honor of Dr. William M. Alexander, one of the early settlers and a man who figured in all important concerns of this section of country. He was in Kaskaskia, it seems, when the formation of the county was before the Assembly, and had much to do in directing matters concerning it, and from other things, we infer that he was given the authority to name the new county and called it after himself. We are indebted to the Rev. E. B. Olmstead, of Pulaski County, for some facts in his history that throw the best light on his character that we can get. In a sketch of Pulaski County published by Mr. Olmstead, in the Mound City *Journal*, of July 5, 1876, we extract the following: "Mr. Alexander was a physician of great eminence; was the first Representative of the district in the Legislature, and when the State was organized in 1818, and the county of Alexander formed, he was elected Speaker of the House,* and his name was given to the county. In a letter dated " Town of America, April 4, 1818," he tells his principal all about the prospects of the ambitious young town, and his vast and long-headed schemes to make it one of the greatest towns in the world. These extracts are given in full in a

* This is an error. He was not in the Legislature when either the State was admitted in 1818, or when Alexander County was formed in 1819. The records show he was first in the House in the Second General Assembly of 1820–1822, which convened at Vandalia, December 4, 1820, and then he is on the roll as " William M. Alexander, of Pope County." In the Third General Assembly of 1822–1824, he was the member from Alexander County, and was elected Speaker. This, it seems, constituted his entire service in the Legislature.

chapter of Union County, and the reader is referred to them as throwing much light upon the character of the early leaders in this part of the State. He tells his intentions to be a candidate for certain offices, and then what he will do in "bending the whole county to his town projects." In following up the county records, we find the Doctor was true to his promise and was elected one of the County Commissioners at the first election, and especially true to "bending the whole county" to the interests of America and Alexander, Riddle & Co.

We do not republish these extracts from the Doctor's private correspondence with a view of casting a shadow upon the memories of the founders of the town of America, but we regard it as a most valuable behind-the-curtain view of the public life and times of those men who laid the foundations for the communities and municipalities that we now have.

Here was then organized the young county of Alexander, with its large and broad territory, which included what is now Pulaski County, with a population of not exceeding 500 people, and these were scattered along the shore of the Ohio River from Grand Chain to Cairo, with a very small settlement back of the town of America, a few miles, and then passing around the Mississippi to Dogtooth, where were the Hacker and Able and Hodge settlements, and in the interior of what is now Alexander County, the Atherton settlement.

Of the first colonists to locate in what is now Alexander, the largest was known as "Atherton's." And it was an appropriate act in the law forming the county, directing the Commissioners to meet at the house of Aaron Atherton.*

Col. John S. Hacker was born in 1797, in Davis County, Ky., and with his father's family came to what is now Alexander County in 1812. As a tall, gangling, awkward backwoods lad, he attended the first school in this county, of which we gave an account in a preceding chapter. A few months was enough for him to master the alphabet, and, in fact, he could soon read and write a little. In his after life, he became a fair scholar in the branches of reading, writing and ciphering. He grew to be a tall, finely-proportioned and dignified man of rather a commanding presence, superior talent soon made him a prominent figure, and as Jonesboro was then the promising metropolis of Southern Illinois, he removed to that place and soon developed into an ambitious political rival of John Grammer, and for many years they would set their lances in the political lists and their friendly rencontres furnished the great excitement of the times. They traveled through all the country, made flaming stump speeches at all the cross-roads and plied the voters with tobacco "and sich," and, great heavens! how they did fondle and kiss the frowzled-headed, dirty babies! But the older Grammer had acquired his firm foothold before Hacker came and, as a rule, he carried off the prize in all their contests, until 1836 and 1837, when Grammer as usual voted "No" on the question of State Internal Improvements. His rule of political life was to vote "no" on all doubtful questions, and a most excellent rule it was, too. But in 1836 the people had become crazed on the subject of State improvement, and Grammer had committed himself against it, before he had caught the drift of

* In the records at Springfield, the name of Atherton is spelled with two ns, to wit, "Athernton," in every instance, and so particular was the Clerk in transcribing the records that in every instance where, in the hurry of writing, the n was omitted in the middle of the name, it would be carefully marked in by the proof-reader. Upon inquiry among those now living in the county, and the family is one of the largest and most influential in the county, we are informed they spell the name with only one n.



John Parmly

public sentiment, and Hacker seized the opportunity and his triumph was complete.

Col. Hacker had commenced as the first tavern and boarding-house keeper in Jonesboro, and after filling several minor county offices, was elected Representative to the General Assembly of 1824 to 1826. He then made several attempts to supplant Grammer in the State Senate, but failed, until the session of 1834 to 1836, when he succeeded Grammer in the State Senate, in which position he stayed until 1842, when he retired, and John Dougherty was his successor. Hacker was a soldier in the Mexican war and commanded a company from Union County, and was an officer noted for conspicuous gallantry, and he and his company were especially complimented by the commanding General, especially in his farewell to them when they were mustered out of the service and were preparing to return to their homes. The details of this company, however, are given in a previous chapter concerning Union County, and her part in the Mexican war.

Col. Hacker, long before Abe Lincoln thought of such a thing, was a flat-boatman on the Mississippi River. He possessed the elements that made a strong character, and he may properly go into history as one of the valuable pioneers of Illinois.

In November, 1817, he was married to Elizabeth Milliken, daughter of Alexander Milliken. Col. Hacker had his first experience in war in 1812, serving when only sixteen years old in the Missouri Militia as a private in that war. He received his title of Colonel by virtue of an appointment to that position from Gov. Duncan in the State Militia.

In 1849, he went overland to California, and spent over two years in digging for gold, but his health becoming impaired he returned in 1852, by way of Central America, the Caribbean Sea, etc. He located in Cairo, and was appointed Surveyor of the port by President Pierce. He held the office until retired by Buchanan, because he had voted for Douglas in the convention that nominated Buchanan for President. He had filled the office of Postmaster at Jonesboro under President Van Buren in 1836. He was Clerk for several years in Douglas, Committee on Territories in Washington, and was afterward Assistant Doorkeeper of the United States House of Representatives. Afterward, under Polk's administration, he filled the position of Examiner of Cadets at West Point.

Col. Hacker's wife died in 1853, and he remained a widower during the remainder of his life. His children were Henry C. and William A., and the daughters were Mary A., Jane and Minerva. Henry C. was in life a prominent physician of Jonesboro, and William A. became a leading attorney and politician in Alexander County. Mary A. is the wife of A. W. Simonds, of Charleston, Mo., and Jane became the wife of H. Watson Webb, and is living in Cairo. Minerva died when a young lady.

Col. Hacker practically retired from active life in 1857, and lived in Cairo and Jonesboro. He died in the latter place in 1877.

The following official acts and doings of the new court of Alexander will give the reader the names of nearly every voter in the county at the time of its organization, also of the prominent men, the list is quite complete.

The first County Commissioners' Court for Alexander County met at the town of America, on the 7th day of June, 1819. The court was composed of Nesbet Allen, Samuel M. Phillip and William M. Alexander.

A. Sidney Grant was chosen Clerk of said court. Mr. Grant was afterward the attor-

ney for the town of America, and was probably the first practicing attorney residing in what is now Alexander and Pulaski Counties.

The Coummissioners' Court received the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to fix the permanent seat of justice, as follows:

> This is to certify that agreeable to the act passed in the Legislature of the State of Illinois, on the 4th of March, 1819, declaring the attached part of Union County to be a separate county, called and known by the name of Alexander County, and we the Commissioners as being appointed by the Legislature, have this day met at the house of Aaron Atherton, first being duly sworn, hath proceeded to fix on the permanent seat of justice in and for said county, to be permanently fixed on the public square in the town of America, in Township 16, Section 9, Range 1 east of the principal meridian line. Given under our hands and seals this 5th April, 1819.
>
> (Signed), LEVI HUGHES,
> AARON ATHERTON,
> NESBIT ALLEN.

The Justices of the Peace of the county met at the house of William M. Alexander (in America) as follows: Aaron Atherton, John Hyler, Alexander Baggs, John F. Smyth, Nesbet Allen, James H. Martin and Merrit Harvill, for the purpose of laying off said county into election townships. Dr. Alexander was elected Clerk of this meeting, and townships and boundaries were laid off as follows: "First, the Ohio Township, bounded on the north by the boundary of the county, east and southeast by Johnson County and the Ohio River, west and southwest by Mill Creek and Cache River. Second. Mississippi Township is bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, east by Mill Creek and Cache River, south by the line between Townships 15 and 16, and on the north by Union County. Third. Cache Township, bounded on the north by the line between Townships 15 and 16 south of the base line; east by Cache River and the Ohio; west and southwest by the Mississippi. James H. Martin, Aaron Atherton and William M. Alexander were appointed Judges of Election in Ohio Township; Merritt Harvill, John H. Hyler and Alexander Baggs, Judges in Mississippi Township; Alexander Millikin, George Hacker and Fitz E. Hutchins, in Cache Township."

George Hacker, Absalom Hacker and James Johnson were appointed to view and lay out a road from the town of America to the house of George Hacker, upon the Mississippi.

William Walker, Merritt Harvil and Arthur McConnell were to lay out a road from Wofford's ferry, on Cache River, to intersect the road leading from Whitaker's Mills to Cape Girardeau.

Wofford was a hard-shell Baptist preacher. He claimed that he held his commission from God, and that he needed no earthly license. He was innocent of much style in dress and was as illiterate as a horse, and in the language of the boys could tell the biggest "whopper" of any man in the State. One day, at a meeting in the woods, he rose and astonished the audience by telling them he was going to preach. He said that he had been plowing in the fields, and all at once he heard a voice saying, "Wofford! Wofford, where art thou?" And he plowed along, and again the voice of low thunder called, "Wofford! Wofford, where art thou?" And at last he answered, "Here's Old Worf. Now what d'ye want?" And then he ran to the woods and hid behind stumps and trees and in the brush, and the voice followed him, and then it said, "Wofford, you must go and preach my gospel." He obeyed the command of heaven and preached, and told the most astounding "yarns" ever heard in this part of the State.

He lived to be a very old man, and died only a few years ago in Pulaski County.

The Commissioners granted license to John F. Smith to establish a ferry on the Mississippi, and also the same to George Hacker at Township 17, Range 2 west; also to Mrs. Russell to keep a ferry on Cache River at a place known as Russell's Ferry. Dr. Alexander was allowed to open a ferry at America.

Edmund Sutton was appointed Constable for Ohio Township; James Johnson for Cache; and Samuel Fowler for Mississippi Township.

John C. Atherton and James McClure were recommended to the Governor as suitable persons for Justices of the Peace.

David M. Sanford, Lina T. Helm and Philip Wakefield were appointed Trustees of the school lands in "Section 16, in Township south of Range 1 east." And Aaron Atherton, Thomas Howard and John Conyers "in Township 1 west," and Levi Hughes, Erasmus Nally and Benjamin Dexter "in Town 14, 1 west;" Samuel M. Philips, James Kyler and James Philips for Town 14 south, Range 3 east; and John F. Smyth, Allen McKenzie and Samuel Fowler for School Section in Town 15 south, Range 3 west.

David Sanford & Co., W. M. Alexander & Co., Allen and Samuel H. Alward, Stephen Crocker and Richard L. Jones were severally licensed to sell liquor.

The court then regulated the price of eating and drinking as follows: Whisky, one-half pint, 12½ cents; rum, ditto, 25 cents; French brandy, one-half pint, 50 cents; apple and peach brandy, one-half pint, 12½ cents; gin, one-half pint, 25 cents; porter, per quart, 25 cents; cider, per quart, 25 cents; ale, per quart, 25 cents; wine, per quart, $2.50; whisky toddy, per quart, 25 cents; breakfast, 25 cents; dinner, 37½ cents; supper, 25 cents; lodging, 12½ cents; horse to hay all night, $1; corn per gallon, 12½ cents; oats per gallon, 50 cents.

Bids for a brick jail, two stories high, 36x24 feet, square, the base to be thirteen and one-half inches thick, first story nine feet high, second, ditto; to contain three rooms and a passage on the first floor and two rooms on the second. The Town Company of America bid for the building and put it up.

Charles G. Ellis was authorized to keep a ferry "across the Mississippi at his old ferrying place."

At a County Commissioners' Court held June 5, 1820, Henry L. Webb was appointed Clerk, pro tem.

John F. Smith was appointed to take the census of the county. The number of inhabitants, etc., is given in a preceding chapter.

In 1820, the County Commissioners' Court was composed of Aaron Atherton, Nesbet Allen and Samuel H. Alward.

The first petit jury in the county was composed of James H. Rowland, Thomas Ryan, Joseph Hunsaker, James Tash, James Nelson, Orrin Jones, John Russell, Edmund Russell, James Murphy, John Bickestaff, James McLean, Silas Tidden, Leroy Smith, David W. Reeder, William Collins, William Price, James Berry, John Rammel, Philip Wakefield, Henry L. Webb, Thomas Fitzhugh, Richard L. Jones, James W. Williams and Joseph E. Wilson.

The first will presented for probate was that of Louis Tash; the second was that of Francis Hollingshead.

In 1823, George Hacker, Leroy Smith and Philip Wakefield were the County Commissioners.

Wilson Able and Charles Bradley were recommended for Justices of the Peace.

David H. Moore was then the Sheriff of

the county, and he was credited with $157.15, the amount of the county tax for the year 1823.

September, 1824, Jesse Echols, John Massey and Thomas Howard were the County Commissioners' Court. In 1825, G. Cloud was Clerk of the Commissioners' Court. In the year 1827, Jesse Echols, Joseph Hunsaker and Thomas Howard were the County Commissioners. On the 20th of November, Merrit Harvil was elected a County Commissioner. In 1830, George Cloud was appointed County Treasurer. This year, James H. Rowland, Thomas Howard and Jesse Echols were the Commissioners. At the December term of the County Court, 1830, appears the following record entry: "John Haws and Stephen Crocker laid a petition before the court, signed by a number of inhabitants, to get a fine of $25 each remitted that had been imposed on them at the last court, for playing at cards for one water melon and 12¼ cents."

James S. Smith had been Sheriff in the year 1828.

At a special meeting of the County Commissioners' Court, held at the court house in the town of America, April 6, 1833, present, Benjamin McRaven, Nesbet Allen and James W. Townsend, Commissioners, the following is entered in the records:

The trustees appointed by the last Legislature of said State to locate permanently the seat of justice for the county of Alexander, made their report in the following words, and figures, to wit: We the Commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature, entitled an act to permanently locate the seat of justice for the county of Alexander, do report that after having met according to the provisions of said act and duly taken into consideration the best interests of said county, the convenience of present and future settlements, having a proper regard to its central position and prospect of improvement, do now by virtue of said act declare the permanent seat of justice for the county of Alexander to be, and the same is hereby located on the southeast half of the southeast quarter and the north end of Section 36, Town 15 (south?) Range 2 west, and on the southwest half the southwest quarter and the south end of Section 31, Town 15, Range 1 west, and do by virtue of said act, name and call the said seat of justice, Unity.

Sixth day, March, 1833.

(Signed), JAMES W TOWNSEND,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
WALTER NALLY.

In 1833, Franklin G. Hughes was Sheriff. Wilson Able was Commissioner of the school lands of the county. He reported sales of the lands at from $1.50 per acre to $4 per acre.

This year, Richard Summers having been elected County Commissioner, qualified and took his seat. The court appointed Franklin G. Hughes County Treasurer. David Hailman was authorized to establish a ferry at Trinity.

George Cloud continued to be County Clerk. In 1834, he again entered into this office and gave as sureties Wilson Able, James W. Townsend and Solomon Parker.

In 1835, Martin Atherton, Robert Winham and James W. Townsend were the County Commissioners.

At the December term, 1835, the court adopted the plans and specifications for the new court house in Unity.

"The corners to be sawed down, the house to be well strapped on the west side with straps of sufficient thickness and width and well nailed onto each log, with at least ten penny nails, then to be weather boarded with good yellow poplar plank, to show six inches to the weather, well dressed and two inches lap; four windows at the direction of the Commissioners of the following size, fifteen lights, 10x12 glass, to be well checked and fastened with pins to each log, to be well cased and finished with sash; one flight of stairs to form an elbow in ascending; four 'raisers' of sufficient width and two inches

thick; the steps to be of good yellow poplar, one and one-half inches thick; one set of joists, thirty inches from center to center, dressed and headed, with a floor of yellow poplar, one inch in thickness, dressed on the under side and matched together; two partitions of yellow poplar plank, one and one-half inches thick and matched and dressed on both sides; two batten doors, to be well cased and hung with three four-inch butts to each door, the whole to be done in a workmanlike manner by the 1st day of November, 1837, the pay to be in good notes arising from the sale of town lots and orders from the treasury and in cash in three equal payments."

This court did not pay $3,000 to their architect for the plans and specifications as have some counties since done in this State.

Can modern workmen tell exactly what is meant by the term "raisers," as they use it in speaking of the stairway?

David Hailman was a member of the court in 1836, and Solomon Parker Sheriff. He paid over the tax money and orders for the year's taxes, $63.

In 1837, William Hamby, Lemuel B. Lisenbee and John Hodges contracted to build the court house for the sum of $270.

Thomas Howard, on December 5, 1836, makes a report as County Treasurer as follows: The Treasurer of Alexander County has the honor of submitting to the honorable Commissioners' Court the inclosed statement, containing a concise account of receipts and expenditures of the treasury during the preceding year, pending the last of November, 1836. Received on bonds and from Atherton, $10.62½; for sundry license, $32; from fines, etc., $24.50; total, $67.62½.

The county, in 1836, received $500 as its part of Gallatin saline lands.

In 1837, Peter Casper was a member of the County Court, and Levi Lighter was elected and qualified this year. Joshua McRaven was elected Sheriff; George Cloud again elected Clerk. Thomas Howard was County Treasurer and L. B. Lisenbee and John Hodge were his sureties. The officer then gave bond for $1,000. This year D. Arter's peculiar signature appears as one of the County Commissioners. Wilson Able was again elected a School Commissioner, and gave bond with D. Hailman, John Hodges, Daniel Brown and L. B. Lisenbee, sureties.

In 1838, the Commissioners' Court was D. Arter, Martin A. Morton and James Massey.

In 1839, Henry L. Webb was elected County Clerk and George Cloud finally retired. John Hodges was in 1840 School Commissioner, and George Cloud, the old-time County Clerk, was elected Treasurer, and Samuel Nally was County Collector.

Henry L. Webb, County Clerk, rendered his bill in 1841 something as follows: Two years' service to June 4, 1841, $40; eighteen months' service Clerk of Circuit Court, $35; making tax lists, $6.

In 1842, the Commissioners' Court was John C. Atherton, William Dickey and Franklin G. Hughes.

In August, 1843, Jonathan Freeman was elected Clerk of the county. The County Court met at Unity December 3, 1844, and among other things it was

Ordered, That the donations granted by George W. Sparhawk *et al.*, and the deed of conveyance by them made to the County Commissioners of Alexander County is hereby accepted by this court [this was in Thebes.—Ed.] as a site for the permanent seat of justice of the county of Alexander, and further, that Jonathan Freeman, the County Commissioner under the law, entitled an act to permanently locate the county seat of Alexander County, is appointed general agent to carry out the provisions of said act, and to execute deeds of conveyance to purchas-

ers of lots at the said county seat, upon his receiving satisfactory evidence of the terms of sale having been complied with; and that the said general agent shall have power to contract for the removal of the public property of the officers of the county from the town of Unity to the new county seat aforesaid, at any time after having given ten days notice of the intended removal.

I do solemnly protest against the above order.

(Signed), MARTIN ATHERTON.

At a special meeting of the County Court, April, 1845, Henry W. Billings was appointed a referee on the part of Alexander County to meet Thomas Forker, a referee for Pulaski County, "to settle and adjust the claims Alexander County holds against Pulaski County," and ordering the referee to report to the Commissioners of Alexander County on the 28th of April, 1845. Billings was also retained by the county as attorney to conduct the suit of Alexander County against Pulaski County.

In 1845, Alexander W. Anderson was Sheriff, and L. L. Lightner, Martin Atherton and Moses Miller were the County Commissioners. In 1846, L. L. Lightner appointed to contract for the new court house at Thebes, contracted with Earnst Barkhausen to erect the same.

In 1839, the Constables in the county were William Hunsaker, David Kendall, George Peeler, Thomas B. White, Isaac Little, John Hagden, Charles M. Lee. The Justices were Edmund Hodges, W. H. Smith, George Cloud, Thomas Howard, Richard Burton, Daniel L. Smith, John O. Marsh, John Pizor, Jonathan Lyerle, Stephen Jones, William C. McMullan, Thomas W. Porterfield, Thomas Forker, William Wilson, Joseph B. Saunders, William Wofford and Thomas L. Mackay.

J. J. McLenden was Sheriff in 1839. In 1829, David H. Moore; in 1829, James S. Smith; 1830, Wilson Able; 1832, Franklin Hughes; 1834, Solomon Parker, 1836, Joshua McRaven; 1837, Jesse J. McLenden.

September, 1846, the Commissioners' Court was composed of L. L. Lightner, Moses Miller and Silas Dexter; Lemuel B. Lisenbee was County Clerk: Alexander W. Anderson, Sheriff; L. L. Lightner, School Commissioner. In 1848, Green Massey was Sheriff. In 1850, the Commissioners' Court was composed of L. L. Lightner, Patrick Corcoran and Silas Dexter.

In 1851, the court was re-organized and a Judge and two Associates were elected. Levi L. Lightner was Judge, and Silas Dexter and P. Corcoran were Associates. This year Coventry Cully was Sheriff; A. W. Anderson, Treasurer. In 1852, Robert E. Yost was County Clerk and William C Massey Sheriff. In 1853, James L. Brown was Treasurer. This year, L. L. Lightner was re-elected Judge and Alexander C. Hodges and James E. McCrite Associates. In 1854, William C. Miller was Treasurer; James L. Brown, Sheriff. In 1857, William C. Yost was County Clerk. 1857, C C. Cole, Sheriff. In 1858, N. Hunsaker was Sheriff.

In 1860, the County Court consisted of A. C. Hodges, Judge, and B. Shannessy and James E. McCrite, Associates; John Hodges, Sheriff.

In 1863, N. Hunsaker was Treasurer; 1862, O. Greenlee, Sheriff.

1864, J. E. McCrite, School Commissioner; J. F. Hayward, County Surveyor; John Q. Harman, Circuit Clerk; and Charles D. Arter, Sheriff.

1865, Alexander C. Hodges, Judge; John Howley and J. E. McCrite, Associates; Jacob G. Lynch, County Clerk; N. Hunsaker, County Treasurer; S. Delaney, Surveyor; Superintendent of Schools, Joel G. Morgan.

1867, John H. Mulkey, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; F. E. Albright, Prosecut-

ing Attorney; W. A. Redmond, County Treasurer.

1869, Fredoline Bross, Judge; J. E. McCrite and Severe Marchildon, Associates; Jacob Y. Lynch, County Clerk; William Martin, County Treasurer; Lewis P. Butler, Superintendent of Schools; John P. Haley, County Surveyor.

1871, William Martin, County Treasurer; John P. Haley, Surveyor.

1872, Reuben S. Yockum, Circuit Clerk; A. H. Irvin, Sheriff; John H. Gozman, Coroner.

1873, F. Bross, Judge; J. G. Lynch, County Clerk; William Martin, Treasurer; George Fisher, J. L. Saunders and Thomas Wilson, County Commissioners; Phebe Taylor, School Superintendent.

1874, A. H. Irvin, Sheriff; J. H. Gozman, Coroner; Thomas Wilson, County Commissioner.

1876, John Able, Coroner; Martin Brown, County Commissioner; John A. Reeves, Circuit Clerk; Peter Saup, Sheriff; W. C. Mulkey, States Attorney.

1877, Reuben S. Yocum, County Judge; Samuel J. Humm, County Clerk; A. J. Alden, County Treasurer; Mrs. P. A. Taylor, School Superintendent; Thomas W. Halliday, County Commissioner.

1878, Sheriff, John Hodges; Richard Fitzgerald, Coroner; Samuel Briley, County Commissioner.

1879, Miles W. Parker, County Treasurer; J. A. N. Gibbs, County Commissioner; Surveyor, Charles Thrupp.

1880, John Hodges, Sheriff; A. H. Irvin, Circuit Clerk; James M. Damron, County Attorney. He fled the county in the early part of 1883. Richard Fitzgerald, Thomas W. Halliday, County Commissioners.

1881, Peter Saup, County Commissioner.

1882, John H. Robinson, County Judge; John Hodges, Sheriff; M. W. Parker, County Treasurer; Samuel J. Humm, County Clerk; Lou C. Gibbs, Superintendent of Schools; Richard Fitzgerald, Coroner; James H. Mulcahey, County Commissioner.

The county seat, although in every act pertaining thereto, it has been called an act to locate the permanent seat of justice," has been anything else but "permanent," it would seem from its travels, until it was finally fixed in Cairo in 1860. It commenced life at that great future city, America, and in 1843 it folded its tent and moved to Unity, where the Commissioners " went one eye," as they were directed to do by the Legislature, toward the public good and fixed its "permanent" abode once more. In 1843, it once more wended its way from Unity to Thebes, and here it made "permanent" preparations to stay. It took off its " things " and had its "knitting" along, and the bewildered people settled down in the easy belief that this town of such an old name would perpetually be the place where they could always in the future go to do their courting. But Cairo came to covet the honors that Thebes had worn since 1845, and in 1860, the county seat was again removed, and is now, it is supposed, once more permanently located in Cairo.

An act of the Legislature of 1863 authorized the county of Alexander to issue county bonds to be used for the purpose of constructing the present large and commodious but horridly kept court house and jail in the city of Cairo. This building was completed and the courts and county officers were put in possession of the completed building in 1865. It would not be a discredit to the county to fill up the lot, build a new iron fence and repair and paint and fix up generally its public buildings.

The traveling "permanent seat of justice"

of Alexander County marked all its journeyings by the rapid decay of the ambitious little cities that had been thus cruelly deserted. The "capital mover" had in each case performed his work well. If he left the old town desolate and deserted, he proclaimed great promises to the new, and in each case, as the new would start into such vigorous life, the old would be seized by a corresponding rapid decay, and generally before the new town could get its public buildings ready for occupancy, the old town would be "the deserted village," whose casements were beaten only by the wheeling bats and hooting owls. It has been remarked by an intelligent observer that the territory of the two most southern counties in Illinois—Pulaski and Alexander—possess more deserted and decayed and now nearly forgotten towns, cities and villages, and particularly county seats, than any other territory of equal extent in the United States. And, after going over a somewhat patient examination of these places, we are not at all prepared to deny the claim.

Caledonia, America and Trinity—the first two at one time in their brief lives county seats—are places where the signet of eternal silence has taken the place of once busy, thriving towns, and are all within a distance of a few miles along the bank of the Ohio River. These places were all more or less of a mushroom character, and partook much of that visionary greatness that shot up like a rocket and came down like a stick. They were in sight, nearly, of Mound City and Cairo, two places that at different times cut most fantastic tricks—but of this the reader is referred to the respective histories of those places, especially the most admirable and interesting chapters of Dr. N. R. Casey's on "Mound City"—a remarkable instance of truth surpassing fiction, and presenting a story that, under the able and facile pen of the Doctor, may be read, admired and marveled at by the present and the generations to come.

CHAPTER III.

CENSUS OF ALEXANDER COUNTY CONSIDERED—THE KIND OF PEOPLE THEY WERE—HOW THEY IMPROVED THE COUNTRY—WHO BUILT THE MILLS—DOGS VERSUS SHEEP—PERIODS OF COMPARATIVE IMMIGRATION—ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE EFFECTING THE COUNTY, ETC., ETC.

"He bent his way where twilight reigns sublime,
O'er forests silent since the birth of time."

THE accessions to the population of the county, from the time of its formation to the year 1840, were gradual. The census of 1820 shows a population of 626; in 1830, it was 1,390, an addition in ten years of 764 people; in 1840, the population was 3,313; in 1850, it was reduced, by striking off Pulaski County, to 2,484; in 1860, it was 4,707; in 1870, 10,564; 1880, 14,809. Since 1850, there has been an increase of 12,325. Two-thirds of this was the growth of the city of Cairo, and was mostly the result of the building of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The earliest comers were principally Southern men, and of these people there were a large number who were of the middle classes of society, so to speak. Some of them brought their slaves, with the intention,

usually, of liberating them after a short term of service here, and these men were often large minded, and, for that day, possessed of liberal education, and furnished, even in that early time, material for the study of original and marked character sketches. It was this class of men who impressed themselves upon the early history of Southern Illinois, and for many years their works were everywhere visible. It was of this class that came the grand and wonderful schemes in regard to building the great cities and railroads and canals in the wilderness. Their wild dreams were generally abortive, but to them, when they were working them out, they were most real; and the writer has often talked with men, now old, who were young men then, and who had been swept into the circle of the influence of some of those day-dreamers and air-castle builders, and in describing the wonderful talking and persuasive influence of them, they will grow eloquent, and tell you they remember these men as the most seductive talkers they ever met. Of fine personal appearance, of high-born and gentle blood, polished as courtiers, chivalric and lofty in bearing, they talked up their favorite hobbies with the inspiration of genius, and they blew their bubbles of wondrous beauty. Their temperaments were generally poetic—nervous, sanguine; and a study of the wrecks that are left us of their castles in the air, furnish conclusive evidence that they always argued themselves into an implicit belief in even their wildest dreams, as in every instance they went down with their schemes, standing bravely at the wheel, although all they possessed in the world were stowed away in the wrecked ship. They never, "like rats, deserted the sinking ship." They never imagined it was sinking, until the dark waters had whelmed it, and in it everything they possessed. They were men of broad and generous ideas, as a rule, and their enthusiasm led them into many mistakes; but they were mistakes of the head, and not of the heart.

For thousands of miles there came men to settle in Illinois, and when St. Louis and Kaskaskia were rival towns, they would, after a careful examination of the two places, select Kaskaskia, in the implicit faith that it was to be the great city of the West. The same mistake was many times made in reference to Chicago, and people would pass it by and locate in some noisy little place where now not one stone rests upon another.

With this class of rather better men, of course, came the coon-skin tribe, with their pack of cur dogs and troops of frowsy children. This latter class greatly outnumbered the former, as has their posterity outnumbered that of the former, and to some extent given its tone and coloring to the people of the present time. The broad-minded and enterprising men generally died poor, and the other kind but seldom grew to any great wealth. In the year 1850, as stated above, there were but 2,484 people in Alexander County. Prior to this time, the immigrants were nearly all from the South. In this year, Wilson Able was the Sheriff of the county, and lived at Able's Landing, eight or nine miles above Cairo, on the Mississippi River. His coming had called about him a good-sized settlement. He was a man of commanding influence, and was a member of the Legislature when the first legislation was had in reference to the Central Railroad. He kept a store and owned a large tract of land, and at one time did the largest general business of any man in the county. His two boys, Bart and Dan, were born and reared here. They are now prominent and influential citizens of St. Louis. John McCrite, John P. Walker, James Massey, Samuel M. Phillips, Charles

Hunsaker, Joseph Harvil, Henry Sowers and Nesbit Allen were living above Able's, but they did their trading and shipping mostly at his landing. Judge L. L. Lightner, who served the county so long as County Judge, came from Missouri in the early thirties. He for years filled many different offices, and his counsels and official acts rendered his life here one of the most conspicuous in the county. Edward Hodges, grandfather of the present Sheriff, John Hodges, came about the year 1838. He married a Hunsaker, and opened a farm near the old town of Unity. Until 1840, there were very few attempts to open and cultivate farms in the Mississippi bottoms. The Hodges and Hunsakers were among the oldest and most prominent of the early settlers. They were an active and vigorous people, characterized by good intellects, great energy, and they to this day hold their position as among the first people of the county. The Hunsakers are a numerous family, and are to be found in Union, Alexander and Pulaski Counties, and the old patriarch, Abram Hunsaker, came to Illinois as early as 1803. Among the first merchants at Unity was John S. Hacker, of whom an extended account may be found in the preceding chapter. Samuel B. Lisenbee came in an early day from Jonesboro. William Wilson came into this county in an early day. He had chanced his fortunes as early 1817, in the town of America, and upon its decline and fall he came here. Hodges & Overbay had a store in Thebes, when the place was first laid out, and the next store was opened by Alexander Anderson. As late as 1830, there was not a church edifice in the county, yet the people would assemble at some neighbor's house, and listen to preaching at frequent intervals, especially when such favorable opportunities presented themselves as the passing through the country of preachers of different denominations. When the hard-shell preacher chanced by, Methodists, Presbyterians and all other denominations would go, and respectfully listen to the Word of God, and, *vice versa*, when other preachers would come pretty much all would turn out to hear them. A Baptist Church was eventually built on the bottom, not far from Cape Girardeau. Another was about a mile and a half north of Thebes, and was a noted resort for the people for miles around. As late as 1846, there was a church built at Goose Island Landing, and one on the road leading from Thebes to Cairo. The first school was on Sexton's Creek, and among the first school teachers David McMichael, Topley White and Moses Phillips. The second school was near the north county line, in the Cauble settlement, near David McAlister's house. Topley White also taught school here for some time. Then John McCrite taught a school about one and one-half miles east of Thebes. John Lawrence built a horse mill on Sandy Creek, about nine miles northeast of Unity. Levi Graham had started another horse mill near the Union County line. Then Peter Miller put up another, two miles east of Thebes, and then Jack Allen had one about nine miles north of Cairo. The first saw mill in the county was built by Woolfork & Newman, at Santa Fé. It was afterward owned and run by James C. & William McPheters. Lightner & Bemis built one at the mouth of Clear Creek. John Shaver, moved down from Union County into the upper part of Alexander about 1830. The most of the families had hand mills, in which they cracked the corn for their bread. They were cheap, rude mills indeed, and it was very laborious to grind on them, but for many years they were the universal resort for bread. A man named John Lewis eventually got to making these mills for the peo-

ple out of the rocks he found in the hills and cliffs, and at one time his factory was quite an institution. These "grind-stones" were mostly procured near Elco, and they measured from fourteen to sixteen inches across the face. David Hailman made an ambitious attempt to build a water mill at Unity about 1832. He had the frame up and much of the work completed, when he failed and the work was never completed. The first regular public cemetery was upon what is now the Widow Clutt's farm, about two and a half miles north of Thebes.

Prior to 1835, the people were not farmers, but hunters. They would "squat" on a piece of land, put up a rough cabin and some of them had cleared a few acres for a truck patch. About the time named above, the real farmers first began to come, and then hunters began to get ready to move on—go West, where the crowding civilization and settlements would not trouble them, or disturb the game they were wont to chase. Of this class were those new comers whose necessity, in the chase and in protecting their pigs and chickens from the hungry wolves and other wild beasts, required the services of the dog, and hence always a goodly portion of many families were made up of "mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound, and cur of low degree." But, most unfortunately, with the disappearance of the simple trappers and hunters, the dogs did not go, but remained in unlimited numbers for these many years, after their day of usefulness had passed. And now we have no hesitation in saying that one of the greatest misfortunes to Southern Illinois has been its large numbers of worthless, sheep-killing curs. These perpetual pests have cost the three counties of Union, Alexander and Pulaski many, many thousands, if not millions of dollars. If there never had been a dog here, there would have been raised annually thousands of sheep where none are raised now, and we make no question but the life of one sheep is at any time worth more than every dog in the district. It is not a good sign to see a people run too much to dog. As a rule, these brutes are not good to eat, nor do they "toil and spin," but they do occasionally make themselves manifest by going mad, and thus menacing with a most horrible death every man, woman and child in the community. The dog propensity in man is simply the remnant of transmitted savagery. A savage loves his dog better than his wife and children. A silly city girl's pet poodle, and a backwoodsman's love of his mangy cur, are one and the same hideous disease that has been transmitted from savage ancestors. We can well understand that a good dog—a dog of sense and breeding—is not going to prowl all over the neighborhood and kill people's stock; nor will he bite and tear your child in pieces, as it passes along the road or as it approaches your house; but if we can only have good dogs at the expense of these vicious and worthless ones, then, in heaven's name, we say, Let them all go. Start the busy dog-killer, and let him not eat or sleep while a four footed dog lives. We are told of a distinguished citizen who pays taxes on nine dogs —$9, and all his other tax is $1.25. This enterprising man will tell you the country is of little or no account; that farmers cannot make a living, and that it is foolish to try to raise stock here; that, in short, everything is going to the "demnition bow-wows." In the language of the woman who was driving the ox team hauling rails, while her "old man" was at the village, industriously getting drunk, "It seems like a good country, though, for men and dogs, but powerful tryin' on women and oxen." Has the reader any idea how many men have attempted to

raise blooded sheep in these three counties, and quit the business when the dogs had destroyed their flocks? Can any estimate ever be made that would tell this people of how many men had come here with a view of going into the stock business, and when they were confronted with the great dog problem have turned away, and found other places to go into business? Does any man live who is so stupid as not to know that if you could only get rid of the dogs there would be annually raised, in each of these three counties, 50,000 sheep? Sheep are not raised here solely because dogs are. This is a self-evident proposition. To produce 200,000 sheep annually would be worth, each year, more than half a million dollars, and yet the dog raisers will tell you they are poor—that they cannot pay their debts, and they often are not able to clothe their children, much less educate them. Such ignorance and triflingness is an unmixed evil to the country. Such people will half feed and clothe their children, and in their turn they will grow up dog-breeders, and, so to speak, a kind of doggy people. Such men will sneer at people who care for their children, feed them on rich and generous food, clothe them in the best, educate them, send them to travel and learn the world, and mix, in social intercourse, with people of that type who impart gentility and information, as "stuck-ups." From the defects of their own training, they want none of this "hifalutin" style, but turn, content, to their association and companionship with their dogs. And now that we have had our say about dogs, in plain, Anglo-Saxon terms, we are content to dismiss the subject with an apology to the dog-raiser, or to the dog himself, and for our life we cannot decide to which of these two we should make our apology, and so we will leave it for the reader to put it where he pleases.

As already intimated, there were only slow accessions to the population from the time of the first settlement of the county until 1840. There was no marked rush at that time, but a visible increase in numbers, if not in quality, of the settlers who then began to come. It was composed of real farmers, speculators, preachers, millers, school teachers, doctors, lawyers, merchants and business men. They were a people desiring to own the land they lived upon, and the most of them, in the rural districts, were intent upon making the little truck patches that were so sparsely dotted about the country, into real farms, where would be raised the farm products to ship to the world's markets. We confess we have been at some loss to tell why this marked increase between 1835 and 1840 occurred; and why it should be proportionately greater at that period than between 1850 and 1860—in which census decade the great Illinois Central Railroad was built. It is true the building of this railroad did materially affect the growth of the towns and cities of much of Southern Illinois, but it seems to have made little or no impression in the agricultural districts. The railroad affected the price of land, and caused about all of it to be at once taken up, and created a market price for farms as well as unimproved lands, but there was no corresponding increase in the rural population until after the war, when the general accession was again commenced, which has continued to this day. For an account of the railroads entering the county, the reader is referred to the history of Cairo in this volume.

As early as 1819, Dr. Alexander procured an act of the Legislature, to dam the Cache River. As Lincoln said about our gunboats navigating streams "where it was a little

damp." the early law-makers had an idea of damming every little gully in the State, and making it a great national highway for navigation, and Dr. Alexander, instead of dredging, commenced damming, and to this day, when it gets either too dry or too full, this profane work is still carried on by some people, and some good men, in their hearts, have even extended this to the cypress swamps which cover much good land, and occasionally overflow to the low lands adjoining them. At one time, a ditch was dug, to drain a large swamp, but when the Cache River was very full, the ditch, instead of leading the water from the swamp to the river, led the water from the river to the swamp, and these short-sighted engineers turned about to dam the ditch.

The Unity Manufacturing Company was chartered in 1837. The company laid the foundations, but it never grew much above its foundations, for an extensive manufactory, including nearly everything made of hard wood. It was discovered that the shipping facilities were inadequate, and the great project was abandoned.

The court house and other public property in America were, by act of the Legislature, sold in 1835. When the seat of justice was removed from Unity to Thebes, there was very little, if anything, left at the abandoned town from the flames, except the jail, and this, except for its timbers, was of little or no value.

By special act of 1845, John Hodges and William Clapp were authorized to collect the taxes for 1839. And the taxes of the county, 1844, were, on account of the high water of that year, remitted.

Alexander County is credited with more criminals and penitentiary convicts than any other county in the State, in proportion to the number of inhabitants. This is not from the inhabitants proper, but is the river roughs, the negro roustabouts and the colored population that has rushed into Cairo, and that depend upon theft, robbery and begging for a living. To this extent had the county been taxed by these criminals, that in the year 1869 the Legislature felt jusified in remitting the State tax of the county, and giving this as their reason for so doing.

A complete list of the many once-flourishing but now deserted towns in the territory of the counties of Alexander and Pulaski, from their great number and high sounding names, would furnish some curious reading for our people. We have already told of America, Trinity, Upper and Lower Caledonia, Unity, etc., and now we may add to the lists New Philadelphia, Hazlewood, Sowersville, Poletown, Peru, Saratoga, Old Grand Chain, Grand Chain and still others we cannot now recall, whose memory is not material to this account of the people. Almost every cross-roads, that had a cabin and a man who could read and write enough to become Postmaster for the monthly pony mail, was at once a New London, Pekin, Liverpool or Shakerag. as the exuberant fancy of the solitary inhabitant chanced to suggest. The most of them evidently believed there was something in a name, and the boundless universe was before them to select from.

CHAPTER IV.

WAR RECORD—1812-15—BLACK HAWK WAR—SOME ACCOUNT OF IT AND CAPT. WEBB'S COMPANY—ROSTER OF THE COMPANY—WAR WITH MEXICO—OUR LATE CIVIL WAR—POLITICS—REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER OFFICIALS—JOHM Q. HARMON—STATE SENATORS, ETC.—SOME SLANDERS UPON THE PEOPLE REPELLED, ETC., ETC.

"The best men come not of war or politics."—*Anonymous.*

ALEXANDER COUNTY was sufficiently warlike for all practicable purposes, for a peaceful, free country. A number of the old pioneers were Revolutionary soldiers, and a large proportion of the others were the sons and daughters of those conspicuous in the great war for independence.

War of 1812.—There were very few people in what are now Alexander and Pulaski Counties at the time of this war. In 1811, was the massacre of Cache, and here seven of the settlers were murdered by the Indians, and Phillip Shaver, who died in Alexander County a few years ago, was the only survivor of the bloody episode, which was one of the first movements that finally resulted in war. Some of the few people then in the county, in consequence of this cruel act, fled in terror to the settlements north of this, and the wilderness was left almost wholly to the Indians and wild beasts. It is said David Sowers, Robert Hight and Nathan M. Thompson were in the war of 1812-15. There may have been others, but if so they were probably men who had gone into the army from other places, and after coming out of the service came to the county.

Black Hawk War.—Alexander County furnished Capt. Henry L. Webb's company of Mounted Volunteers, which was called into the service of the United States by order of the Governor of the State May 15, 1832, to serve until August 3, 1832, when they were mustered out by order of Maj. Gen. Scott, commanding Northwestern army. This company numbered, officers and privates, fifty-two men. The following is a complete roster of the company:

Captain, Henry L. Webb; First Lieutenant, Richard H. Price (lost his rifle swimming Rock River after Indians"); Second Lieutenants, David H. Moore (promoted to Quartermaster of the Spy Brigade, June 16), and James D. Morris (was promoted from Corporal June 16, where he commanded a corps from 19th of May until promoted). Sergeants—Owen Willis, First; Quinton Ellis, Second; Aaron Atherton, Jr., Third; Samuel Atherton Neal, Fourth. Corporals—Merrit Howell, Aaron Anglin, William Dickey, Giles Whitaker. Privates—William Anglin, James Anglin, Cader Bunch, Harden Burks, Berry Brown, Benjamin Brooks, John Caines, Tillman Camron, Jeremiah Dexter, Solomon Daniels, Benjamin Eckols, Henry H. Harrison, Loudy Harvill, Resin Hargis, Franklin Hughs, Turner Hurgis, John E. Jeffers, Henry K. Johnson, Thomas Keneda, Alexander Keneda, Alfred Lackey, Cyrus L. Lynch (lost his rifle in swimming Rock River after Indians), George McCool, Benjamin McCool, William Meshaw, Roderick McCloud, John Murphy, George C. Neale, Marcus Post, James Phillips, Samuel F. Rice,

William E. Powell, Alanson Powell (promoted Quartermaster Sergeant Spy Battalion, Third Brigade, June 16), Robert Russell, Enoch Smith, James M. Taylor, Nathan M. Thompson, James W. Townsend, John Townsend and Samuel White.

In Capt. Webb's diary we find the following reference to his company: "The Black Hawk war broke out on Rock River. I being in command of the militia, was ordered and did raise a company of Mounted Rifle Rangers, and marched them to the frontier where we joined the army under Gen. Atkinson, on the Illinois River. From there, my company escorted the General from this place to Rock River. Gen. Atkinson selected my company from the whole volunteer force, as being the best mounted, armed, equipped and disciplined."

We cannot find any records of where this company was ever attached, or made a part of the four Illinois regiments in that war. It most probably served out its time, as one of the independent or spy companies.

An account, in brief, of the Black Hawk war will be found in the war chapter of Union County, in this volume.

A curious scrap of history, concerning this war, is furnished by a memorandum kept by Maj. William Carpenter, Paymaster of the Fourth Regiment, on this expedition. It is an account of the distances and camps in the march of his command, as follows:

To Beardstown, fifty miles; first camp, over Illinois River, nine miles; second camp, Rushville, three miles; third camp, Crooked Creek, twenty-five miles; fourth camp, Crooked Creek, twenty miles; fifth camp, Yellow Banks, eighteen; sixth camp, Camp Creek, thirty; seventh camp, Rock River, twenty; eighth camp, cut bee tree, twenty-six; ninth camp, timber scarce, man shot himself, thirty; tenth camp, Dixon, twenty-five; eleventh camp, battle ground (Stillman's defeat), twenty-five; twelfth camp, return to Dixon's, twenty-five; thirteenth camp, express came to us about the murder, twelve; fourteenth camp, Rock River, Capt. Gooden arrested, four; fifteenth camp, one mile to good spring traveled, sixteen; sixteenth camp, Tishwakee, ten; seventeenth camp, Sycamore, here the scalps were trimmed, twelve; eighteenth camp, Fox River timber, twenty; nineteenth camp, six miles from Paw-paw, twenty; twentieth camp, two miles from the mouth of the river, twenty.

There is quite a fascination in this extraordinary record, and the brief, descriptive remarks on events as they happened are bare facts, in the fewest words, that were written down by the camp fire, with no thought of their ever being again read; and the entry "timber scarce, here a man shot himself," or at another camp, where he says, "battle ground (Stillman's defeat)," or another, "express came to us about the murder," is every word he says about the battle of Stillman's Run; or "one mile to a good spring traveled;" or this, "Sycamore, here the scalps were trimmed." These were the Major's daily memoranda of the successive camps, in which he carefully noted each day's travel in miles; and where he makes the entry "express came to us about the murder," no doubt tells his entire comment on the stirring news of the battle of Stillman's run. But when he says "Sycamore, here the scalps were trimmed," we are left at a loss what to think.

As some of the men concerned in the first victory of the Black Hawk war were well known in Alexander and Pulaski Counties, we give an account of this interesting event. On the 17th day of June, Col. Dement, with his spy battalion of 150 men, was ordered to report himself to Col. Taylor (President

Taylor), at Dixon, while the main army was to follow. On his arrival at Dixon, he was ordered to take position in Kellogg's Grove, were, on the 25th day of June, he was visited by Mr. Funk, of McLean County, who, while on his way from the lead mines the night before, reported that a trail of about three hundred Indians, leading northward, had been seen that day. A council of war, held that night, determined that Col. Dement and fifty picked men should reconnoiter the surrounding country the next day. At daylight the party sallied forth, and when within 300 yards of the fort, discovered several Indian spies. Regardless of the cries of Col. Dement and Lieut. Gov. Casey, who accompanied him, and without waiting for directions, these undrilled and undisciplined men immediately charged on the foes, and recklessly followed them despite all efforts of Col. Dement to check them. They were led into ambush, and suddenly were confronted by 300 howling, naked savages, under the command of Black Hawk in person. The sudden appearance of the savages created a panic among the whites, and each man struck out for himself in the direction of the fort, with a speed which equaled, if it did not excel, the alacrity with which they left it in the morning.

In the confused retreat which followed, five of the whites, who were without horses, were killed, while the remainder reached the fort, and, dismounting, entered it, closely pursued by the enemy. The fort was vigorously assailed for over an hour by the savages, who were repulsed and forced to retire, leaving nine of their number behind them dead on the field, besides several others carried away wounded. No one in the fort was killed, but several wounded. Col. Dement received three shots through his clothing, but fortunately escaped unhurt. At 8 o'clock in the morning, messengers were sent fifty miles, to Gen. Posey, for assistance, and toward sundown, that General and his brigade made their appearance, and no further attack was made on the fort by the savages. Gen. Posey started out in search of the enemy the next day, but the trail showed they had pursued their favorite tactics of scattering their forces, and the pursuit was abandoned. The army continued its march up Rock River, near the source of which they expected to find the enemy. As provisions were scarce, and difficult to convey for any distance, the command of Gen. Alexander, with a detachment under Gen. Henry and Maj. Dodge, was sent to Fort Winnebago, between Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, to obtain supplies. Learning that Black Hawk was encamped on the Whitewater, Gen. Henry and Maj. Dodge started in pursuit, leaving Gen. Alexander with his command in charge of the provisions to return to Gen. Atkinson. After several days' hard marches, and much suffering from exposure and lack of food, on the 21st day of July the enemy were overtaken on the bluffs of the Wisconsin, and a decisive battle fought, in which Gen. Henry commanded the American forces, which consisted of Maj. Dodge's battalion on the right, Col. Jones' regiment in the center and Col. Collins' on the left, with Maj. Ewings' battalion in the front and Col. Fry's regiment in the rear, as a reserve force. In this order, they charged the enemy, and drove him from position after position, with great loss, till the sun went down, leaving them victors in the first important advantage gained over Black Hawk during the war.

During the night, the Indians fled in the direction of the Mississippi River, leaving 168 dead on the field, and of their wounded, taken with them, twenty-five were found dead the next day on their trail; while Gen. Henry lost only one man killed and eight wounded.



John Weaver

The few survivors of the Black Hawk war will recognize this battle, and read the details of it, as we have given them above, with much interest.

The Mexican War.—So far as the military records at Springfield show, there was no complete and organized company from either Alexander or Pulaski Counties in this war. There were, doubtless, men from each of these counties in that service, but they must have entered the service as individuals, or in small squads, and volunteering at some point outside their county, were credited to the place of enlistment.

The Civil War.—About all that we care to say of Alexander County in this war, is given in the history of the city of Cairo, in this volume, to which the reader is referred.

January 16, 1865, Gen. Isham N. Haynie was made Adjutant General of the State. He died during his term of office.

Politics.—Among the early settlers, a large proportion were at first Jeffersonian Democrats, and when Jackson took his prominent position in the political history of the country, they were Jackson Democrats, and the descendants of these people mostly have been true to the political faith of their fathers. The county was constantly Democratic at all national elections, until the large negro element, which had lodged in Cairo, was permitted to vote, when the Republicans succeeded in, we believe, electing a majority of the county officers on their ticket, but the Democrats soon regained the local offices again, although, on the national or Congressional tickets, the county has steadily voted the Republican ticket. In 1880, the vote cast was for Garfield 1,597; Hancock, 1,353; Weaver, 46. In 1876, the vote was Hayes (Republican), 1,219; Tilden (Democrat), 1,280. In 1882, the vote cast for State Treasurer, Smith (Republican), 1,182; Orendorf (Democrat), 1,149. The Greenbackers, Grangers, Prohibitionists and other side issues in the politics of the country have not received much consideration in Alexander County.

In the Constitutional Convention which convened at Springfield, June 7, 1847. Alexander and Pulaski formed a district, and Martin Atherton as the delegate in the convention.

In the Constitutional Convention which assembled at Springfield January 7, 1862, Alexander, Pulaski and Union formed one district, and W. A. Hacker was elected delegate. He was President of the convention. The constitution framed and submitted to the people by this convention was rejected by the voters at the election on June 17, 1862.

The last State Convention, which framed the present constitution, convened at Springfield December 13, 1869, and adjourned May 13, 1870. It was composed of eighty-five delegates, and Alexander, Pulaski and Union again composed the district. William J. Allen was elected delegate. The constitution was ratified by the people July 2, 1870, and was in force August 8, 1870.

John Q. Harmon, of Alexander, was the Secretary of this body. He had long been a county officer—Master in Chancery, Circuit and County Clerk, and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in Cairo. He was elected Clerk of the Appelate Court, and during his term of office, in the year 1882, died of Bright's disease, at Eureka Springs, where he had gone in the vain hope of regaining his health.

He was one of the best known and most popular men that ever lived in the county. Of an impulsive, warm and generous heart, his whole nature was as genial as sunshine. Of blood pure and gentle, his companionship was an unmixed pleasure to all his large acquaintance, which extended throughout the entire State. His warm heart went out in

sympathy to the afflicted, and his purse-string was never tied when the appeal of charity came. His integrity stood every test of life, and was never questioned. Brave, chivalric and impulsive, he would resent instantaneously any real or fancied reflection upon his own or his friends' integrity, but his pure soul never harbored malice, hate or revenge a moment, and he was as ready to forgive and forget as he had been to feel and resent the wrong. His ideal of moral integrity was placed in the highest niche, and yet his whole life was marked by no deviation from the high standard he had placed before him when a boy. His life was pure and cleanly—both morally and socially. He was a loving and affectionate husband and father, and when the cruel and irreparable loss came to his loved household, with its great and incurable affliction, the sympathy and condolence—sincere and heartfelt—of all his wide circle of friends went out to them in their hour of severe trial. At the head of his grave, the sons and daughters of posterity may stand and truly say the world is brighter and better that he lived. His memory will be cherished, and his good deeds not forgotten.

By the constitution of 1848, this Senatorial District consisted of the counties of Alexander, Union, Pulaski, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Hardin; and the Representative District of Alexander, Pulaski and Union. By the apportionment of 1854, the Senatorial District was Alexander, Union, Johnson, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Hardin and Gallatin; the Representative District was not changed. By the apportionment act of 1861, the Senatorial District was constituted of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin and Saline; and again the Representative District was not changed. Under the apportionment act of 1870, the Senatorial District remained the same, and Alexander was made a Representative District, entitled to one member.

By the act of March 1, 1872, the State was divided into Senatorial Districts, as provided by the constitution, each district being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives, and Alexander, Jackson and Union were made the Fiftieth Senatorial and Representative District.

The first member of the Legislature ever sent from Alexander County was William M. Alexander, to the General Assembly of 1822–1824. He was elected Speaker of the house. Henry L. Webb represented the county in the next session of 1824–26. Wilson Able was a member of the session of 1832–34, and he was re-elected in 1834–36, and again 1836–38, and again in 1838–40, and again 1840–42. In the Assembly of 1842–44, John Cochran was in the House. In the Assembly of 1846–48, John Hodges, Sr., was a member from Alexander in the House. In 1854–56, F. M. Rawlings was a member of the House from Alexander. In the General Assembly of 1860–62, David T. Linegar, of Cairo, Third Assistant Clerk. In the Assembly 1864–66, William H. Green, of Cairo, was a Senator, and H. W. Webb was a member of the House. Webb was again elected in 1870. John H. Oberly was his successor in 1872. In 1874, Claiborne Winston was elected. In 1876, A. H. Irvin. He resigned February 12, 1878. Thomas W. Halliday was a member of the House in the Assembly of 1878–80. The present member of the House from Alexander County is D. T. Linegar.

CHAPTER V.

BENCH AND BAR OF ALEXANDER COUNTY—STATE JUDICIARY AND EARLY LAWS CONCERNING IT —JUDICIAL COURTS, HOW FORMED—FIRST JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—WHO CAME AND PRACTICED LAW—JUDGES MULKEY, BAKER, I. N. HAYNIE, ALLEN, GREEN, WALL, YOCUM, LINEGAR, AND LANSDEN—LOCAL LAWYERS, ETC.

"The ethics of the Bar comprehends the duties of each of its members to himself."

THE first constitution of the State declared that the judicial power of the State of Illinois should be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the General Assembly should, from time to time, ordain and establish.

The Supreme Court was vested with appellate jurisdiction, and, except in cases relating to the revenue, in cases of *mandamus*, and such cases of impeachment as might be required to be tried before it. It consisted of a Chief Justice and three Associates, though the number of Justices might be increased by the General Assembly after the year 1824.

The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the inferior courts were appointed by joint ballot of both branches of the General Assembly, and commissioned by the Governor and held their offices during good behavior until the end of the first session of the General Assembly, which was begun and held after the 1st day of January in the year 1824, at which time their commissions expired, and until that time the Justices of the Supreme Court were required to hold the Circuit Courts in the several counties in such manner and at such times, and were to have and exercise such jurisdiction as the General Assembly should by law prescribe.

But after the period mentioned, the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the inferior courts held their offices during good behavior; and the Justices of the Supreme Court were no longer compelled to hold the Circuit Courts unless required by law. The State was accordingly divided into four judicial circuits, within which the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were assigned to perform circuit duties, which they continued to do until the year 1824.

On the 29th of December, 1824, an act was passed declaring that, in addition to the Justices of the Supreme Court, there should be appointed by the General Assembly five Circuit Judges, who should continue in office during good behavior, and by the same act the State was divided into five judicial circuits. Thus, for the first time, the Justices of the Supreme Court were relieved from the performance of circuit duties, which now devolved upon the five Circuit Judges.

The Circuit Judges, however, were permitted to remain in office only about two years as, by the act of the 12th of January, 1827, those sections of the act of 1824 which provided for the appointment of five Circuit Judges, and dividing the State into five judicial circuits, were repealed, and the State was again divided into four judicial circuits, in which the Chief Justice and three Asso-

ciate Justices were again required to perform circuit duties.

The Justices of the Supreme Court then continued to hold all the Cricuit Courts until a Circuit Judge was elected by the General Assembly, in pursuance of the act of January, 1829, which declared that there should be elected by joint ballot of both branches of the General Assembly at that session, one Circuit Judge who should preside at the circuit to which he might be appointed, north of the Illinois River. A Circuit Judge was elected in pursuance of that act, and at the same time the Fifth Judicial Circuit was created in which the Circuit Judge was required to preside, the Justices of the Supreme Court continuing to perform their duties in the other four circuits. This remained the law until January 7, 1835, when the act was repealed, and it was provided that there should be elected by the General Assembly five Judges in addition to the one provided for by law. The Justices of the Supreme Court were thus again relieved from the performance of circuit duties.

The judiciary remained unchanged until 1841, when the number of judicial circuits and of Circuit Judges were increased from time to time, as the business of the courts required.

The judiciary of the State was re-organized by the act of February, 1841, which repealed all former laws authorizing the election of Circuit Judges or establishing the Circuit Courts, thus again legislating out of office all the Circuit Judges in the State. The act then provided there should be elected by joint ballot of both branches of the General Assembly, five Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, who, in connection with the Chief Justice and the three Associates, then in office, should constitute the Supreme Court of the State. At the same time the State was divided into nine judicial circuits and the Chief Justice and eight Associates were required to perform circuit duties in those circuits. As thus organized, the judiciary remained until it was re-organized by the constitution of 1848.

Under the constitution of 1818, the Supreme Court was the only one created by that instrument, and the Circuit Court had no existence except by legislative enactment. But upon organizing the judiciary as it existed under the constitution of 1848, the Circuit Courts constituted a part of the judicial system as created by the new constitution—it being declared in that instrument that the judicial power of the State shall be vested in one Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, in County Courts and in Justices of the Peace, and the General Assembly is authorized to establish local inferior courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the cities of the State.

The Supreme Court consisted of three Judges. The State was divided into three grand divisions, the people in each division electing one Judge. The State was divided into nine judicial circuits, which were increased as necessity required from time to time. In each of these circuits the people elected one Judge. All vacancies were to be filled by re-election. It required that there should be two or more terms of the Circuit Court held annually in each county. The Circuit Courts to have jurisdiction in all cases at law and equity, and in all cases of appeal from inferior courts.

The constitution of 1870 vested the judicial powers in one Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, County Courts, Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

The Supreme Court consists of seven Judges,

and has original jurisdiction, similar to that given by the constitution of 1848. There is one Chief Justice selected by the court; four Judges constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four Judges is necessary to a decision. The State is divided into seven districts, one Judge being elected in each. The election occurs on the first Monday in June. The term of office is nine years.

The Legislature of 1877 created four Appellate Courts and provided the following districts: The first to consist of the county of Cook, the second to include all of the Northern Grand Division of the Supreme Court except the county of Cook; the third to consist of the Central Grand Division, and the fourth the Southern Grand Division of the Supreme Court. Each court to be held by three of the Judges of the Circuit Court to be assigned by the Supreme Court, three to each district, for the term of three years at each assignment. The Appellate Court holds two terms annually in each district.

The Legislature in 1873 divided the State, exclusive of Cook County, into twenty-six judicial circuits. In 1877, an act was passed, in order to provide for the organization of the Appellate Court, to increase the number of Circuit Judges, and it divided the State into thirteen districts and provided for the election of one additional Judge in each district, in August, 1877, for two years, making three Judges in each district, and thirty-nine in the State.

In June, 1879, three Judges were elected in each of the thirteen judicial circuits, as provided by the act of 1877.

The first Justices of the Supreme Court at the organization of the State were Joseph Philips, C. J., Thomas C. Browne, William P. Foster and John Reynolds, all appointed October 9, 1818. Foster resigned July, 1819, and Philips July, 1822. John Reynolds, C. J., in 1822, and William Wilson added to the court in July, 1819. In 1825, Wilson, Chief Justice, and Associates, same date, Samuel D. Lockwood, Theophilus W. Smith and Thomas C. Browne. Theophilus W. Smith resigned December 26, 1842. He had been impeached, and his trial and acquittal were among the exciting events of the early days in the State.

In February, 1841, the Supreme Court was composed of Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat, and Stephen A. Douglas. The last named resigned in 1843. Ford and Breese resigned in 1842 and Scates in 1847. In 1842, John D. Caton was elected, vice Ford. In 1843, James Simple, vice Breese. Richard M. Young was elected in 1843, and resigned in 1847. John M. Robinson was elected March, 1843, died April 27, same year. John D. Caton was elected, vice Robinson; Jesse B. Thomas, vice Douglas; Sample resigned and James Shields appointed August, 1846. Shields resigned and Gustavus Koerner was elected. W. A. Denning appointed, vice Scates; Jesse B. Thomas appointed, 1847. Samuel H. Treat, Chief Justice in 1848; John D. Caton, same year; Lyman Trumbull appointed December 4, 1848, resigned July, 1853; Walter B. Scates, Chief Justice, 1854, resigned May, 1857; O. C. Skinner, appointed June, 1855, resigned April, 1858, whereupon Sidney Breese was made Chief Justice and held the office until June, 1878; Pinkney H. Walker appointed, vice Skinner, and was Chief Justice until 1867; Breese was again elected, 1861, and was re-elected 1870.

Corydon Beckwith was elected, vice Caton, January, 1864, term expired June of same year; Charles B. Lawrence succeeded Beckwith, June, 1864, and held office to June, 1873; Pinkney Walker, elected June, 1867, re-elected in 1876; Sidney Breese, again elect-

ed, 1870, died June 28, 1878; Anthony Thornton, elected 1870, resigned 1873. John M. Scott, Benjamin R. Sheldon, W. K. McAllister were elected June, 1870. The latter resigned November, 1875; John Schofield elected, vice Thornton, June, 1873, and re-elected June, 1879; Alfred M. Craig, elected 1873, to succeed Lawrence; T. Lyle Dickey, 1875, to succeed McAllister; Pinkney H. Walker, re-elected June, 1876; David J. Baker, appointed, vice Breese, July, 1878, retired June, 1879; John M. Scott, Benjamin R. Sheldon, John Scholfield and T. Lyle Dickey, re-elected June, 1879; John H. Mulkey, elected to succeed Baker June, 1879.

Under the act of 1826, making five judicial circuits, the Judges appointed were John Y. Sawyer, First District; Samuel McRoberts, Second District; Richard M. Young, Third District; James Hall, Fourth District; and James O. Wattles, Fifth District. In 1829, Richard M. Young was appointed Judge of the single district that then comprised the entire State.

Under the constitution of 1848, Alexander, Pulaski and Union Counties were a part of the Third Circuit. The first Judge was William A. Denning, commissioned December, 4, 1848. He was succeeded by W. K. Perrish, who was commissioned January 4, 1854; re-commissioned June 25, 1855, resigned June 15, 1859; Alexander M. Jenkins, commissioned August 27, 1859, vice Parrish, resigned; re-commissioned July 1, 1861, died February 13, 1864. John H. Mulkey, commissioned April 2, 1864, vice A. M. Jenkins, deceased; resigned and was succeeded by W. H. Green December 28, 1865. Monroe C. Crawford, elected and commissioned June 27, 1867.

The act of March, 1873, dividing the State into twenty six circuits, one Judge to be elected to each circuit. David J. Baker was elected Circuit Judge for this Twenty-sixth Circuit.

Under the act of 1877, making thirteen judicial circuits, the following have been elected in the First Circuit: Baker, Browning and Harker. D. J. Baker was assigned to the Appellate Court in June, 1879, and again in 1882.

William Wilson at the time of his elevation to the high and honorable position of Chief Justice of Illinois was but twenty-nine years old, and had been already five years on the Supreme Bench as Associate Justice. He was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1795. When quite young, his father died, leaving his widow with two sons and an embarrassed estate. At an early age, his mother obtained for him a situation in a store; but the young man displayed no aptitude for the business of merchandising, and, young as he was, developed an unusual greed for books, reading every one attainable, to the almost total neglect of his duties in the store. At the age of eighteen, he was placed in a law office under the tuition of the Hon. John Cook, who ranked high as a lawyer at the bar of Virginia, and who also served his country with honor and distinction abroad as Minister to the Court of France. In 1817, young Wilson came to Illinois to look for a home, and such was his personal bearing and prepossessing appearance that one year later, at the inauguration of the State government, his name was brought before the Legislature for Associate Supreme Judge, and he came within six votes of an election. Within a year, as will be seen above, he was chosen in the place of Foster. For five years, he served the people so acceptably on the bench as to be at this time chosen to the first position by a large majority over the former Chief Justice, Reynolds. This was the more a mark of approbation because Judge Wil-

son was totally devoid of, and never in his life could wield any of the arts of the politician or party schemer. As regards political intrigue, he was as innocent as a child. He was singularly pure in all his conceptions of duty, and in his long public career of nearly thirty years, as a Supreme Judge of Illinois, he commanded the full respect, confidence and esteem of the people for the probity of his official acts and his upright conduct as a citizen and a man. His education was such as he had acquired by diligent reading and self-culture. As a writer, his diction was pure, clear and elegant, as may be seen by reference to his published opinions in the Supreme Court reports. With a mind of rare analytic power, his judgment as a lawyer was discriminating and sound, and upon the bench his learning and impartiality commanded respect, while his own dignified deportment inspired decorum in others. By the members of the bar he was greatly esteemed; no new beginner was ever without the protection of almost a fatherly hand in his court against the arts and powers of an older opponent. In politics, upon the formation of the Whig and Democratic parties, he associated himself with the former. He was an amiable and accomplished gentleman in private life, with manners most engaging and friendship strong. His hospitality was of the Old Virginia style. Seldom did a summer season pass at his pleasant country seat about two miles from Carmi, on the banks of the Little Wabash, that troops of friends, relatives and distinguished official visitors did not sojourn with him. His official career was terminated with the going into effect of the new constitution, December 4, 1848, when he retired to private life. He died at his home in the ripeness of age and the consciousness of a life well spent, April 29, 1857, in his sixty-third year.

The Common Pleas Court of Cairo was organized by law in 1857, and Isham N. Haynie was appointed Judge and John Q. Harmon, Clerk. In 1860, J. H. Mulkey was Judge and A. H. Irvin Clerk. The office of Register of Deeds was created and the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court was *ex officio* Register. Judge Mulkey continued to preside, and Mr. Irvin was Clerk until the court was abolished in 1869.

The destructive fire that consumed Springfield block in 1858, where were the court rooms, destroyed the records, inflicting thereby a great loss and inconvenience to property owners. Record Books A and B and F and H were consumed, as were also transcribed Book I, which contained transcripts of all deeds pertaining to the city. The deeds in these records were recorded when they could be obtained, but many could not be found, and there is, therefore, a missing link in the chain of many of the record titles.

Judge Mulkey.—The bar of Cairo may be dated as really commencing an active and prominent existence in 1859–60. But few local lawyers of any especial prominence located in the county prior to that time. It will be remembered that in the history of the city of Cairo we had occasion to mention the first lawyer ever to swing out his shingle in the county was one "Gass, attorney at law." The local wits of that time said the name was very appropriate to his profession, and when they read "Ten Thousand a Year" and became acquainted with Lawyer "Gammon," they insisted that Gammon and Gass should form a partnership. This reminds the writer of the first time he was in Robinson, Crawford County, as he drove down street, one of the most attractive signs he saw was "Robb & Steele, Attorneys at Law." These worthy gentlemen and able lawyers

are still in Robinson, but some years ago dissolved partnership, and the sign was taken down.

The conspicuous figure that has been evolved from that large bar of Alexander County is Judge John H. Mulkey, at present a member of the Supreme Court. We regret we cannot give a complete biography of the man, and have to be content to give rather a sketch of his mental and personal characteristics. This necessity comes from the Judge's excessive timidity about appearing in print at all, and hence, when our interviewer seized upon him he found him as mute about himself as the grave. We only know from others that he was born in Kentucky about 1823, and with his father's family came to Illinois and settled in Franklin County. The family were farmers, and the Judge, being always inclined to physical delicacy, soon discovered that he was not specially adapted to farm life. His opportunities for education had been fair, and from early childhood he was noted as a persistent reader of books—literally devouring the contents of nearly everything that came in his way. When about twenty-five years old, he essayed to become a merchant, and opened a little cross-roads store somewhere near the county line. He volunteered as a private in Company K, Second Regiment, in the Mexican war, and was promoted to a Sergeant and afterward was elected Second Lieutenant of his company. When he returned from the war, he resumed the ferule in the country schoolhouse, and here, as David Linegar tells us, he "read law in the brush," and was his own preceptor. Afterward, he read law for some time in Benton, Franklin County.

He tried farming for some time, but his success was indifferent. After his return from the Mexican war, he kept a small store in Blairsville, Williamson County, and going unfortunately into a hoop pole speculation (loaded a flat-boat that sunk on the way), was bankrupted. He then attempted with his ax to clear a farm, and he worked and struggled hard, but with very poor success. He removed to Perry County, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. His father is a minister of the Christian Church, and is now a very old man, residing in Ashley, Washington County. This gentleman, during the early years of his son, John H., determined to prepare him for a minister of that church. The son made, no doubt, a faithful effort to fulfill his father's wishes in this respect, but while he was noted for his piety, his perfect accomplishment of purposes here was not much better than his farming or merchandising.

When admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice, and traveled over pretty much all the counties of Southern Illinois. He made friends wherever he went, and his love of frolic and innocent fun were strong characteristics. His early backwoods life, perhaps, made him seem at times somewhat awkward in his movements in the company of young people, but his old friends in Union County insist that when visiting them he never missed an opportunity to attend a good, old-fashioned country dance. He was plain, unassuming and fun-loving in his young manhood, and yet he must have been a close, hard-working student in order to carve out the bright and honorable career that lay before him.

In 1860, he located in Cairo and formed a partnership with Judge D. J. Baker, Jr., and from this time we may date his rapid rise to the head of the bar in Southern Illinois and thence to his present great eminence as the master spirit of the Supreme Court of Illinois. His intellectual gifts are of the highest order; his social qualities have

called about him troops of sincere and admiring friends. In the practice of his profession, he strove not to rely upon the arts of the orator, but rather *to know the law*, and his wonderful analytic powers of mind crowned him master, either as an attorney before the courts, or as a Judge upon the bench. Of the many lawyers that have adorned by their pure lives and great genius the bench and bar of Illinois, Judge Mulkey will go into history as the conspicuous, pre-eminent figure, leaving here an impress that will never fade.

He owes nothing to fortuitous circumstances, fortunate surroundings or the advantages of powerful friends at court, to advance him along the highway where youth, inexperience and poverty are so much in need of those adventitious aids. But alone, and by the inherent strength of mental power, he has achieved, apparently without effort, the prize for which so many ambitious men have toiled and struggled so long and so hard, and then failed to reach.

Judge D. J. Baker was born in Kaskaskia on the 20th of November, 1834, the third son of the late Judge D. J. Baker, of Alton, Ill. He graduated at Shurtleff College in 1854, carrying off the prize of the Latin oration. He read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He opened an office in Cairo the same year, and commenced the practice of his profession. He voted for Fremont, his first vote, in 1856, and there has been no perceptible change in his politics since, although his real friends and supporters, from the first day especially of his public life, to the present, have been the strongest kind of Democrats.

He was elected Mayor of Cairo in 1864 and served one year. In March, 1869, was elected Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. A full account of his official career to date is given in the preceding chapter.

The writer first made Judge Baker's acquaintance in the early part of 1863. He was then in partnership with Judge Mulkey, and they were the leading firm in Cairo —Baker, the office lawyer, and Mulkey, the court lawyer, and this was a combination that best adjusted each to his place and thus formed a strong combination. Baker was at that time a very affable young man, dressed better then than he does now, and was noted for having by far the finest law office in the city. His whole nature was genial and pleasant, so much so, indeed, that the most rabid Democrat would always forget he was a Republican when he wanted an office. While the girls were free to confess he was a little odd as a beau, yet he married the belle of the town, Miss Sarah Elizabeth White, daughter of John C. White, July, 1864.

The turning point in Judge Baker's life was when he was elected Judge in 1869. His Democratic friends in Cairo who knew him the best brought this about in the faith that as Judge his success in life would be assured. They were not mistaken. His competitor in that election was Judge Wesley Sloan, one of the ablest Judges of his day in the State, who had long been upon the bench and whose chair it was no easy matter to fill successfully. Yet so well did Judge Baker fulfill the expectations of his Cairo friends in this respect that he has held the place for all these years, and portions of the time has been elected without opposition.

We can pay no higher compliment to his kindness of heart, purity of purpose, exalted integrity, tenacity of friendship and profound abilities as a just and upright Judge than to tell the short story of his life as we have given it above.

His father the late D. J. Baker, of Alton, was one of the early eminent jurists of Southern Illinois. He was among the first visiting lawyers to Alexander County, and in an early day was the Prosecuting Attorney of this district. He was for many years one of the most prominent lawyers of the State.

Judge Isham N. Haynie was of the modern bar of Cairo and of the earliest comers. He came to this county from Salem, Marion County. For some time he was Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cairo, and resigned that office to enter the army in 1861. Entering sa a Colonel, he was promoted to Brigadier General soon after the Fort Donelson battle. He was Adjutant General of the State in 1865, and died in Springfield in 1866. He was known as an able and careful lawyer, and noted for his suavity of manners.

Judge W. H. Green was born in Danville Boyle Co., Ky., December 8, 1830, and was the son of Dr. Duff Green and Lucy (Kenton) Green. His father was an eminent and scientific physician, and his grandfather, Willis Green, one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky and was the first delegate from the District of Kentucky to the Virginia Legislature, and was Register of the Kentucky land office while it was a Territory, and Clerk of the first District Court organized in the Territory. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, and were extensive land owners in the Shenandoah Valley. They came originally from the province of Leinster, in Ireland, about the year 1830. His mother was a niece of Simon Kenton, celebrated in the early days as an Indian fighter, and of Scotch parents.

Judge Green was educated at Center College, Danville, Ky., and without graduating, became a fair classical scholar, and has all his life been an extensive reader of history, belle lettres, and kept pace with the modern investigations of scientific investigators. His range of thought and study has been extensive and profound, and, whether as a lawyer, judge, politician, writer for the press, either political or literary, or in social life, his accomplishments were varied and his abilities of a commanding order. He was twice in the House of the State General Assembly and one term as State Senator; a delegate to four National Democratic Conventions, namely, Charleston, Chicago, New York and Cincinnati. Has for years been a member of the State Central Committee, and for twelve years has been Chairman of the District Central Committee; for the past twenty-two years has been a member of the State Board of Education—the only Democrat in that body.

In 1846, the family removed to Illinois and settled in Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, where his father practiced his profession till his death in 1857.

Judge Green taught school in Benton and in St. Louis County Mo., and in Mount Vernon, Ill., and was during the time reading law under the direction of Judge Walter B. Scates, and he was admitted to the bar in 1852, and opened at once an office in Mount Vernon. He continued the practice here for one year, and removed to Metropolis, Ill., where for ten years he was a successful practitioner of his profession. In 1863, he removed to Cairo, where he has continued to reside. He is the senior attorney in the law firm of Green & Gilbert (the brothers William and Frederick), and in all the courts of the State this firm does a leading business and commands a wide respect. In 1865, he was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit and served as Circuit Judge for three years. In 1861, he was appointed attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad Company,

which position he has held ever since except during the interval of his Judgeship. When in the popular branch of the Legislature, he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and received that appointment from the Speaker, Hon. W. R. Morrison, because of his leadership in that body, a position he easily held, also, when he occupied a place in the State Senate.

Judge Green is now in the prime of his intellectual life, and already has he filled the measure of a just ambition, not so much by the eminence of the political or judicial positions he has filled, as by the unalloyed respect and confidence he has inspired in all men—political friend or foe—in the many public and private positions of trust and honor he has filled during the years since his majority. As a practicing attorney in the various courts, it is the very highest compliment to his ability and integrity in the statement above of his long connection with the legal affairs in Southern Illinois, of the Central Railroad, a vast corporation, whose interests are counted by the millions of dollars—and which cannot afford to jeopardize its welfare by the mistake of the employment as its representative of any but the best talents.

We have attempted to illustrate his varied talents more by a brief reference to what he has done than by mere descriptive words of assertion. And, as we intimated above, his pen was wielded by the hand of a strong and able writer in politics, history or literature. The writer hereof at one time (this was *sub rosa* then) was associated with Judge Green in the general editorial of a daily Democratic paper, by which it was arranged he was to do the leading political articles, and the writer of these lines was to do the light skirmishing, the flying artillery, as it were, and it is not an overdrawn assertion to say that here, in the midst of his other multiplicity of labors, he did his work with facility and great ability.

It is given to but few men to possess such varied talents and to so excel in all. It is the interesting story of an intellectual life, of great mental activity, of the highest order of integrity and a clear, ripe judgment.

Judge G. W. Wall was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839, the son of George T. and Maria H. (Adams) Wall, of Rhode Island. The family came to Illinois in 1839, and located in Perry County. George Willard Wall was a student in McKendree College, Illinois, but graduated at Michigan University in 1858. He then went to Cairo and read law in the office of C. I. Simons, and afterward attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1859, and was at once admitted to the bar, and located in Duquoin. In 1856, he was in the firm of Mulkey, Wall & Wheeler—office Cairo—which continued for six years. For many years, and until he was elected Circuit Judge, he was the attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad. He labored all his life under the disadvantage of being of slight stature, and had the smooth, beardless, boyish face that made him look too young and inexperienced to inspire confidence, yet his great talent forced the way to early recognition. In 1861, he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and took an active and prominent part in its deliberations, although the youngest member of that body. In 1864, he was elected State's Attorney for the Third Judicial District, where he served four years. In 1868, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. In 1869, he was again elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and by the side of Judge Scholfield, was one of the best members of that strong body. He is now Judge

of the Circuit Court and of the Appellate Court, and in this position is esteemed by the bar of the State as one of our ablest Judges.

Reuben Sloan Yocum, the subject of this sketch, is descended on the mother's side from English-Irish stock, his grandfather, Col. John A. Sloan, Clarion County, Penn., having been of Irish extraction, and his great-grandmother a Cromwell. On the father's side, the descent is Swedish-English. The Swedish ancestors came to this country in the seventeenth century and united later with their English neighbors, one of the families being the Balls, of Virginina. His grandparents were married by the accomplished scholar, Rev. N. Collin, D. D., of Upsal, Sweden, who presided over the Wicaco Church, called Gloria Dei (Philadelphia from 1786 till 1831), and was the last pastor appointed by the crown, the colonists having then become too thoroughly Anglicized to appreciate the mother tongue.

Shortly before the late civil war, and while Judge Yocum was a schoolboy, his parents moved from Kentucky to Cairo, Ill. There he entered the law office of Messrs. Mulkey & Baker, but no sooner had the lad been fairly introduced to the ponderous paragraphs of Blackstone than the tocsin of war sounded and he awoke one bright April morning to find the streets patroled and the commons alive with warriors of nondescript appearance. The confusion in politics affected both social and business relations, and the youthful disciple of law was compelled to lay aside his ambitious projects and enter into active life. Living almost in the theater of war, he very naturally became connected with military operations. At the close of the war he was engaged in the commission and forwarding business. Afterward he accepted a position in the City National Bank of Cairo, which he relinquished in 1872 to enter the race for the office of Circuit Clerk of Alexander County. He was elected, and during the term resumed his study of the law under his old preceptor, Judge Mulkey. Admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court at Mount Vernon, June, 1877, elected County Judge November, 1877. Since the term closed in 1882, he has applied himself to the practice of his profession.

Judge Yocum is yet a young man, but little more than upon the threshold of life, and has builded wisely and well. Possessing abilities of a high order, a reputation for integrity unsurpassed, of the finest social qualities, his future is most bright and cheering, and will warrant his freinds in indulging in the highest anticipations of his future life, which all hope may be long and pleasant.

Judge H. K. S. Omelveny, a native of Monroe County, Ill., was born about 1821. His father was one of the early pioneers in Illinois, and was a prominent politician and a man noted for strong rugged sense and manly, sterling qualities.

Judge Omelveny was commissioned Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, vice Breese, resigned, March 1, 1858, and served out the term and retired from the bench, commanding the entire respect of all and the confidence of the entire bar. He was a man of elegant manners, pleasing address and kindness of heart. A thorough lawyer and of high integrity, his loss was greatly felt in Marion County when he removed his residence to Cairo, immediately after the expiration of his term of office, in the early part of 1863. When he came to Cairo, he formed a partnership with Louis Honk, and the new firm at once entered upon a large and lucrative practice. In 1867, Judge Omelveny

went to Los Angeles, Cal., and there invested largely in real estate, and made for himself an elegant home, where he now resides.

Louis Honck left Cairo about the same time and located in Cape Girardeau, where he is now the possessor of large wealth.

Hon. D. T. Linegar was born in Milford, Clermont Co., Ohio, February 12, 1830. While an infant, his father's family removed to Hamilton County, and from thence, in 1840, to Spencer, Ind. David T. here grew to be a young man, and profiting by the common schools of the county was qualified at an early age and commenced life as a school teacher. He was too lazy to whip the children to death, and the consequence was he made a successful and popular teacher. While pursuing this occupation, he borrowed Blackstone and commenced reading law, and in 1856 he was admitted to the bar in Rockport, Ind. He then engaged in publishing a paper for one year in Princeton—the *Courier*—when he sold his printing office and entered upon the practice of his profession in that town. In 1856, he came to Wayne County, Ill., landing in the old town of Fairfield the day of the Presidential election. He probably now rejoices that he was deprived of the folly of worse than throwing away his first vote for President on Fremont in that election. In 1861, he suffered the martyrdom of being imported into Cairo, as the Republican Postmaster, and after filling this position for a term, opened an office and resumed the practice of law. He was elected, as a Democrat, to the Legislature in 1880, and was re-elected in 1882, and is at present a member of the House, where, from his first entry, he has been a leading member. Linegar is not up in the books. In fact, what is called book education has had no attraction for him. It is said that for every page of manuscript he ever wrote there were nearly as many mistakes as words, and yet his abilities as a lawyer, politician and orator are of the highest type. He finds no equals in Southern Illinois as a speaker, either before a court, jury or upon the hustings, and his friends say of him that upon a moment's notice, and upon any subject, he can make a great speech and talk either an hour or a day just as his friends advise him they desire. Among the boys he is "Dave," genial, jolly, rotund and as plain and common as an old shoe, and yet "scare him up," as Dr. Dunning says, when a speech is wanted at a town riot, a church festival, a political meeting or in an important law case in court, and he has but to pull up his coat collar, run his fingers through his hair a time or two and rub his eyes and he is ready to fill the emergency, no matter what it may be.

Among the ten thousand rare and interesting events in Linegar's life, was his race as a Republican for Congress against John A. Logan. Of course, Linegar had no hopes of an election, and yet it was a labor of love to follow Johnny all over the district and literally knife him upon every stump. Circumstances were all in favor of John, but he learned that with all these in his favor he was no match for Linegar, and he soon came to fear and shun him. Had the surroundings been changed, as is now the political faith of these two men, he would have run Logan into the river at the first encounter.

A carefully collected biography of the many interesting and amusing incidents of his life would be as interesting as the best romance, and we much regret that our space is too limited to give them in full.

Judge W. J. Allen was born in Wilson County, Tenn., June 9, 1828. His father, Willis Allen, also a native of Tennessee,

removed to Williamson, Ill., in 1829, where he farmed until 1834, when he was elected Sheriff of Franklin County. He was in the Legislature of 1838, and in 1841 was elected State's Attorney in the circuit comprising thirteen of the counties of Southern Illinois. This occurred before he had read law or been even admitted to the bar. He was soon after licensed as an attorney, and became a prominent and able lawyer. He was four years in Congress, and was Judge of the Circuit Court at the time of his death, which occurred on the 17th of April, 1859, in the fifty-third year of his age.

William Joshua Allen was one of four brothers, two of whom were lawyers. John S. and Josiah J., and the other, Robert M., a merchant. The two former died; one, John S., in early life, and Josiah from injuries received in the late war He was a Captain in an Illinois regiment.

William J. passed successfully, fought out the difficulties of the log schoolhouse, and was then transferred to the celebrated boarding school of B. G. Roots, at Tamaroa, Ill., and afterward was deputy in the Circuit Clerk's office. In 1847 and 1848, he attended the law school at Louisville, Ky., and was admitted to the bar in June of the latter year, after which he located in Metropolis, where he soon grew to be a prominent lawyer. In 1854, he was elected to the Legislature from the counties of Johnson and Williamson, having removed to Williamson County and formed a partnership with his father. He served four years in the Legislature. He afterward formed a law partnership with John A. Logan. In 1859, he was elected Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, succeeding his father to that office. In November, 1861, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1862, he was elected to Congress, vice John A. Logan, resigned to go into the army. Judge Allen was re-elected to Congress and served out his term.

Judge Allen in all his positions in life—eminent as they were—has shown commanding abilities. He is a ripe scholar, a great orator and a just Judge.

He now resides in Carbondale, having removed to that place from Cairo in 1874, arduously engaged in the practice of the law, and whether at home or before the highest courts of the nation, he finds but few equals and no superiors.

John M. Lansden's complete biography will be found in another part of this volume. Of all the lawyers that have in the past or that now make Cairo their home we know of none so thoroughly a lawyer who has made the fullest use of his books. He is a scholarly man in the highest meaning of the term; a man who thinks out the great principles of the law and applies them with great force and clearness to a court. An argument on a point of law always comes from his hands as complete and perfect as the finest classic. He is an ornament to the profession, an honor to the legal profession of the State.

Of the many lawyers who came to Cairo and engaged for a period in the practice of the law we can now recall Fountain E. Albright, now residing in Murphysboro; George S. Pidgeon, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Lewis P Butler, Patrick H. Pope, John Linegar, J. P. Boyd, who came from Decatur, and after residing here a short time, went South and died; the Munns; M. J. Inscore, now of Anna; James H. Smith came from Anna and is now a resident of Chicago.

The present bar of Cairo consists of the firm of Green & Gilbert (W. B. and M. F. Gilbert), John M. Lansden, S. P. Wheeler, George Fisher, Mulkey & Leak, George W.

and William E. Hendricks, D. T. Linegar, Walter Warden, at present County Attorney, vice Damron, Judge Reuben S. Yocum and Albert Smith.

In 1865, there was an effort to establish in Cairo a regular branch of the Supreme Court. The act passed the Legislature conditionally, and the conditions were never complied with, and the project fell through.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PRECINCTS OF ALEXANDER COUNTY—TOPOGRAPHY AND BOUNDARIES—THEIR EARLY SETTLEMENT—DANGERS AND HARDSHIPS OF THE PIONEERS—VILLAGES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

"For them light labor spread her wholesome store,
Just gave what life required, but gave no more."
—*Goldsmith.*

THE first years of settlement in Southern Illinois were years of extreme privation to the hardy pioneers, who had pitched their tents and built their squatters' cabins in this then great wilderness. The land was productive, but their modes of cultivating it are primitive, and their implements of husbandry rude in the extreme. So, manage as they might—toil and labor, day in and day out—Mother Earth only "gave what life required, but gave on more." The life they lived was not enviable, but they bore it uncomplainingly, and the indomitable energy of the large majority of them eventually won for them comfortable homes.

After what has been written in the preceding chapters on Alexander County, there remains but little to be said of the different precincts, without needless repetition. The geology, the general topographical features, agriculture, Indian and pre-historic, together with other topics of interest pertaining to the county, have been already given. And now, a few words of each election precinct will conclude the history of Alexander County.

Elco Precinct.—This division of the county was formerly called Hazlewood, in honor of a family of that name, who were among the most prominent of the early settlers. A considerable portion of the land is high and rolling. It is watered by Cana, Mill and Sandy Creeks, and which afford ample drainage. The timber is mostly oak, poplar, ash, hickory, etc., and originally was pretty heavy in certain sections. The precinct is bounded on the north by Union County, on the east by the Cache River, on the south by Unity Precinct and on the west by Clear Creek Precinct. The St. Louis & Cairo Narrow Gauge Railroad runs through the precinct, and has added materially to the prosperity of the people.

Settlements were made early in what now forms Elco Precinct. Among its pioneers we may mention Squire Thomas Whittaker, Reason Heater, M. Hartline, the Hazlewoods, William Thompson and others. This is but an imperfect list of the early settlers, but many of them are mentioned in the preceding chapters, and in the biographical department. Hence, a record here would be but a repetition of what has already been said of them.

Elco is well supplied with schools and churches. Where and by whom the first

school was taught we are unable to say. At present, we find some half-dozen schoolhouses in the precinct, most of them good, commodious houses. Cauble Schoolhouse is in the northwestern part; the Palmer Schoolhouse is five miles west of Elco Station, on Richard Palmer's farm, and was built in 1882; Hazlewood Schoolhouse is near J. F. Short's, and was built in 1881; the Huffman Schoolhouse was built in 1880. There is a schoolhouse for colored people four miles south of Elco, and another of the same kind near White Pond farm.

An organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is maintained in the Palmer Schoolhouse. On Sandy Creek, about seven miles from Elco Station, is both a Methodist and Baptist Church. Union Grove Church has a membership of about fifty families. There is a Southern Methodist Church in Elco Village. Also, a Methodist Episcopal Church flourishes here. The church building was erected in 1879, and cost about $800 Rev. John Harris is the present pastor.

Elco Village was laid out on land owned by Felix Hazlewood, and originally was three blocks, each containing eight lots. It was called Hazlewood, after the post office which had previously been established, and named for the Hazlewood family. It was afterward changed to Toledo, and finally to Elco. It received the latter name from the following circumstance: E. Leavenworth and Duncan had a store here under the firm name of E. Leavenworth & Co. One day a number of men were sitting out in front of the store, on goods boxes, when the subject of changing the name came up. Some one called attention to one of Leavenworth's empty dry goods boxes, which had been marked E. L. & Co., and suggested the name Elco. The suggestion was adopted, and the place has borne the name ever since.

The first residence in Elco is said to have been erected by A. P. Grear. Samuel Brierly built the first storehouse. Leavenworth & Duncan built a saw mill in 1872, which is still standing. Duncan now lives at Pulaski, and Leavenworth died a few years ago at Dongola. The first schoolhouse used was a log cabin standing about a mile north of the village. Some five years ago, a new one was built in town. It is a frame, 24x36 feet, and one story high. The village is quite a flourishing place, and does considerable business.

Clear Creek Precinct.—This precinct lies west of Elco, and originally embraced the county to the Mississippi River. But recently the western portion has been cut off, and a new precinct created, called Cape Girardeau. Clear Creek Precinct contains much good land, and its surface features are very similar to Elco Precinct. A part of it overflows, but in the lower part the land rises to an elevation above high water mark, and so continues until below Santa Fé, where bottoms again appear. It is a fine agricultural region, outside of the bottoms subject to overflow, and many excellent farms are observable. The precinct is without railroads, but has a steamboat landing at Clear Creek Post Office, in the northern part.

The settlement of Clear Creek dates back to an early period. William Walker, it is claimed, came to the county previous to that great chronological period, the earthquake of 1811. He settled on the river, near the mouth of Clear Creek, but afterward moved up under the bluff, near Rifle Creek. He camped there for awhile, and then opened a farm some four miles east of the river, where he died. During the Black Hawk war, he belonged to a company of rangers that went from this county. Samuel Philips lived on Sexton Creek; Moses Philips lived in the



A. G. Williams M.D.

bottom; William Brocker was an early settler, etc., etc. There were a number of other settlers who came in early, but their names are forgotten. Moses Philips was an early Justice of the Peace.

Among the churches was a Baptist Church at the Minton farm. There was an early Methodist organization, which met, mostly, at the people's houses. There are several schoolhouses in the precinct. One of the pioneer schools was taught near where Jesse Minton now lives. There are no villages in Clear Creek, nor manufacturing establishments; it is wholly an agricultural region.

Cape Girardeau Precinct.—This is a newly-created division of the county, and was cut off from Clear Creek Precinct about 1880. It lies on the river, below the mouth of Clear Creek, and comprises some twelve or fifteen sections. It is diversified between bottom and high, rolling lands, and was originally a timbered region. It boasts of some good farms.

Among the early settlers were Joseph Giles, Tapley White, Thomas J. McClure, Jesse W. Minton, Smith Minton, Stephen and Lewis James, John Kendall, Lewis Williams and others. Joseph Giles settled near the ferry at Cape Girardeau; Tapley White was a very early Justice of the Peace, and the Mintons settled early in the county. The Jameses lived on the road out toward Clear Creek; John Walker lived about half a mile from Clear Creek, and Thomas Peterson, one of the very oldest settlers, lived at the mouth of Clear Creek. George D. Gordon kept the first store, at Clear Creek Landing. Richard Edmonson had a store and saloon very early, and Lewis Williams had the first blacksmith shop, at the mouth of Clear Creek.

There are no towns or villages in the precinct to amount to anything. Clear Creek Landing has for years been quite a business point, but by no means a town. A store and a post office and a steamboat landing has been the height of its ambition. Jasper Cully & Co. have a store here at present. P. H. McRaven also has a store here. East Cape Girardeau is equally as small a place as Clear Creek Landing. A blacksmith shop and two saloons, with a few other houses, form the town. The precinct has no railroads, but has the advantage of the river. The name is received from Cape Girardeau, Mo., which is situated on the other side of the river.

Thebes Precinct.—This precinct lies on the river south of Clear Creek and Cape Girardeau Precincts. It is small, having but fifteen sections in it. It is mostly high land, and in places hilly, with but little bottom subject to inundation from the river. For boundaries, it has Clear Creek Precinct on the north, Unity Precinct on the east, Santa Fé on the south and the Mississippi River on the west. A number of small streams flow through it into the Mississippi. Thebes Precinct has been the scene of much of the history of Alexander County, having for years contained the county seat. Some early settlements were also made in the precinct. Among the early settlers, though, perhaps, they were not the first, were David Brown, Moses Miller, Ransom Thompson, John Clutts, William Bracken, Judge Lightner and others. Some of these were early settlers in other portions of the county, and are so mentioned, but they afterward located here and were here prior to 1830. Judge Lightner was a very prominent man and came to this county very early. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and came here—or rather to Cape Girardeau, Mo.—on the first steamboat, it is said, that ever plowed the great Father of Waters. He resided at Cape Girardeau until 1835, when he came to

this county, and first settled in Clear Creek Precinct, where, for some time, he carried on a saw mill, and when Thebes became the county seat he came here. He has been dead several years. He was County Judge, and held other offices, and was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and prominence.

Thebes was laid out as a town in 1844, and occupies a fine site on the banks of the Mississippi. The first court held here was in 1845, under the shade of a big elm tree. The court house was commenced the following year, and was built under the supervision of H. A. Barhauser, architect. Court was held here until the county seat was moved to Cairo. The court house was then used as a public hall until 1879, when it was sold to Baptists, and has since been used as a temple of worship. Thus it passed from one extreme to the other—from the law to religion.

The first store in Thebes was opened by J. H. Oberley, who had for a partner afterward John Hodges, the father of the present Sheriff of the county. In 1854, Thomas J. McClure came to the village and engaged in business. A store was opened in 1859 by Mr. Marchildon. A son of his, C. A. Marchildon, has a store here at present. B. F. Brown started a store in 1869, which is still in operation. J. G. Rolwing has carried on a store here since 1863. He came here as a clerk of McClure & Overby, and afterward bought them out. He has a fine new building. Thomas A. Brown has a drug store in the place.

A steam flouring mill was erected about the year 1875, by Martin and William Brown. It has a capacity of about forty barrels per day. Martin Brown and his son, Alfred, have a large steam saw mill, some four miles from Thebes, on the Jonesboro road, which was built in 1880. A saw mill run by water power is located about a mile from the village, and is operated by William Slosson. The usual number of shops complete the business of the place. The Methodist Church has an uncompleted church building, which was commenced in 1881. They also carry on a flourishing Sunday school.

The first addition to the population of Thebes was a baby of Mr. and Mrs. Barhauser—Adaline Barhauser, now the wife of Henry A. Planer. "There shall be marrying and giving in marriage," and the first marriage celebrated in the village was Judge Lightner and Mrs. Susan E. Wilkerson. He was the first County Judge after the court house was removed to Thebes. In 1845, Thebes contained but few inhabitants: Judge Lightner; Henry Weiman, Jr., who was a workman on the court house; Alexander Anderson, who was the first Sheriff after the county was divided; James Brown, Thompson Brown, Mr. Clutts and perhaps a few others. Judge Lightner described Cairo, when he came by it on his way to Cape Girardeau, as a place of one log house filled with 500 negroes.

Thus Thebes was once a town of considerable pretensions, and a business place of great expectations. For some fifteen years or more it was the seat of justice, and its friends entertained the most extravagant predictions of its one day becoming a great city. Had it remained the county seat, there is no telling to what extent its glory might have expanded, but the removal of the court house was the "frost which nipped the shoot," and with it

"Its hopes departed forever."

Goldsmith's Deserted Village tells the tale of its fading glory, and time has written the name of Ichabod upon its decaying build-

ings. It is no longer a flourishing young city, but a rather dead old town a third of a century old. It was named, perhaps, in honor of Thebes, the ancient capital of Upper Egypt, but differs from its ancient namesake in that the latter stood upon both sides of the river Nile, while our Thebes sometimes has a river on both sides of it. Ancient Thebes began to decline 800 years B. C.; our Thebes when the county's capital was removed to Cairo. The ruins of ancient Thebes are among the most magnificent in the world; these of our Thebes are only equaled by a half-score of other towns in Alexander, Union and Pulaski Counties. *Troja fuit!*

The Poor Farm of Alexander County is located in this precinct, about a quarter of a mile from the village. Moses A. Brown is the Superintendent and Keeper. A small farm is attached, which contributes to the support of the institution.

On the farm of William Bracken, Esq., in this precinct, is a partly-developed mine of iron ore. It is found in the center of bowlders, or pudding stones, bedded between clay and feldspar. Some ten years ago, a company came down from Chicago, sunk a shaft to a considerable depth, and found a good deal of ore. But the panic came on, and the men interested suffered in consequence, and the works were abandoned. It is the belief of those who have at all investigated the matter, that the mine is rich in ore, and only needs capital to develop it, and bring out its hidden treasures.

Unity Precinct.—This division of the county lies east of Thebes Precinct, and, like the latter, it once carried Cæsar and his fortunes—that is, it contained the capital of the county. Unity, as originally formed, has been cut up and divided until it bears little resemblance, geographically, to its former self. In 1870 it was divided, and Sandusky Precinct was created. It was divided again in 1878, and Beech Ridge was formed. The Beech Ridge part of the precinct is mainly settled by colored people. There is a station on the railroad, called Beech Ridge, but has only one store, a grocery or saloon, and a post office.

Unity Precinct proper, the central part of the original Unity, contains the flourishing little village of Hodges' Park, which is also on the narrow gauge railroad. It was laid out by Alexander Hodges, who, together with his brother, John Hodges, owned most of the land. The town now contains some half-a-dozen stores, saloons, a blacksmith shop and a saw mill. The latter is owned by A. C. Atherton. In the extreme corner of the precinct is a store owned by William Wilburn, and a post office near by called Olive Branch.

Unity was laid out in 1833, and established as the county seat of Alexander County when Pulaski was a part of it. A court house and jail were built of logs, and most of the houses in town were also of logs. In 1842, the court house was burned, and with it many of the books and records of the county. The town was located on the Cache River, and a ferry was established here across the river by Green P. Garner. A bridge was built over Cache, where the Jonesboro road crossed, and $600 was appropriated by the Legislature to improve the road through the Cache bottom. These improvements brought quite a number of inhabitants to the place, and the population gradually increased, and the town flourished accordingly. The county seat was moved to Thebes in 1845, and Unity was soon almost deserted.

On the farm of Mr. John Hodges, in Unity Precinct, there are two fine mineral springs, about a mile north of Hodges' Park. The water is strongly impregnated with iron

and other health-giving substances, and a chemical analysis reveals the fact that it contains fine medical properties. A little capital spent in improvements here would make these springs a fashionable resort.

A large proportion of the population of Hodges' Park are negroes. They have one school building and two church organizations—Methodist and Baptist. The latter holds its meetings in the schoolhouse, while the Methodist Church has a building of its own. The whites also have a schoolhouse, which is used both for school and church purposes. Elder Richardson is the preacher, and is said to have preached throughout the southern portion of Alexander and Pulaski Counties for the past forty years.

Sandusky Precinct comprises the southern portion of what was originally Unity Precinct. Along the narrow gauge railroad the lumber interests predominate. There are three saw mills; one owned by George Freeze, of Elco Precinct, one is operated by St. Louis parties, and the third by a gentleman of Pulaski County. There is a large settlement of colored people in the precinct —the male portion are employed in the mills and in logging. Most of the land is still covered with fine timber. The portion of the land farmed is subject, more or less, to overflow. At the village of Sandusky there is, at present, one store and one saloon. In the western part of the precinct there are some good farms among the line of hills that extend from Elco Precinct into Thebes.

When the precinct was first formed, the voting place was changed nearly every year until the railroad was built, and the lumber business centered about the village of Sandusky, when it became the voting place—permanently, perhaps. Churches are needed in and around Sandusky, the colored people having the only church organization, and it meets in a schoolhouse. In the western part of the precinct there is one church building, which is a kind of a union institution, and used by all denominations. In Township 15, Range 2 west, which includes Sandusky and Hodges' Park, there are four schoolhouses—three good frame buildings, well finished and furnished with modern appliances, while the fourth is only a temporary structure, the schoolhouse proper having recently been destroyed by fire.

The eastern part of the precinct has all been settled in the past ten years, but in the western parts settlements were made much earlier. Among the settlers of the latter were Henry Nelson, who came to the neighborhood in 1830 and lived here until his death in 1850; William Powles, moved in from Mill Creek; Jeremiah Dunning, William Henlen, John H. Parker and others settled early in this section. Henlen kept a store and post office for a number of years. Dennis Hargis and his son came here in 1849, and carried on a large farm for many years. William Clapp was also among the pioneers of this part of the county.

Santa Fe Precinct.—This precinct is but a small division of the county. It lies on the river, south of Thebes, and west of Sandusky Precinct, with Goose Island south of it. It is mostly high land and above high water mark, and contains some good farms. A small part of the precinct, however, is what is termed "second bottom," and suffers more or less from overflow. One of the early settlers of this part of the county was William Ireland. I. C. McPheeters was another early settler; also Ransom Thompson, mentioned elsewere, settled here in an early day.

The town of Santa Fé is one of the oldest in the county, and once was quite a flourishing place, but of late years it has retrograded very much. Now it has but one store, owned

by Alexander H. Ireland. A late improvement, which may revive the decaying prospects of the town, is the recent establishment of a steam ferry between here and Commerce, Mo., and which brings in many of the farmers to these points who were in the habit, formerly, of going to Cape Girardeau and Cairo.

There is one church in the precinct, called the Sexton Creek Baptist Church. There are also two schoolhouses, which are used both for school and church purposes.

Goose Island.—This precinct is mostly low bottom lands, which suffer greatly from inundation, and hence are of little value for farming purposes. Some excellent farms are found here, however, but they are few in number. The precinct occupies a large area, and, could it be protected from overflow, would soon become a fine farming region. Santa Fé and Sandusky Precincts lie north of Goose Island, Cache River forms the east, and the Mississippi the west, boundaries, and Dog Tooth and the Mississippi River the south boundary.

Among the early settlers of this precinct were the Russells and Holmeses—John Holmes and his brother, Squire Holmes. The danger from high water has always kept this portion of the county from settling like other portions, which are free from this drawback.

Dog Tooth and North Cairo partake much of the same nature of Goose Island, and much of their area is overflowed in time of high water. Dog Tooth Bend, as it is called, is a place of historic interest. It is claimed as the scene of the first settlement made in Alexander County by Ohio people. "Four families," says Mr. Olmstead, "settled there in 1809, and were named Harris, Wade, Crane and Powers." This was an important place in those early days; but so much is said concerning it in preceding chapters that it is unnecessary to repeat it here. Milligan, from whom Milligan's Bend took its name, was also an early settler in this section of the county. Commercial Point is a place of some business importance.

North Cairo is but little settled, the nature of the bottoms rendering them wholly unfit for farming purposes. Wilson Able, who is extensively mentioned in a preceding chapter, lived on the river, about twelve miles above Cairo, and carried on a large store and wood yard, from which he furnished wood to steamboats. He did a large business, and was a man of considerable prominence.

This concludes the portion of our work devoted exclusively to the history of Alexander County. The sketches of the precincts are necessarily brief, owing to the fact, as we have already stated, that every subject of especial interest has been exhaustively treated in the preceding chapters. The years, comprising the greater portion of a century, since the first white people came here, have produced wonderful changes and improvements in the face of the country; and judging of the future by the past, we indulge in no great latitude of expression when we predict that a few mere generations will find the rivers confined by levees, the bottoms drained and converted into the finest farming region in Southern Illinois. Money, energy, labor and enterprise will accomplish it—nothing else is required.



PART IV.

HISTORY OF PULASKI COUNTY.



PART IV.

HISTORY OF PULASKI COUNTY.

BY H. C. BRADSBY.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY, METEOROLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY, TIMBER, WATER, SOIL, ETC.—GREAT FERTILITY OF THE LAND—ITS AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ADVANTAGES—WHAT FARMERS ARE LEARNING—ADDRESS OF PARKER EARLE, ETC.

IN this day and age, any reasonably well educated man can readily tell by a slight examination of the geology of a country, no matter how new and wild it may be, what kind of a people it will some day contain, and almost exactly what degree of enlightenment and civilization it will eventually possess. When he knows its geological formation, he can forecast the future of its people with nearly as much accuracy as can the patient and laborious historian who plods along in the tracks of the generations that have passed away. A warm climate and bread growing upon the trees, or abundant and nutritious food springing spontaneously from the earth has always in the world's history held back civilization and produced a listless, prolific and inferior people. A continuously mild climate throughout the year and an abundance of food readily produced by nature has much the effect upon a people as the barren arctic regions, where the scarcity of food and the severity of climate stunts and dwarfs the people and holds them securely locked in primeval ignorance and barbarism. The tropics and the arctics—the one oppressed with the profusion of nature's bounties that appall mankind and produce enervation, is the antipodes and yoke-fellow of the bleak north and its long winter nights and storms and desolation. The richest country in the world in soil, perhaps, is Brazil, both in vegetable and animal life. So profusely are nature's bounties here spread, so immense the forests, so dense the undergrowth, all decked with the most exquisite flowers of rarest perfume, they so teem with animal life, from the swarming parasite up to the striped tiger, the yellow lion and snakes spotted with deadly beauty, and the woods vocal with the songs of countless species of birds, with the bird of paradise perched like a crowning jewel upon the very tops of the majestic trees, and yet this wonderful country, capable of supporting, if only it could be subjugated to the domination of man, ten times all people that now inhabit the globe, is an unexplored waste, defying the puny arm of man

to subjugate or ever penetrate to the heart of its forbidden secrets. For hundreds of years civilized man has sailed in his ships along its shores, and in rapture beheld its natural wealth and profuse beauties, and colonies, and nations and peoples have determined to reap its treasures and unlock its inexhaustible stores. How futile are these efforts of man, how feeble the few scattering habitations has he been enabled to hold upon the very outer confines of all this great country! Brazil will, in all probabiltiy, remain as it is forever, and it is well that it is so. For could you by some powerful wand conquer all that country and place there 50,000,000 of the same kind of people that now constitute this nation, with all our present advantages of civilization, it is highly probable that in less than 200 years they would lapse into the meanest type of ignorant barbarians, and degenerate to that extent that in time they would become extinct. Thus an over-abundance of nature's bounties, both in food, dress and climate, brings its calamities upon man more swiftly than do the rigid severities of the arctics of northern Greenland or Siberia.

It is evident, therefore, that the two subjects of supreme importance in all countries are those of soil and climate. Any ordinarily bright child between the years of twelve and twenty could be taught these invaluable lessons of practical wisdom in a few weeks rambling over the country and examining the banks of streams and the exposures of the earth's surface along the highways. How much more valuable a few weeks of such an education would be than is much of the years now worse than wasted in the getting an education from the wretched text books and the ding-dong repetitions of the school-room! How easy to show them what the soil is, its varieties, and why and from whence they come, namely, the rocks; and how eagerly the young mind seizes upon such real education! How easy it is to show them (and such education they will never forget) that where the soil and subjacent rocks are profuse in the bestowal of wealth, and the air is deprived of that invigorating tonic that comes of the winters of the temperate climate, that there man is indolent and effeminate. Where effort is required to live, he becomes enlightened and virtuous; and where on the sands of the desert, or the jungles of Africa, or Brazil or Greenland's icy mountains, where he is unable to procure the necessities or comforts of life, he lives a savage. The civilization, then, of states or nations is but the reflection of physical conditions, and hence the importance of an understanding of these subjects by all people, but more especially the rising generation. Hence, too, the importance of understanding the geological history of the county.

Our concern in regard to this subject and our desire to impress its value upon the rising generation at least, must be our excuse for these extensive references to it in different chapters of this work. A painful realization of the defects in the education of our young farmers and of their great losses, disappointments and even disasters in the pursuit of their occupation of tilling the earth, that come of this neglect in their early education and training prompts this seeming persistence that so many readers will at first flush consider a dry or uninteresting subject. The most important subject to all mankind at this time is how to get for the young people the best education; how to fit our youths for the life struggle that is before them. For 2,000 years, the schools have believed that Latin and Greek were the highest type of information and knowledge, and next to these dead languages, were met-

aphysical mathematics and the theories of so-called philosophy. It is time these long-drawn-out mistakes were rectified, and the truths that are revealed in the investigation —the experimental facts of the natural laws that govern us—be made known and taught to those who soon will bear along the world's highway its splendid civilization. Here and there are to be found an intelligent machinist, or a farmer, who understand the simple scientific principles that govern their work or occupation. Their knowledge is power. In every turn of life they stand upon the vantage-ground, and their lives are successful in the broad sense of the term. They understand the soil they till, or the implement or industry they are called upon to make or use. They know where ignorance guesses, doubts and fears, and by not knowing so often fails and falls by the wayside. It is told that at one time Agassiz was appealed to by some horse-breeders of New England in reference to developing a certain strain of horses. He told them it was not a question of equestrianism, but one of rocks. To the most of men this reply would have been almost meaningless, yet it was full of wisdom. It signified that certain rock formations that underlay the soil would insure a certain growth of grasses and water, and the secret of the perfect horse lay here.

In order that the youths who read this may gather here the first lessons in the knowledge of the rocks that are spread over the earth, we give, in their order, the different ones and in the simplest form we can present them as gathered from the geologists. These explanations will, too, the better enable the reader to comprehend what is said in other chapters upon this subject. We only deem it necessary to explain that all rocks are either igneous (melted by fire) or stratified (sediment deposited in water). Their order, commencing with the lowest stratified rocks, and ascending, are as follows:

The Laurentian system is the lowest and oldest of the stratified rocks. From the great heat to which the lower portion of them were exposed, has resulted the beautiful crystals that are often found in the rock. The Laurentian system was formerly supposed to be destitute of organic remains, but recent investigations have led to the discovery of animals so low in the scale of organization as to be regarded as the first appearance upon the earth of sentient existence. This important discovery extends the origin of life backward through 30,000 feet of strata. This is an American discovery in geology, and for the first time renders the descending scale of life complete, and verifies the conjectures of physicists that in its earliest dawn it should and did commence with the most simple organisms.

The Huronian is the next system above the Laurentian. Here, too, are found the beautiful natural crystals. Then the Silurian, or the age of fire and water, earthquakes and volcanoes came to the world. During this age, nearly all North America was submarine except, perhaps, the elevation of the Alleghanies, which were subject to frequent elevations and depressions. During this age was added to the first dry land on our continent, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The St. Peter's sandstone, a rock found in Union, Alexander and Pulaski Counties, was formed. It is often almost a pure silica and nearly free from coloring matter, and is the very best material for the manufacture of glass.

The Devonian system next follows, and is distinguished for the introduction of vertebrates and the beginning of terrestrial vegetation. The vertebrates consisted of fishes, the forerunners of the reptiles so numerous and

some of them of such gigantic size that it has sometimes been styled the age of fishes.

The Carboniferous age opens next with the deposition of widely extended marine formations. In this age, the whole earth was warm; the temperature near the poles was 66°. The prominent feature of this age was the formation of coal. The process of forming coal is exactly the same as practiced in the formation of charcoal by burning wood under a covering of earth. In addition to this age forming coal, it also formed the Burlington, Keokuk and St. Louis limestones, which, to this part of the country, are most important formations.

Then came the Reptillian age, the Mammalian age, and finally the age of man. These are the order of the earth's formation, in the fewest and simplest words, to the time of the coming of man. Though the absolute time of his coming cannot be determined, he was doubtless an inhabitant of the earth many hundreds of thousands of years before he was sufficiently intelligent to preserve the records of his own history.

The present age still retains, in a diminished degree of activity, the geological action briefly sketched above. The oscillations of the earth's crust are still going on, perhaps as rapidly as they ever have. As an evidence of this it is a well-known fact that the coast of Greenland, on the western side for a distance of 600 miles, has been slowly sinking during the past 400 years. Thus constantly have the bottoms of the oceans been lifted above the waters and the moutains sunk and became the beds of the sea. In the science of geology this "solid, too, too solid earth" and its fixed and eternal mountains are as unstable as the fleeting waves of the waters. They come and go like a breath, or

> "Like the snow falls in the river,
> A moment white, then melt forever."

Pulaski County is bounded on the south by the Ohio River, on the west by Alexander County, on the north by Union and Johnson Counties and on the east by Massac County. It embraces an area of 192 square miles, of which nearly 115 are more or less elevated upland and the remainder low alluvial bottom and swamp land, mostly situated along Cache River. All the county is timbered, and the bottom lands very heavily.

The surface configuration and growth of timber are by no means uniform over the whole county, but they vary considerably with the geological formations and with the proximity of the main water-courses, the Ohio and Cache Rivers. A feature in this county not found elsewhere is represented in the yellow loam region of the oak barrens in the central part of the county. These lands are underlaid with Tertiary strata. This peculiar soil is very deep, and is just now beginning to be known for its rich deposits in plant food. It is a porous loam, and is but little affected by drought or excessive rains, and in many of the fruits and garden vegetables is not equaled in the State. But we have spoken at length of the surface geology of this county in Part II of this work, when all the region formed a part of Union County.

The people of Southern Illinois, and particularly those of Pulaski County, have not fully comprehended the natural advantages of their soil and its agricultural and horticultural advantages. Hence they have worked at cross purposes here for many years, and the development of the country has fallen behind what was its just due. Well may the farmers say "the fault, dear Brutus, is with ourselves and not our sires, that were underlings." The farmer will take his place among the earth's noblest and best only when he forces his way there by the su-

perior intelligence, culture and elegance with which his mode of life is capable of surrounding itself. Understand your soil, your climate, and master the art of care and cultivation of those things for which it is best adapted, and at once your business will deservedly take rank with the most exalted of the professions. The trades called the professions in some degree cultivate the mind and train it to think and grow, and as heretofore the pursuits of agriculture were supposed to be the dull routine of physical exertion—the mere hewer of wood and drawer of water—only for slaves and menials; whereas the truth is that an intelligent farmer—one who investigates, studies and comes to know the beautiful laws of nature, that are for his advantage and glory when understood—has before him in his daily labors the great book of knowledge to contemplate and study, and which, when studied, will, beyond any other profession or pursuit in life, ennoble, exalt and expand the mind and soul, and ultimately produce that fine type of culture and polite society that is the charm and glory of civilization. The plow handle and pruning hook, the golden fields of grain, the sweet apple blossoms and the beds of fragrant flowers, the trees, the rocks, the babbling brooks, singing the song of spring time, and the unchangeable laws of God that produce, govern and create all these things for the good and joy and greatness of man, are God's school, college and university, that excel man's poor devices for the education of men as the sunlight does the starlight.

Farmers and horticulturists who will comprehend these vital truths will soon come to your county, and their coming will produce a revolution that will be an incalculable blessing. As an evidence that such men are here now, and that these things are beginning to be talked about, we extract the following from an address of Mr. Parker Earle, before the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, in New Orleans, February 21, 1883:

"The system of trade in orchard and garden products, which is rapidly growing, with the expansion of our railway interests, has already assumed great proportions. Every day in the year the tides of hortcultural commerce are ebbing or flowing over the great area of our country. Car loads and train loads of our various products begin to move northward every year with the opening spring, over our leading lines of railway, and this continues with the advancing seasons until the time arrives for the great current to set the other way. Hundreds of thousands of our people are directly engaged in producing or in the distribution of the great harvests of horticulture. And yet no man concerned in this vast production and traffic is guided in his operations by any such carefully compiled knowledge of the changing facts he is dealing with, as the merchant in cotton or the manufacturer of iron would consider of prime importance to an enlightened management. We have no system of collecting the statistics of our business, such as other industries employ. Are they not equally important? We should know the amount of annual planting of berries and vegetables, and the acreage of orchard and vineyard, and the condition and promise of all these crops, throughout our entire valley not only, but throughout the whole country. Without this knowledge, we constantly work in the dark. Every producer who has sought to plant with some reference to the probable demands of his available markets, and every merchant who has tried to follow intelligently the natural laws of trade in this season's transactions, has certainly felt a great want of knowledge of

a wide circuit of facts upon which his success or failure must depend. In what way shall we meet this matter? We must in some way have a bureau of horticultural statistics. If we have no machinery ready made for accomplishing this result, then let us invent some. I venture the suggestion that if there is no more effective way, that this society can itself organize such a bureau with sufficient completeness to give us great relief from our ignorance. If our Secretary could have a salary sufficient to enable him to employ one or more assistants, he could, I think, make a beginning at least of this work, which would demonstrate its great value.

"The question of an annual exhibition of fruits, flowers and garden products by our society is one that some of you have given much thought to. You are aware that we held such an exhibition in St. Louis in September, 1880, at the time of our organization, which was more attractive and complete, I can say with confidence, than any other similar exhibition ever made on this continent. This magnificent collection was gotten together and managed by a provisional committee to fitly inaugurate the birth of an organization destined to wield a powerful influence, as we then hoped and do now hope and feel assured, in molding the industries and the finer culture of human society in the heart of this.

"Allow me in conclusion to call your attention to two or three considerations of a general nature. I desire to have it impressed upon every mind that horticulture is one of the most important agencies for the enhancement of human welfare. Each branch of this profession is useful, dignified and ennobling. It is altogether worthy of the devotion of the best men of the world. It offers a field for the finest powers of the best endowed of mankind. Its problems are sufficient for the best cultivated intellect; its arts will occupy the most cunning mind. We should seek to engage the noblest men and women in its interests. A great need of the times is to make rural life so attractive and to make pecuniary profit in it so possible, as to hold our boys and young men on the farm and the garden. Very mistaken ideas of gentility, of ease of life, of opportunities for culture or for winning fame, draw a large percentage of our brightest boys into the so-called learned professions, or into trade. With proper surroundings of the home, with a proper education at school, with a proper administration of the economies of the farm, with a sufficient understanding of the opportunities for a high order of intellectual and social accomplishment in the rural life of this country, this need not and would not be so. A bright, high-spirited boy is not afraid of labor, but he despises drudgery. He will work hard to accomplish a fine end when the mind and heart both work together with the muscles; but he will escape from dull, plodding toil. Let our boys learn that rural life is drudgery only when the mind is dull; that the spade and plow and pruning knife are the apparatus with which he manipulates the wonderful forces of the earth and the sky, and the boy will begin to rank himself with the professor in the laboratory or the master at the easel. There is, indeed, occasions that we should, many of us, feel more deeply the glory of our art; that there is no occupation in life that leads the educated man to more fruitful fields of contemplation and inquiry. The scientific mind finds every day in our orchards and fields new material to work upon, and the cultivated taste endless opportunities for its exercise.

"While I desire to see a taste for horticulture become universal in town and hamlet

and country, and believe that every cottage and every palace in the land should have its flower garden and fruit garden, in the window or out of the window, and something of the shelter and ornamentation of trees, yet I would not encourage either amateur or commercial horticulturist to plant one vine, flower or tree more than he expects to take some intelligent care of. There has been too much planting in ignorance and reaping in disgust. Especially should the planter on a commercial scale have a better knowledge of the environment of his business. We all need to know more clearly the conditions of great successes, and to understand what difficulties and hindrances are avoidable and what unavoidable. We want more business method in this business. We want scientific knowledge and accuracy instead of empiricism.

"But this will come. American horticulture is only in its youthful years. Its splendid maturity shall see every home in this maginficent country sweetened and beautified by its blossoming and fruitful presence. Let us labor cheerfully, my friends, until not only

"'The guests in prouder homes shall see
Heaped with the orange and the grape,
As fair as they in tint and shape,
The fruit of the apple tree;'

but the table in every cottage in the land shall be daily filled with an abundance of refreshing fruits and enriching flowers. And let us not rest until we have checked the destruction of the great forests which God has planted, and have restored to the hills and to the plains some portion of that natural shelter without which no land can long be fruitful and no civilization be permanent.

"Nothing is more true than the old saying of the philosopher that our lives are what we make them. In the city, the village or the farm is this true, but it is pre-eminently true of the farm. If farming is only given over to ignorant and unkempt boors, it will to that extent be forbidding to the growing young men. If the rural population inform themselves and pursue their business in the most ennobling way, their every movement guided by a type of intelligence that brings the best results of the best adaptation to the natural means surrounding them, it will become the most inviting pursuit for the best of our men and women.

"There is no foolish notion that more urgently needs to be exploded than the prevalent one which makes a country life below the ambition of a young man of education and spirit, and which regards towns and cities as the only places in which men rise to distinction and usefulness. Farming is called a tame and monotonous vocation; indeed! but can anything better be claimed for the plodding, exacting and exhaustive pursuits which nine-tenths of those who live in cities are compelled to follow? It is a great mistake to suppose that the population of a city is made up of great capitalists, proprietors, merchants, manufacturers, and eminent lawyers and surgeons, and that it is an easy thing for a young man endowed with the quailty of "smartness" to achieve wealth and distinction, or even independence, in the fierce, pitiless whirl of city life. The wrecks to be encountered in city streets every day disprove it. Comparatively few persons amass fortunes in cities, and fewer still retain them. So true is this that it is safe to predict, in five cases out of ten, of a wealthy business man in middle life, that he will die penniless.

"Farming is not subject to these rapid and ruinous chances. In this pursuit, industry, economy and good management, aided by the increase which time itself brings, will

insure a competence in fifteen or twenty years; and it is a property of substance accumulated in farming, that, unlike fortunes acquired in mercantile pursuits, it lasts through life.

"Few thrifty, industrious farmers die poor; few prosperous merchants who continue in business die rich. The farmer's profits come in slow and small, it is true; and often he does not find himself in comfortable circumstances till middle age. But it is in middle and old age he most needs the comforts of independence; and if he is wise enough to keep out of debt the moderate competency which he has managed to accumulate through his better years will come unscathed through the storms and convulsions that sweep away towering fortunes in the business world."

We trust the reader will not understand us as saying, in the common cant of the flattering demagogue, when he prates about "the sturdy honest farmer," that it is of itself, intrinsically and inherently, the only one great avenue of goodness and true nobility. On the contrary it is not. Indeed, where ignorance rules, it is dull, hopeless drudgery, and there is nothing more ennobling about it than there is in the routine life of a galley slave. Stupidity and ignorance are punished here as well as in any and every other place in life. In the struggle for existence it is overmatched, and its superiors trample it most mercilessly under foot.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—THE FACTS THAT LED TO THE SAME—ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COURTS—THE FIRST OFFICERS—REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE—THE CENSUS—PRECINCT ORGANIZATION—LAWYERS—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE early history of Pulaski County, as we have stated elsewhere in this volume, has been written in connection with that of Union and Alexander up to the date of its organization as an independent county in 1843. As a part of Alexander County, it was separated from Union in 1819, and so remained for nearly a quarter of a century. In the meantime, the population had increased to an extent that required, or at least admitted of, a division of the territory known as Alexander County. The following act, dated November 3, 1843, was passed by the Legislature:

AN ACT FORMING PULASKI COUNTY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly,* That all that tract of country within the following boundaries shall constitute the county of Pulaski, viz.: Beginning at a point on the Ohio River in Range line between 2 and 3 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, and running north with and on said line to Cache River; thence down and with said river to the Alexander County line; thence north on said last-mentioned line to the southeast corner of Union County; thence west along said line to Mill Creek; thence along and down said creek to Cache River; thence down and along the west bank of said river to the Ohio River, and thence up and along said river to the place of beginning.

The remaining sections of the act, which is a rather long one, are omitted. These, when divested of the "said whereases," with which they are encumbered, require the people to meet at the usual places of voting



Yours Respectfully

W. A. Wight

within the specified territory, and vote upon the question as to whether "the said county shall be so constituted." It further stipulated that the election returns should be made to the County Commissioners' Court of Alexander, the Clerk of which should send a copy of the proceedings, in the event the vote was favorable to the formation of the county, to the Secretary of State, and to the proper officers of Massac County. It further stipulated that the Clerk of Alexander County should furnish a copy of the proceedings to Henry Sowers, Thomas Lackey, Jr., and Thomas Howard, who are named in the act as Commissioners to locate the seat of justice of the said county.

These Commissioners were required to meet at the house of Thomas Forker, and proceed to examine the different eligible sites, and to decide upon the one best adapted for the county seat. A donation of not less than ten acres of land was the condition upon which the site was to be accepted as the seat of justice of the new county. The report of the Commissioners was to be made to Thomas Forker, and the general election was to be held at Caledonia. William A. Hughes was appointed for the occasion, and authorized to act as County Clerk, and, as such officer, the election returns were to be made to him. The county was assigned to the Third Judicial District. The public debt of Alexander County was to be divided between it and Pulaski, and the school fund distributed according to population. The new county was to vote with Union and Alexander for State Senator, and with the latter for Representative in the Lower House of the Legislature.

The county was named in honor of Count Pulaski, a Polish nobleman, born in 1747, and a soldier of renown. He took a conspicuous part in the war for the liberation of Poland, and when further resistance became hopeless he went to Turkey and thence to France, where he offered his services to Benjamin Franklin, our representative then at the court of Louis XVI. He arrived in Philadelphia in the summer of 1777, and entered the service of the United States as a volunteer, but was afterward made a Brigadier General by Congress, and appointed to a command of cavalry. He was one of the most brilliant cavalry officers in the war of the Revolution, and continued in that branch of the service until his death, which occurred October 11, 1779. No excuse is deemed necessary for this digression. It is always of more or less interest to the reader to learn the origin of the names of places he reads about, particularly those of historical significance. The name of Count Pulaski will ever be venerated by American citizens, for the assistance rendered us in the dark hours of our struggle for independence.

According to the provisions of the act for the formation of the county, the Commissioners appointed to select the seat of justice met, and after "mature deliberation," decided upon the town of Caledonia. The required donation of land was made by Col. Justus Post, and the first deed recorded in Pulaski County is from "Justus Post and Eliza G., his wife;" and the consideration is "the permanent establishment of the seat of justice on the premises." It "bargains and grants," in the town of Caledonia, Blocks No. 2, 3, 25, 26, 35, 36 and Water Blocks F and G, embracing one .79 acres of ground, which was accepted in lieu of the originally required ten acres. The deed for the same is acknowledged before Thomas Forker, Justice of the Peace. A court house was erected on the land donated by Col. Post Building court houses in those days seems to have been a great undertaking, as, in the

case of this one, the county was authorized by an act of the Legislature in 1847 to borrow $600, "to finish the court house of Pulaski County. It further authorized the county "to levy a tax to build a jail." At first the county officers, we learn, did not keep their offices at the county seat; just where they did keep them we did not learn. Like the first Postmaster of Effingham, they kept them, perhaps, in their hats. At any rate, the Legislature, by an act passed February 21, 1845, legalized the official acts in the "portable" offices of Pulaski County. In the same year (1845), the records of Johnson and Alexander Counties were ordered, so far as pertaining to this county, to be transcribed and certified.

The records of Pulaski County are very imperfect. In November, 1879, a fire occurred in Mound City, the present county seat, in which a large portion of the records were destroyed; in fact, nearly all of them, up to 1860, were lost by this calamity.

The first term of the Circuit Court convened in Caledonia in May, 1844. Hon. Walter B. Scates, Judge; J. M. Davidge, Clerk, and B. B. Kennedy, Sheriff. The following were the first grand jurors, as returned into court by the Sheriff: Isaac Dement, Samuel F. Price, Joseph Evans, John Steen, Charles Stephenson, William Echols, George W. Howell, N. M. Thompson, Leaman T. Philips, Thomas Tucker, John C. Etherton, Samuel Parker, Daniel Arter, D. Thornton, J. B. Sanders, George Augustine, A. F. Young, J. B. Malin, Elijah Axley, A. Youngblood, Hugh McGee and C. R. Vanderbett. On the traverse jury were H. R. Thomas, William Byrd, S. F. Rand, John C. Meyer, John Benton, J. M. Timmons, Henry Castol, A. B. Bankston, Aaron Atherton, George Tucker, M. K. Concine, A. Hunsaker, James Dillow, James Hughes, William Murphy, Eli Morris, Moses Kitchell, George Boyd, Reuben Cain, William Forkner and Hiram Boren.

Willis Allen was Prosecuting Attorney. The first Common Law case tried was Wiley Davidson *vs.* Jones & Davis, in which John Dougherty appeared as attorney for the plaintiff. A judgment was taken by default. In the second case, W. A. Denning was an attorney. Gilbert Leroy was also an attorney at this term of the court. —— Davis and Timothy Barlow also appeared as attorneys. The Judge appointed J. M. Davidge Master in Chancery.

At the term of court held in September, 1847, Hon. William A. Denning, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, presided; S. S. Marshall was Prosecuting Attorney; James M. Davidge, Clerk, and Henry M. Smith, Sheriff. In 1849, Hugh Worthington was Sheriff. In 1852, W. K. Parish was Prosecuting Attorney, and Henry M. Hughes, Sheriff.

The first County Judge was Richard C. Hall, who served until 1847, when he was succeeded by James M. Davidge. In 1857, N. M. Thompson was elected County Judge, and M. R. Hooppaw and Isaac R. Baker, Associates. Ephraim B. Watkins succeeded Davidge as County Judge in 1861, with George Minnich and Caleb Hoffner as Associates. Washington Hughes was School Commissioner. In 1864, George Minnich was elected Sheriff, and Hugh McGee District Justice. In 1865, A. W. Brown was County Judge, and W. L. Hambleton, Associate. George S. Pidgeon came in as County Judge in 1869, and Obadiah Edson and Caleb Hoffner, Associates, and E. B. Watkins, County Clerk. In 1872, Henry M. Smith was State's Attorney; Benjamin Glen, Circuit Clerk, and A. M. Brown was appointed County Judge, to fill vacancy caused

by the resignation of Judge Pidgeon. In 1873, G. L. Tombelle was County Judge; John Weaver, County Treasurer; Daniel Hogan, County Clerk, William M. Hathaway, County Superintendent of Schools, and Romeo Friganza, William B. Edson and J. S. Morris, County Commissioners. In 1875, D. J. Britt was Assessor and Treasurer, and E. B. Stoddard, Surveyor. In 1875, Robert Wilson was Sheriff; James R. Drake, Coroner; B. L. Ulen, Circuit Clerk; Louis C. Smith, State's Attorney, and Louis F. Crane Assessor and Treasurer. In 1877, A. M. Brown was County Judge; Daniel Hogan, County Clerk; A. S. Colwell, County Superintendent of Schools; John Weaver, County Treasurer; Albert Wilson, Sheriff. In 1879, N. M. Smith, County Judge; John Weaver, County Treasurer, and Henry Lentz, Surveyor. In 1880, Louis F. Crane, Sheriff; Reuben Wilkins, Coroner; James Anderson, State's Attorney, and B. L. Ulen, Circuit Clerk. In 1881, Joseph P. Roberts, States Attorney, and S. A. Hight, County Superintendent of Schools. In 1882, the following officers were elected, and are, at the present writing (1883), still in office: Louis F. Crain, Sheriff; Henry M. Smith, County Judge; John A. Waugh, County Clerk; Mrs. Hettie M. Smith County Superintendent of Schools; John Weaver, County Treasurer, and Samuel H. Graves, Coroner. We could not suggest a most appropriate name for Coroner, for truly it is a *grave* office.

The second instrument recorded in the Clerk's office is one signed by Jesse Richardson. It is "the last will and testament" of Mr. Richardson, and is a solemn document, as all such papers should be. It is draped in a funeral pall, so to speak, and begins with the solemn invocation:

"In the name of God, Amen.

"I, Jesse Richardson, of the county of McCracken, State of Kentucky, being at this time of perfect mind and memory, but in a low state of health, and calling to mind that, it is 'appointed unto all men once to die, and after death to come to judgment,' and having, therefore, settled all my worldly affairs," etc. He then proceeds to liberate his slaves, and gives them liberally of his worldly goods, that they "may live free and independent, and become prosperous and happy;" all of which was quite right and proper.

Deeds, wills and assignments are, at first, miscellaneously recorded together. Owing to the imperfect state of the records, caused by the fire already alluded to, we can give but few extracts that would be of any interest to our readers. As a general thing, however, the court records are not thrillingly interesting reading matter to any not immediately concerned with them, or to those "learned in the law." More copious extracts will be given in the chapter devoted to Mound City, from the time the seat of justice was moved to that city.

Caledonia remained the county seat until 1861. On the 13th of February of that year, the Legislature passed an act, authorizing the removal of the capital to Mound City, and Caledonia shared the fate of Unity, America and Thebes, and became another deserted metropolis. Few moldering relics now remain of its former grandeur to mark the spot where erst it stood. The eddying waters of the Ohio, as they roll by, sing its requiem, and the murmuring winds, sweeping over its deserted courts, howl the refrain of its departed glory. A sketch of all the dismantled and abandoned towns of Union, Alexander and Pulaski Counties, would form an interesting chapter in the history of Southern Illinois.

Pulaski County remains under the original

precinct system of county government, persistently eschewing the township system of organization. The wisdom of their choice is a debatable question, and one we shall not attempt to decide. There are strong arguments in favor of both systems. While the County Commissioners' Court is a smaller and therefore, as a rule, a more controllable body, by outside influences, there is little doubt that a Board of Supervisors is not only more directly expensive, but also that a thousand and one petty claims, of every conceivable character, having no foundation in law or justice, aggregating no insignificant sum, are constantly presented, loosely investigated and tacitly allowed. The strongest argument in its favor is, that no county, having once adopted township organization, has ever been known to go back to the precinct system.

The county, as at present laid off, embraces the following precincts: Mound City, Burkville, Villa Ridge, Pulaski, Ohio, Ullin, Wetaug and Grand Chain.

At the time of the organization of the county, in 1843, its population was probably about 1,500 souls. The census of 1850, the first after it became a county, shows its population to be 2,264. In 1860, it had 3,943; in 1870, it had increased to 8,752, and in 1880 to 9,507. Its largest increase was during the decade from 1860 to 1870, its population more than doubling in those ten years. Its increase from 1870 to 1880 is but 755, a great falling off, when compared to that of the preceding ten years.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court was Algernon Sidney Grant, who, it will be remembered, figured in the organization of the town of America. His rank of seniority among resident lawyers of what is now Pulaski County seems quite well determined. He was here when the territory was taken from Union and became Alexander County, and by reference to the early history of that county it will be seen he was one of the first Clerks of the Circuit and County Court.

Of the lawyers, the first were Alexander P. Field, Judge Richard M. Young, Jeptha Hardin, Henry Eddy, William J. Gatewood, John Dougherty and Mr. Grant and a man named Boswell. Of a later date were Willis Allen, W. J. Allen and Henry W. Billings.

The Circuit Judges, from the creation of the county, were in the following order: Thomas C. Browne, Jeptha Hardin, Walter B. Scates, William A. Denning, Alexander M. Jenkins, Wesley Sloan, John Olney, J. H. Mulkey, William H. Green and David J. Baker.

In the early Circuit Court records of every county in Central and Southern Illinois, occurs the name of Judge Thomas C. Browne. He was one of the Supreme Judges who were required to do Circuit Court duties, and, judging from the records of these many counties, Judge Browne must have led an active and laborious life, as small as his salary was for the immensity of the travel and labor he was required to perform.

Jeptha Hardin held courts and practiced law in nearly all the counties of Southern Illinois. A. P. Field and Richard M. Young are noticed at some length in the chapter on the bench and bar of Union County. Judge Walter B. Scates was a resident, for many years, of this portion of Illinois. He became largely interested in coal mines, near Collinsville, and eventually was the principal owner of the Western Telegraph Company. He resigned his position as one of the Supreme Judges of the State, and became a resident of Evanston, near Chicago, where he improved a magnificent estate, and attached to it was his noted deer and elk park, that for many years was a place for the

interested visitors to Evanston until finally, we understand, the Judge came near losing his life from a furious stag.

Judge Jenkins is noticed in the history of Cairo, and an account of his death may be found in the Alexander chapter on the bench and bar.

Judge Wesley Sloan was intimately known to the people of Pulaski as a great Judge and an upright citizen. When he left the bench he retired to private life, taking with him the esteem and confidence of all.

The early judiciary of Illinois was marked as furnishing a higher order of talent—larger minded men—than are to be found in the early political history of the State. Many of these early jurists will take their proper place in history as among the country's best men. From the now old and desolate town of Kaskaskia, they radiated out over the sparse settlements of the county, like rays of light and sunshine. They mingled with the rude people, assisting, advising and counseling them for their own good and benefit. They forecast and laid well the foundations for the superstructure of the civil polity of the State; and in looking into the imperfect records of their lives that are now attainable, the student of history is impressed with the fact that here, indeed, was Illinois most favored and fortunate.

In the history of Cairo and the Illinois Central Railroad, in this volume, we had occasion to tell much of the life and acts of Justin Butterfield, of Chicago, who was Commissioner of the Government United States Land Office in Washington, at the time of the building of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was much upon an idea of his, uttered in a speech in Chicago at a railroad meeting in which lay the key to the construction of that most important enterprise. Something of the man may be gleaned from the following anecdote, as related by Hon. I. N. Arnold at a meeting of the State Bar Association of 1881.

In December, 1842, Gov. Ford, on the application of the Executive of Missouri, issued a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Smith, the Apostle of Mormonism then residing at Nauvoo, as a fugitive from justice. Smith was charged with having instigated the attempt, by some Mormons, to assassinate Gov. Bogg, of Missouri. Mr. Butterfield had sued out a writ of *habeus corpus* from Judge Pope, and Smith was arraigned for a hearing. The Attorney General of Illinois, Mr. Sanborn, appeared, to sustain the warrant. Mr. Butterfield, aided by B. S. Edwards, appeared for Smith, and moved for his discharge. The Prophet (so-called) was attended by his twelve apostles and a large number of his followers, and the case attracted great interest. The court room was thronged with prominent members of the bar and public men. Judge Pope was a gallant gentleman of the old school, and loved nothing better than to be in the midst of youth and beauty. Seats were crowded on the Judge's platform, on both sides and behind the Judge, and an array of brilliant and beautiful ladies almost encircled the court. Mr. Butterfield, dressed *a la* Webster, in a blue dress-coat and metal buttons with buff vest, rose with dignity, and amidst the most profound silence. Pausing, and running his eyes admiringly from the central figure of Judge Pope along the rows of lovely women on each side of him, he said:

"May it please the court:

"I appear before you to-day under circumstances most novel and peculiar. I am to address the 'Pope' [bowing to the Judge], surrounded by angels [bowing still lower to the ladies], in the presence of the holy apostles, in behalf of the Prophet of the Lord."

Another instance of Mr. Butterfield's infinite and ready wit was an instance occurring in one of the Northern courts, held by Judge Jesse B. Thomas. Mr. B. became irritated by the delay of the Judge in deciding a case, which he had argued some time before. He came into court one morning, and said with great gravity: "I believe, if your honor please, this court is called the 'Oyer and Terminer;' *I* think it ought to be called the 'Oyer *sans* Terminer;'" and sat down. The next morning, when counsel were called for motions, Mr. Butterfield called up a pending motion for a new trial in an important case. "The motion is over-ruled," said Judge Thomas, abruptly; "yesterday you declared this court ought to be called 'Oyer *sans* Terminer,' so," continued the Judge, "as I had made up my mind in this case, I thought I would decide it *promptly*." Mr. Butterfield seemed, for a moment, disconcerted, but directly added, "May it please your honor, yesterday this court was a Court of Oyer *sans* Terminer; to-day your honor has reversed the order, it is now *Terminer* SANS *Oyer!* But I believe I should prefer the injustice of interminable delay rather than the swift and inevitable blunders your honor is sure to make by guessing without hearing argument."

This reminds us of an apt retort made by M. J. Inscore to Judge Dougherty. A case of considerable importance was pending before Judge Dougherty, and attorneys from abroad—among others, Judge Mulkey, Hon. D. T. Linegar and Judge W. J. Allen—were counsel. Several days had been consumed in hearing the testimony and arguments on points raised, and finally it came to the argument of counsel. Judge Dougherty announced they could have thirty minutes on a side and no more. Inscore remonstrated earnestly, insisting there were eminent counsel from abroad, and the case was long, tedious and important, and it would be impossible for counsel to do justice to themselves or their case in that brief time. The Judge was firm and Inscore persistent, when finally the Judge remarked, with much emphasis, that the best speeches of the great English bar had been made in thirty minutes. "Yes," replied Inscore, "I know; but those men are all dead."

The history of the bench and bar of Pulaski County, from the removal of the county seat from Caledonia to Mound City to the present time, will be found in full in Dr. Casey's very interesting history of Mound City in this volume.

Schools.—The educational history of the county should interest every reader of this work, more, perhaps, than any other subject mentioned. Nothing adds so much to the prosperity of a community, or to its civilization and refinement, as a perfect system of common schools. The early schools of this county, like the whole of Southern Illinois, were of the commonest kind. After the repeal of what is known as the "Duncan law," the cause of education, for over a generation, was in anything but a flourishing condition, not only in the county but in the State. For nearly a half-century, the schoolhouses, books, teachers and manner of instruction were of the most primitive character, and very different from what they are at the present day. Then, too, there was an uncivilized element on the frontier, who believed education was a useless and unnecessary accomplishment, and only needful to divines and lawyers; that bone and muscle, and the ability to labor, were the only requirements necessary to fit their daughters and sons for the practical duties of life. A proverb then current was "The more book-learning, the more rascals." To quote a

localism of the day, "Gals didn't need to know nothin' about books and all that boys orter know was how to grub, maul rails and hunt." That senseless prejudice, born of the civilization of the time, has descended, in a slight degree, to the present, and yet tinges the complexion of society in some localities.

The pioneer schoolhouses, as a general thing, were poor, and are described in other portions of this volume. A few of these humble temples of learning—time-worn relics of the early days—are yet to be found in many portions of Southern Illinois—eloquent of an age forever past. The pioneer teacher was a marked and distinctive character in the early history of the county, and, by common consent, was a personage of great importance. He was considered the intellectual center of the neighborhood, around which revolved all the learning of Greece and Rome, and hence he was consulted upon every subject, public and private. But he, too, is a thing of the past, and we shall never see his like again. He is ever in the van of advancing civilization, and flees, like a frightened deer, before the whistle of the locomotive and the click of the telegraph wires.

The county has, at the present time, thirteen log schoolhouses, and twenty-seven frames, making a total of forty. There are two graded schools, the remainder being ungraded. There are employed, in graded schools, seven teachers—one male and six females; in ungraded schools, forty-eight teachers— seventeen males and thirty-one females; whole number of teachers employed is fifty-five. The number of pupils enrolled in the county is 3,146; total population in the county, under twenty-one years of age, 2,897 males and 2,868 females; and the number reported between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years, seventeen males and fourteen females unable to read. The value of school property in county, $14,797; levy for school taxes, $13,510.89; bonded school debt, $994.90; average wages paid male teachers per month, $36.90; highest wages paid male teachers per month, $80; highest wages paid female teachers, per month, $50; total amount paid teachers, $9,609.

The county has made rapid advancement in the cause of education in the last decade of years. New and commodious houses have been built, and older houses repaired and refurnished, and every effort made to raise the schools to that high standard of excellence which the progress of the age demands they should be. Better teachers are now employed; better salaries are paid them, and many other needed improvements have been added.

Churches.—In the pioneer days of Southern Illinois, it was not thought necessary that preachers should be educated men. It was sufficient for them to preach the Gospel from a knowledge of the Bible alone. They made their appeals warm from the heart, painting the joys of heaven and the miseries of hell to the imagination of the sinner, and terrifying him with the one, and exhorting him, by a life of righteousness, to attain the other. The earnestness of their words and manner, the vividness of the pictures they drew of the ineffable bliss of the redeemed, and the awful and eternal torments of the unrepentant, clothed in their rude, wild eloquence, were irresistible, and the rough sons of the frontier trembled before them, as the strong oaks of the forest are shaken by the sweep of the hurricane's blast. Above all, they inculcated the sublime principles of justice and sound morality, and were largely instrumental in promoting the growth of intellectual ideas, in bettering the condition and in elevating the morals of the people.

To these old-time evangelists are we indebted for the first establishment of Christian institutions throughout the country.

They have passed away, with the civilization of the period in which they lived and labored, but they have left behind them the record of a mission well and faithfully performed. May their sacred ashes repose in peace in the quietude of their lonely graves, until awakened by the archangel's trump in the last day.

The first preacher in this county, of whom we have any account, was a Methodist preacher named West. He was one of those self-appointed missionaries of the frontier, who went from place to place, intent only on showing men the way to better things by better living, that finally they might reach that best of all—a home in heaven. Elders James Edwards and Thomas Howard were also early preachers in the county. Elder Howard was a man of generous mind, and co-operated freely with ministers of other denominations. He believed that in "things essential there should be unity, in things not essential there should be liberty, and in all things charity." He was one of the founders of Shiloh Baptist Church, in the west part of the county, in what was known as the Atherton settlement, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, church organization in the county. Another Baptist Church was afterward formed in the Sowers settlement—now Pisgah—and one at Caledonia. About the same time, or shortly after, a church was organized and a house built near Calvin's, called Mount Zion. Rev. William Echols, a zealous minister and worker in the cause of the Master, was the light and life of this church as long as he lived. Thus, as population increased, churches sprang up in all the different settlements of the county.

The following extract is from an article written by Rev. E. B. Olmstead, and is pertinent to the subject: "Protracted and camp meetings were common; people came to them from far and near. The meetings gave occasion for social enjoyment not otherwise attainable. Little matters of business were adjusted on the week days; what little politics there were was freely discussed, and on Sunday, when most people were assembled, it was not uncommon for notices to be read of horses or cattle strayed from this or that settlement, belonging to this or that person, and thus the ox or ass was pulled out of the ditch on the Sabbath Day. The preaching was of the faithful, earnest sort. The hearers were men and women who, whatever may have been their moral character, believed in the Bible as the Book of God, and never took refuge in atheism or infidelity. The spirit and animus of these meetings naturally encouraged the development of the emotional nature of the hearers, and led to some extravagances; but the doctrinal pabulum was sufficiently strong, in the less exciting times, to counteract that kind of sentiment." This is but similar to all the early religious history of the country. Christianity has kept pace with all other improvements of the nineteenth century. "The good old paths the fathers trod" are not adapted to our present refined tastes, and we must needs broaden and smooth them for our especial benefit and use.

The county is well supplied with church organizations and commodious temples of worship. Every village and hamlet, and nearly every neighborhood, has its church and Sunday school. There is no lack of religious facilities, and if the people do not walk in the "straight and narrow path," they have but themselves to blame for any short comings laid up against them.

CHAPTER III.

ABOUT EARLY LEADING CITIZENS—GEORGE CLOUD. H. M. SMITH, CAPT. RIDDLE, JUSTUS POST —PULASKI IN WAR—BLACK HAWK, MEXICAN AND THE LATE CIVIL WAR— HISTORY OF THE MEN WHO TOOK PART—A. C. BARTLESON, PRICE, ATHERTON—MR. CLEMSON'S FARM, ETC., ETC.

ONE of the leading citizens of the county was George Cloud, the first County Surveyor. Another was David Moore. Among the early Sheriffs was Mr. Perry, an engineer on the river for a long time.

In a letter from John Dougharty (no relation of Gov. Dougherty) to Capt. Riddle, dated America, October 12, 1824, occurs the following:

"This place (America) becomes more dull every day; we are about to lose what few inhabitants there are in this county, and if we should lose the whole of them it would be of little consequence, as the majority of them are of no advantage to any county. Many families are going out and gone to the South and West, making about one-fourth of the whole; and those better informed on the subject than myself calculate on as many more in their room. May heaven send those of a better quality! I will have to turn to farming or will have to look somewhere else for a living than off this miserable population."

Commenting on this rather gloomy letter of Dougherty's, the Rev. Olmstead says: "Heaven, alas! did not answer the prayer of John Dougherty. The emigrants met no immigrants; every sail set to catch the breeze was southward bound."

Another letter from John Cloud to James Riddle, of Cincinnati, is dated America, December, 1827: "I am glad to have the opportunity of informing you that Mr. Skiles and Mr. Whipper safely landed their boat at this town on Wednesday last. The same evening Mr. Skiles came to my house and I told him the situation of your lands. The next morning he went to Trinity to converse with friend Webb. He will write you the substance of the conversation. They have opened a store in this place in a house known by the name of Allord's House, which I rented to them as agent of the Brownsville Bank. They will live with me. Believing them to be gentlemen, I shall use the utmost of my endeavors to promote their interests, as well as the interests of this place. After a cruel scene of inebriation, which commonly causes drowsiness, this deserted place may awaken to that meridian of day that we may live to see and rejoice at."

But no effort could arrest the decay and dry rot that had fixed upon the drowsy young metropolis, and, as told elsewhere, it perished from the face of the earth.

The writers of these letters from which we have given the above extracts, together with David Moore, first Sheriff, James Berry and William Wilson, merchants, are buried at the town of America. Capt. Riddle, Col. Justus Post and John Skiles are buried at Caledonia. The reduction of the army at the close of the war of 1812 had changed the occupation of Col. George Cloud, Col. Justus Post, Col. E. B. Clemson and H. L.

Webb, and was the cause of each of these rather remarkable men of their day coming to Southern Illinois and engaging in the avocations of agriculture and city building.

In the Cairo *Argus* of July, 1876, Reverend E. B. Olmstead, of Pulaski County, says: "Each principal settlement had its school. Of course, at that early day, they were subscription schools; but in the year 1825, the Legislature appropriated money to pay one-half the salary of teachers. A man named McIntyre taught in a log schoolhouse north of the Clavin place, to which scholars went from Caledonia, and among them the children of Capt. Riddle; and from near Cache River, among whom was H. M. Smith, our present State's Attorney, the former having to walk three miles, the latter six miles. There were no patent seats, no blackboards, no series of school books; under such difficulties were the foundations o an education laid in former days. Another of the early teachers was William Hazard, at Caledonia.

"About 1830, the price of wheat was from 20 to 60 cents per bushel; corn, 20 to 25 cents; bacon from 3 to 5 cents per pound; harvesters, 75 cents a day; binders, 50 cents; and common laborers, 30 cents per day.

"As slavery was prohibited in the Northwest Territory, a system of apprenticeship was adopted. The slaves of the original settlers might be held ninety years, but their children were to be free at eighteen and twenty-one years of age, but many living in Illinois on the Mississippi River held their slaves absolutely, as citizens of Missouri, and crossed them over once a week to preserve a legal title; in this way George Hacker held forty slaves.

"No young lady," he says, in speaking of the good old times, "played on the piano, but she could bring music out of the spinning wheel. Her pull-back was a pull at the loom. The young women planted their own cotton, cultivated it, picked and ginned it, spun and colored and wove it, and made dresses without consulting Madam Demorest or Harper's *Bazaar*, and without a sewing machine, and when the young man came around on the gay young horse, with a new saddle and a broad breast girth, "to see the boys," he would look approvingly on the striped and cross-barred superfluous and extra dresses, and other feminine gear hung like banners on the inner wall, the very proofs and evidence of industry and skill and genius. The girls of that period were strong and healthy, and no one of them was ever known to faint under any provocation whatever. They could sing treble, and some of them could have, perhaps, sung bass. They knew nothing of falsetto, but could bring the cows home in that key if they were half a mile away. The young men did not aspire to become teachers or drummers, or try to make a fortune on a capital of $4 in chromos, or to bang doors and slash around generally as brakemen on a railroad train.

Settlements will never be made again in this country under similar circumstances. Never again will there be so much danger and inconvenience and patient waiting for coming improvements. The modern new settlement is the goddess Minerva, fully armed, leaping from the head of Jupiter, and the Vulcan whose glittering ax opens the head is the machinist's, who builds that wonderful complication men call a locomotive. There is much difference in the condition of things between the Atherton colony (one of the earliest in Pulaski) and the Greeley colony as there is between history and fiction.

In speaking of the birds of the early day, Mr. Olmstead says: "The mocking bird of the South made his first visits [here] during

the war," etc. This is a mistake evidently. The writer well remembers seeing them in abundance as far north as St. Clair County as early as 1840. Mr. Olmstead is probably misled by the fact that many were brought north by returning soldiers, and many soldiers made quite an industry of catching them and bringing them to Illinois to sell. The Carolina parrots or paroquets, in the early days, were common and numerous all over Illinois, as far north, at least, as is now the main line of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Two varieties of birds unknown to the early settlers, the wax, or cherry bird, so called from the wax-like tips on the end of the wings and for their fondness for cherries, and the bee bird, is another outcrop of modern life. Mr. Olmstead says: "We welcome the mocking bird as a full compensation for our bee bird and cherry bird. He builds his nests in the orchards and around our homes. He is many in one. With a voice as mellow as a flute and as harsh as the call of a guinea fowl, he imitates all the birds of the wood, and is the only songster that gives us nightly serenades. We have all the birds common to the Northwest, from the unclean buzzard down to the delicate humming bird; and truly the former bird, though a scavenger and unseemly when near at hand, rises in our estimation as he ascends into the heavens. No bird that spreads a wing can lie as he does upon the air without beating it, and we see him sweep in such majestic circles so high above the earth, we could wish he never would return to it again; we would fain forget that he is only snuffing, like a corrupt politician, for a more tainted atmosphere. The humming bird, when stripped of his feathers, is little larger than a bumble bee. Starting from the orange groves of Florida, he pauses at the open portal of every flower, extracting honey or insects, as his taste inclines. To each degree of latitude as high as the great lakes, and even to Hudson's Bay, he introduces summer; but in all his migrations he never fails to exhibit before our admiring eyes his ruby throat and golden shield."

Of the Black Hawk warriors of Pulaski County, the same authority says: "In 1832, the celebrated Indian chief, Black Hawk, made war on the settlements in the northern part of the State. Promptly a company was raised in our county by Col. Webb, which went to the scene of action. Of that company none are alive but the Captain, Thomas C. Kenedy, John Carnes and Alfred Lackey.

"The war with Mexico occurred in 1846. A company was raised immediately by Col. C. H. Webb and William A. Hughes. The former was elected Captain and the latter First Lieutenant. This company consisted of 105 men, the noblest and best of our citizens. They were in but one engagement, etc. * * * By changes and promotions, the company was officered thus on the day of battle (Buena Vista): Captain, William C. Woodward; First Lieutenant, John Bartleson; Second Lieutenant, Aaron Atherton; Third Lieutenant, William Price. On that eventful day, Col. Bissell, riding up to where the Pulaski company was posted, said to Lieut. Price: 'You are too old to go into this engagement; you will remain in camp.' The old man, nearly eighty years of age, standing proudly erect, said: 'Col. Bissell, I came here to fight. If my time has come, I just want to die for my country on this battle-field.' As the company went into action, Lieut. Atherton, observing that Capt. Woodward had only a Sergeant's short sword, gave his to the Captain, saying, 'You can take this; I know better how to use a gun!' The last that Metcalf, afterward Lieutenant, saw

of Atherton, he was defending his prostrate friend, Price. As he had often swung his cradle, so his heavy rifle went in circles, wielded by his powerful arm, and many a Mexican went down before him. The sword of Atherton, so faithfully used by Capt. Woodward, and gashed on Mexican lances, is in the possession of the Atherton family. Of the 105 men who went so gayly to Mexico, only forty-two returned. Sixteen were killed in the battle of Buena Vista, including every officer, from the Captain down to the Second Sergeant, and of the forty-two, fourteen only now remain (1876). Among these are Joseph Evans, E. A. Philips, Lieut. William Pate, Capt. A. P. Corder, A. C. Bartleson, Edward Bartleson, James H. Metcalf, R. J. Johnson, G. P. Garner, Reuben Vaughan and John Abbott. Among those who fell on the field were Capt. Woodward, First Lieut. John Bartleson, Second Lieut. Aaron Atherton, Third Lieut. William Price, Orderly Sergeant William J. Fayssoux, private J. W. Kiger, H. Dirk, George Crippen and Joseph Emmerson. On their return in 1847, these men were welcomed with demonstrations of joy at a public gathering, when speeches were made and a poem read by J. Y. Clemson, of which we extract a couple of stanzas, showing that while we had brave men, we had poets to sing their praises:

"We lost some noble men that day—
Men that were stamped in nature's mould;
For fame and country those they fell,
Not for the sordid love of gold.

"Conspicuous on that fatal day
Was a small band from Illinois,
Foremost they were in all the fray,
The gallant, brave Pulaski boys."

The occasion and the home-like sentiment and truth the poet expresses are a sufficient apology for any seeming tripping there may chance to be in the verse, that at that time found a hearty response in every heart.

In the Adjutant General's office at Springfield, we find the following very imperfect roster of this company. Like nearly all the rolls of the Mexican war soldiers, it is not only wretchedly imperfect, but the company is credited as the "place of enrollment, Alton, Ill.," because there was where they were mustered, and no residence of the companies are given. This is an outrage by the State upon the memories of those brave sons of Illinois, and the State should by all means remedy the records, at least to that extent that it could be done now by those who yet survive. If neglected a few years, the wrong will be irreparable, and the very children of these men will remain in ignorance of their illustrious sires. The writer has had occasion to write the war record of several different companies that were in the Mexican war, and invariably in talking with these old veterans in regard to their company, he has found the Adjutant's books almost wholly unreliable. For the State to longer neglect this would be a flagrant injustice to the whole people.

Col. Foreman, the only surviving Illinois Colonel of that war, is now an old man, residing in Vandalia, Ill. It would be a labor of love—and he is eminently fitted for the work—to go into each county that sent a company or companies to that war, and perfect the roster of each company, give the correct residence of each man, and fill out a complete history of every man that Illinois sent to that war. The band of surviving Mexican war soldiers have not been any too handsomely remembered by their country. No pension steals have gone into their pockets, and we know of no more appropriate act the State Legislature could do than to commission Col. Forman to do this work.

From the records in the Adjutant General's office we give the following as all that appears of Company B, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers:

Captain, Anderson P. Corder; First Lieutenant, John W. Rigby; Second Lieutenant, William W. Tate and James M. Gaunt; Sergeants, Watho F. Hargus, Abraham S. Latta, Calvin Brown and John Delaney; Corporals. John L. Barber, Robert E. Hall, James Cuppin, and James H. Gorrell, Musicians, Andrew I. Ring; Privates, John Abbott, William C. Anglin, Edwin Bartleson, Augustus Bartleson, Abner Baccus, Welbourn Boren, John Barnett, Henry Burkhart, William Crippin, Robert Cole, Jiles M. Cole, John Curry, Marion M. Davis, Henry Doebaker, Joseph Evans, iller Echols, Daniel Emerick, Charles Goodall, John Goodwin, Joseph B. Hornback, William Hughes, James M. Hale, Reason I. Johnson, William Johnson, Elisha Ladd, James L. Loudon, Thomas E. Loudon, Pleasant Lefler, Patrick H. McGee, James H. Metcalf, Enos A. Phillips, George Purdy, Framuel Parker, John B. Russell, Pinkney Russell, John Russell, David Renfrew, Jonathan Story, Columbus C. Smith, Calvin L. Scott, Jackson Summerville, Elijah Shepherd, Cyrus Stephens, James Thorp, Andrew J. Tiner, William E. Tiner, Isham L. Tiner, Thomas Thompson, Reuben Vaugh, John White, William Whitaker, H. A. Young, died; Alfred Bakston, March 21, at Saltillo; Thomas James, March 4, at same place; Enoch Kelso, at Loracco, time not known. Discharged, Private John Kitchell, on Surgeon's certificate, March 20; Abraham S. Latta, on detached service, hospital, September 29; James H. Gorrell, absent, sick at Laracco, from August 11; William C. Anglin, taken prisoner at Buena Vista; also at same time and place John Curry and Joseph Evans. Wounded in this battle, Charles Goodall, absent, sick at Loracco, from August 11; Calvin L. Scott, Elijah Shepherd, and William Whitaker. Taken prisoner at Buena Vista, James Thorp.

The company was discharged from service at Camargo June 18, 1847.

In the late unfortunate civil war, Pulaski County, like all the counties of Southern Illinois, was the first to enlist and the first and foremost in the battles of the country.

Capt. William M. Boren raised Company K, of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of which we have given the account in the Union County history in this volume. Capt Rigby's company was attached to the Thirty-first Regiment. This was John A. Logan's regiment, and it was formed entirely of Southern Illinois men. There were many other enlistments in the county in various regiments and in the naval service.

But of the three counties, Union, Alexander and Pulaski, the first, in the matter of turning out fighters in the late war, was in the lead. In fact, Union County is entitled to be considered the banner county of the State, either in war or in voting for General Jackson straight at every election.

In the biographical department of this work will be found an extended sketch of the life of J. Y. Clemson, whose fruit farm, near Caledonia, deserves especial mention. This is the finest fruit farm on the Ohio River and it produces pears, strawberries, peaches and small berries of all kinds that we much question if in either of these it can be equaled in the world. The fame of the fruits grown upon Mr. Clemson's farm is now all over the West and South, both for the size of the fruit and the exquisite delicacy of flavor. This farm is protected from the frosts by the river and the hills, as is much of Pulaski County, and a failure of crops

has never occurred since the settlement of this part of the county in 1817. Mr. Clemson has demonstrated that much of Pulaski County possesses great advantages over almost any other spot on the globe for horticultural purposes. That the yield per acre is extraordinary, the quality and flavor perfect, and there never occurs a failure of crops. In fact, at times when a killing frost had visited nearly all portions of the country, this locality in the county has escaped untouched. It is only of very late years that this has become to be known of those heretofore despised lands of Pulaski County —the barrens. They were supposed to be nearly worthless, whereas the truth is they are by far the most valuable lands in the State, and it is the opinion of competent judges that in a few years they will develop wonders in both agriculture and horticulture.

CHAPTER IV.*

AGRICULTURE—EARLY MODE OF FARMING IN PULASKI COUNTY—INCIDENTS—STOCK-RAISING —PRESENT IMPROVEMENTS—HORTICULTURE—FIRST ATTEMPTS AT FRUIT-GROWING—APPLES—TREE PEDDLERS—STRAWBERRIES—PEACHES—GRAPES AND WINE—OTHER FRUITS—VEGETABLES, ETC., ETC.

THE agricultural history of this county could be nothing more nor less than a repetition of the history of almost every other county in Southern Illinois. But perhaps a short sketch of the subject may fill a niche in the mind of some reader that will be a lasting benefit to him. The area of this county is about one hundred and eighty-three square miles (one of the smallest counties in the State), nine-tenths of which is susceptible of cultivation, and in a state of nature was one vast forest of the finest timber in America. No prairies were here to welcome the husbandman; if any crops were grown, the timber must first be removed, which, in itself, was a herculean task, and the stumps and roots were still to contend with. What wonder is it that most of the county lay so long without improvement or cultivation? For the first forty years of settlement in the county, there could be no incentive to grow crops which there was no market for. Each settler raised corn and potatoes and garden "sass" enough for his own use and no more. The implements of agriculture consisted of a small bull-tongue plow and a hoe made by the blacksmith.

The early mode of agriculture of this county consisted in beginning about the 1st of March to clear up three or four acres of land for corn. This, with the other small crops, would be planted as soon as the ground could be prepared, and it was then cultivated until it was ready to be "laid by," when there was nothing more to do on the farm until time to gather the corn and pumpkins in the fall. During this interval, the more industrious and enterprising men would go to some wood yard on the river and chop cord wood, while those not so disposed would hunt in the woods and loaf around among the neighbors. The "womanfolks" would

* By George W. Endicott.

raise a patch of cotton and spin, weave, and make their own and their family's clothes.

The main point in farming, in those days, was to have a herd of wild hogs in the woods, corn enough for bread and to feed the pony, and a few ears to toll the hogs up to mark them.

When spring came, the crop time was a rather hard life to live, and about the only revenue that could be counted on was hens' eggs to buy the small luxuries, such as coffee, sugar, salt or anything in that line; and if the hens failed to come to time on the "lay," the old man and children would strike out to the woods to dig "ginseng." A large sack of this then staple could be dug in a few days, and, when dried, would bring in $3 or $4—a sum that would help out the family finances in a good shape. There was but little provision made for the cattle, as they could live all winter on the "cane" which grew in the woods. But very little wheat was grown here then, as there were no mills to grind it, and no market for the surplus. Indeed, the first settlers were at great inconvenience to get their corn ground; there were nothing but horse mills, and very few of them. There are many good stories told of these early mills. One patron said he always took his corn to mill in the ear, as he could shell it faster than the mill could grind it, and then he had the cobs to throw at the rats to keep them from eating the corn all up as it ran down from the hopper. Another story is told on the first water mill that was built on Cache River. The owner of the mill put the grist in the hopper and let on the water, and about the time he had the mill going nicely he heard a turkey "call" in the woods, so he took his gun and went to look for the turkey. While he was gone, a blue jay alighted on the hoop around the buhrs, and as fast as a grain of corn would shake down from the hopper he would eat it. When the miller returned, the jay had eaten all the corn, and the millstones were worn out.

But all this is changed now. Our mills are first-class in every respect. A great change has come to the county since the advent of the railroads. Saw mills have cut the timber off, to a great extent, and much of our lands have been cleared up and put under cultivation. Some of our 100-acre fields of wheat are now cut with self-binders, and an average of fifty harvesting machines are sold annually in the county. Our hay crop is of great importance, as the river offers cheap transportation to the South, where the market is always good. All the low lands are well adapted to timothy, and the hill lands grow as fine clover and orchard grass as can be produced in the State; while the Kentucky blue grass takes to our pastures without any seeding, and with judicious management sheep could be pastured here all winter, except when the ground might be covered with snow, which is but seldom.

The county has, practically, no sheep, but over three thousand worthless dogs; and where that number of dogs reign supreme sheep do not flourish. The stock of cattle is being graded up with short-horn and Jersey blood, which will prove a lasting benefit to the county. Our progressive farmers have abandoned the "elm peeler" or "hazel splitter" hogs, for a breed that is not all "snout" and "bristles," and the results are every way satisfactory.

To sum up the whole matter of agriculture and horticulture, after taking the quality and quantity of our products into consideration, the small area of our county, and that only one-half improved, we feel like we have no reason to be discouraged at the results.

Horticulture. — A history of Pulaski County that fails to accord it the first place on the list as a horticultural county, would fail to do justice to the capabilities of its soil and climate. While some counties grow more apples, some more grapes and some more tomatoes, yet there is not a county in the State where every one of the following list of fruits and vegetables can be grown to so great perfection: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, strawberries, red raspberries, black raspberries, blackberries, tomatoes, melons, sweet potatoes, wax beans, early cabbage, pie plant, asparagus, and every variety of garden vegetable that can be grown in the temperate zone. All of the above-named fruits and vegetables can be grown on any single acre of good land in the county that is above high water mark, and good watermelons and tomatoes have been produced on a pile of earth taken from a well sixty feet deep, and that without any special fertilizers or care, except to supply water in a severe drought. This would prove that our soil is not exhausted as soon as the top is cultivated a few years.

The history of horticulture is in intimate relation with the progress of civilization. An acute observer has justly remarked that the esteem in which gardening is held among nations is an unfailing index of the advance they have made in other forms of human progress. But it is not until society is improved, commerce extended and the human mind expanded, that horticulture takes its place among the arts, flourishing wherever there is wealth to encourage or taste to appreciate its charms and excellences. Horticulture has advanced with civilization, and blended with all that adorns, refines and sustains the structure of a solid as well as an elegant society. The cultivation of fruit is the most perfect union of the useful and beautiful that the world has ever known. Trees, covered in spring time with their green and glossy foliage, blended with fragrant flowers of white to crimson and gold, that are succeeded by the ripened fruit, melting and grateful through all the fervid heat of summer, is indeed a tempting prospect to every land-holder in our favored region. It is natural to suppose that a people so richly endowed by nature as ours have given marked attention to an art that supplies so many of the amenities of life, and around which cluster so many memories that appeal to the finer instincts of our nature. In a region favored with a climate bright, sunny and free from extreme changes, and with a soil that, in varying composition, in fertility and depth becomes suited to all the fruits common to the temperate zone, horticulture is naturally held in that high esteem that becomes so important a factor in our welfare.

The introduction of fruit into this county is almost coeval with its first settlement. Sprouts from the old apple trees and seeds from the favorite old peach trees of the old home in the South or East were a part of the pioneer's outfit, and were cared for with as much patience as the children or favorite cow. While the varieties thus grown would not be considered of any great value now, yet they served a good purpose by creating a landmark, as it were, to which the youth who waited for the fruit to ripen can look back with pleasure, and, while his head may be "silvered o'er with the frosts of man y-winters," a thought, perhaps, steals through his mind that the days spent under the old apple trees were the happiest of his life.

Horticulture, as an art, received but little attention in the early settlement of this county. The fruits adapted to the soil and climate had not been introduced; even the nature of the soil was not well understood.



Geo. W. Endicott

There were no means at hand for the rapid diffusion of such knowledge. There were no horticultural societies and associations, to gather individual experience and present it in available form for the use of the masses, and at best there was not much time, in the struggle for the necessaries of life in a primitive country, for the obtaining of its amenities.

Horticulture at this time, even in the older settled States, was but in its infancy, and the first effort of the pioneer was to reproduce the fruit in cultivation at the time, and in the locality whence he had emigrated. Many of the old trees planted by the early settlers show some traits that have not been rivalled by the later and more improved varieties planted long since. Their hardiness and good bearing qualities are phenominal and that, too, without any of the scientific pruning and care advocated by the horticulturists of the present day.

Improved horticulture in this county—that is, the planting of fruits for commercial benefits—dates back to about the year 1858–59. Judge A. M. Brown (now deceased), a prominent jurist and newspaper man of Kentucky, became infatuated with our hills and valleys, and located at Villa Ridge. He was the first man to plant largely of budded peaches, pears and apples for market. He was joined, almost immediately, by Dr. Brown, of Kentucky, and Dr. J. H. Crain, of Ohio, both very enthusiastic pomologists. They planted largely of apples, their first impulse being to grow apples for the New Orleans market, as the river offered a good outlet for that kind of fruit. But, like every other new enterprise, conceived by strangers to the soil and climate, they made some mistakes in the selection of varieties; and while the trees were growing many of our old citizens caught the fever, and new men came in from the North and East, and all became more or less affected with the horticultural "itch."

About this time, a new class of men came on the scene. These were denominated "tree peddlers," and to say that they gathered in a rich harvest would be a mild expression. They sold trees to all they could induce to buy, at high figures, mostly on time, and any man who had land enough cleared was flattered and cajoled by the fine pictures and preserved specimens, to plant from ten to forty acres, mostly in apples. Many of the trees were true to name, but the varieties were unsuited to this climate. The early varieties were all right, but Spys, Spitzenbergs, Baldwins and many excellent Eastern winter apples are a failure here, as they ripen in August and September; while many of the orders thus taken were filled from the same pile, and labeled to suit the buyer. While this fraud was being pushed extensively, there was another class of men, who were more conservative, and thought that apples to suit our soil and climate should come from the highlands of Southern Virginia and North Carolina. Among this class, and at the head, ought to be placed "old Uncle Tom" McClelland (deceased), who spent time and money to try all the better varieties of his old North Carolina home, and with a fair share of success. Without any records on the subject, he is conceded to have been the first man in this county to graft or bud the apple tree. Many of the farms in this county attest his work, by their "Carolina Red June," "Abram," "Nickajack," "Limbertwig," "Buckingham" and many other apples of that class, suited to our soil and climate. While our experience has been a bitter one, it has inculcated many valuable lessons. One is, we are south of the latitude in which the apple attains its best

estate. We can never hope to acclimate any of the choice Northern or Eastern apples to this section, yet we can and do grow good apples. Our "Winesaps," "Sparks," "Finks," "Rome Beauty," "Summer Pearmain" and many other varieties are not excelled anywhere. While we give the apple the first place on our list of fruits for domestic use, it would have to accept a third or fourth place in a commercial point of view. The strawberry, peach and grape would outrank it for money.

The strawberry, while it never assumes the dignity of a tree, or the spreading importance of a vine, yet it commands respect for its intrinsic merit. No other single crop in this county, at this time, has the influence on the business relations of our people. An entire failure would almost bankrupt our merchants, and a good crop makes all hearts rejoice, from the merchant, with his thousands of dollars invested, down to the little negro with his "two quart check." The gathering and shipping of the strawberry crop to market, develops a spirit of business enterprise in our boys and girls that they would never attain by the study of text-books.

The first strawberries ever grown in this county for market were grown by Mr. Stephen Blanchard, near the town of America, about the year 1857.

They were known as the "Virginia Seedling," or "scarlet," and were at that time considered a great luxury, but would not be tolerated on our farms to-day. The berries that he took to the home market were handled in shallow trays, with the traditional "paddle scoop," and what he marketed at the towns on the Central Railroad were put up in small quart boxes, made of thin lumber, and set on shallow trays. Then an old German would take one of these trays in each hand and walk to the railroad, pay his fare to Cairo or any other market he wished to use, and carry the berries and sell them and bring back the boxes and money.

The first Wilson strawberries introduced into this county was through the late Judge A. M. Brown; but the first Wilsons cultivated for market were by Martin Harnish, from Lancaster County, Penn. His one-fourth of an acre soon spread. In the vicinity of Villa Ridge, many of his neighbors planted small patches, seldom over half an acre, as there were many who thought the markets would be glutted and the entire business overdone. For instance, when, in 1863, nineteen shippers sent off fifty cases in one day, almost everyone thought the market would be "busted." But the berries sold on the Chicago market the next day, at 45 cents per quart.

The delusion that the market would be glutted, and that no one man could successfully handle more than one acre, clung to our people like the fear of death; and it is only in the last six or seven years that we have learned that the same vim and push that would handle one acre would handle ten if multiplied by ten. To illustrate how the fear of spreading out was kept alive, it would be well to give a sketch of one large plantation, and the way it was managed here. Some Cincinnati men, learning that we could grow good berries, formed a company, came here, and bought some land in a rich, sweet gum bottom. They cleared up twenty acres at a great expense, planted it partially with bogus plants, cultivated it in the most expensive manner and boarded at a hotel—in fact, moved things lively; building extensive quarters for pickers, and paying 3 to 5 cents per quart for picking. There was no fruit train then, as now, and all had to go by express. Some days they would miss the train, and the berries would have to

lay over to another day; sometimes the whole lot would have to be dumped out at the station and thus lost. All this, in connection with the fact that the berries were ten days later in the rich bottoms than on the sunny hillsides, and a big mortgage was spread over the whole thing, and the reader will not be surprised that a grand failure was the result of the first big strawberry field in this county. Everybody was ready to say "I told you so," and "It can't be done; one acre is enough for any man," and many more such consolatory remarks. If our people had seen where the failure came in, and profited thereby, we would, to-day, have ranked first as a strawberry shipping point, instead of being the third on the Central Railroad.

The varieties in cultivation here now are many, but the Wilson still holds its own against all new comers in the minds of its old friends. The cash brought into this county by strawberries, twenty-two years ago, amounted to but a few dollars; the amount brought in this year (1883) will reach nearly $100,000, and the acreage, which was about 600 acres this year, will, in 1884, be at least 50 per cent higher.

Peach growing has attained some success in the county in the last twenty years; but many of the first budded varieties were not suited to the soil and climate, and one-half of all the peaches planted in the county have failed to pay a fair interest on the capital invested, for the reason that the planters had not the experience and will to give the proper care to growing the trees, cultivating the soil, and "bugging" and thinning the fruit.

The late Judge Brown, already mentioned, and Martin Harnish planted the first commercial peach orchards in this county. They advocated starting the heads of the trees boot top high, so the limbs could bend down without splitting the trunks of the trees. A few years, however, of this style of pruning cured them of that idea, and Judge Brown became one of the stanchest advocates of high-headed trees, thorough "bugging" and thinning of the fruit.

It would be useless to go through the list of peaches, to designate those that failed, or those that succeeded; but most of the peach-growers here noted that the early and late varieties pay better than to have an excessive crop in midsummer. With a better knowledge of what varieties to plant, and how to care for them, coupled with that progressive spirit of our planters, the outlook is promising to make this county one of the foremost peach growing counties of the West.

There may have been a few vines of Catawba and Isabella grapes planted here at an early date, but old Father Huhner, a German from St. Louis, was the first to plant grapes in this county (about 1859–60) for commercial use. His object was the manufacture of wine, and in a few years there was a lively interest in the grape and wine business in the county. A considerable amount of good wine was made and sold here; but the changes and vexations of the internal revenue, and the fact that the grapes would sell for as much money as the wine would bring, caused a falling-off in the production of wine, and to-day there is none made in the county. But the reader must not infer that grape growing has ceased. Far from it. Each year has witnessed an increase in the acreage, and more care and thought used in gathering and marketing the fruit, until it is now considered one of our most permanent and profitable fruit crops. Last year (1882) there were more than seventy tons of grapes shipped from this county, and it was one of the worst years for the grape we have had.

The business has grown, from a few hundred vines in 1860, to near 200,000 in 1883, including the young vines planted this spring; and preparations are being made to still increase the number. The most hopeful outlook in the grape business in this county is the introduction of better varieties for table use and wine.

The red raspberry has always been a good fruit for market purposes, and has paid well the last few years; but our people don't plant largely of them on account of the trouble of getting them picked in good condition. Our hot summers sometimes burn the canes of the blackcaps so they die; and again, our market is so far off, that they are neglected as a market crop, although, in a general way, they grow and bear heavy crops, and are profitable to evaporate.

What can we say of blackberries? The woods, fence-corners and ditches are full of them; all fruiting annually, and making a glut in every market in reach. Some of the wild ones are good in quality, and larger in size than the Snyder, or many of the cultivated sorts so highly extolled by nurserymen.

In a commercial way, the sweet potato is, perhaps, the leading vegetable of this county. They have been grown here, for home use, for many years; but it is only in the last ten or twelve years that they have assumed any importance as a crop to ship to Northern markets. The first full car load of sweet potatoes grown and shipped from Villa Ridge to Chicago was in 1870. It was shipped by the writer, and from that date to the present time the shipments have increased, until now they are considered one of our best annual products; and there is not a month, from October to April, that they are not shipped North by the car-load.

The growing and shipping wax beans to the Northern markets was first successfully done by Mr. Israel Sanderson, of Pulaski (if we are not mistaken) in 1870–71. The business has grown, from a few one-third bushel boxes at the first, to eight or nine car-loads a year at present, and the demand seems to keep pace with the supply. Mr. Sanderson is also the first man to cultivate and ship the cantelope, or nutmeg melon to market from this county, and was the most successful grower in the county. But the melon-louse gave so much trouble that, as a commercial crop, they are now almost abandoned.

The growing of tomatoes for market has never assumed very large proportions here. The earliest and finest specimens, however, have been raised and shipped from Villa Ridge, and there is no reason why it should not rival Cobden as a tomato station. There are many other fruits and vegetables that should be mentioned; but the brief space allotted to horticulture in a work of this kind, and the limited time at the writer's command, precludes a more extended article.

CHAPTER V.*

MOUND CITY—EARLY HISTORY OF THE PLACE—THE INDIAN MASSACRE—JOSEPH TIBBS AND SOME OF THE EARLY CITIZENS OF "THE MOUNDS"—GEN. RAWLINGS—FIRST SALE OF LOTS —THE EMPORIUM COMPANY—HOW IT FLOURISHED AND THEN PLAYED OUT—THE MARINE WAYS—GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL—THE NATIONAL CEMETERY, ETC.

THE earliest history of which we have any accurate account of the location where Mound City now stands dates back to 1812, that being the time of the Indian massacre, and as it tells of the life and fate of many early pioneers in Illinois, we give the history of the massacre, as told by Thomas Falker, and as written by Rev. E. B. Olmsted, and published in the newspapers some years ago.

Thomas Falker, who died in Pulaski County in 1859, gave the facts of the massacre of the whites where Mound City now stands. The first white settlers of the extreme southern portion of Illinois were Tennesseans, but it is not generally known that they were driven here by an earthquake, which gave its first shake December 16, 1811. The present site of Cairo was then known as Bird's Point. Two families, one named Clark and the other Phillips, lived near where is now Mound City. A man named Conyer had settled below the old town, America, and a Mr. Lyerle, a short distance above, and a man named Humphrey lived where Lower Caledonia now stands. These were all the inhabitants of the country, from the mouth of the Ohio to Grand Chain—twenty miles. They had made but small improvement, and as the land had not yet come into market, of course they did not own the soil. The family of Clark consisted of only himself and wife; their children were grown up and lived elsewhere, but paid them an occasional visit. The other family near Mound City, consisted of Mrs. Phillips and a son and daughter nearly grown and a man named Kenaday. The family originally were from Tennessee, and removed from that State into what is now Union County. Mr. Phillips having occasion to return to Tennessee, on business, Kenaday became acquianted with his wife and persuaded her to abandon Phillips and live with him. No disturbance followed this delinquency, and the easy morals of the times seems to have winked at it.

In the fall of 1812, these families were enjoying their usual quiet, when some Indians, ten in number, paid them an unexpected visit. They belonged to the Creek tribe, which inhabited the lower part of Kentucky, and had been exiled and outlawed for some supposed outrages committed on their own nation. They were known to the inhabitants of that country as "the outlawed Indians," and on the occasion of this unwelcome visit were returning from a tour in the northern part of the territory, where they had been to see some other tribes. On the same day, Mr. Phillips returned home, accompanied by a Mr. Shaver, who lived in Union County, and whose wife Mrs. Phillips had been attending in her sickness.

The cabin of Clark stood near the west boundary line of what is Mound City; that

*By Dr. N. R. Casey.

of Mrs. Phillips a short distance above, on the next elevation. Shaver stopped at Clark's and fastened his horse near the back door. When he saw the Indians, he expressed apprehension to Clark, but he told him he was acquainted with them, had traded with them, and did not suppose they had any bad intentions. Yet when Clark on one occasion went out to the smoke house Shaver saw by the pallor of his face that he was much alarmed. It was his opinion that Clark had seen or overheard through the openings of the house enough to satisfy him of the hostile intentions of the savages, but feared to speak of it lest Shaver should mount his horse and leave him to his fate. The Indians asked for something to eat. Mrs. Clark told them if they would grind some corn on the hand mill she would prepare them a meal. They did so and partook of the hospitality of a family they fully intended to butcher before night.

The Indians were armed with guns and tomahawks; one of them came to Shaver and felt the muscles of his thighs, his knees, etc., as though he wished to judge of his ability to run. "Do you wish to run a race?" said Shaver. "No." "Do you wish to wrestle?" "No." The situation of the white settlers were becoming more alarming. They hoped, after the Indians had eaten, they would take their departure, but they sauntered around as if unwilling to do so. It was Shaver's intention to carry home some whisky, but Clark was afraid to draw it while the Indians were there. At length, five of the Indians went up to Mrs. Phillips'; the other five remained at Clark's. Two of the latter took their station with apparent carelessness in the front door (next the river), and two more stood near the fire-place, where sat Mr.. and Mrs. Clark and Shaver. The latter happening to look at the Indians in the front door, saw one of them make a signal in the direction of Mrs. Phillips', which was in sight, by striking his hands together vertically several times. Directly he heard screams and shouts in that direction, and the next instant received a stunning blow on his head, from the hatchet of the Indian who stood near him. He fell forward, but being a powerful man, he dashed between the two Indians at the back door and ran for his horse, which, as said, was fastened near the back door. He soon saw, however, his retreat in that direction would be cut off, so he ran down the river bank, with two of the Indians in full pursuit. They doubtless supposed, as Shaver was already wounded, he would fall an easy prey; but he was fleet of foot, and then he was running for his life. Blinded by the blood which poured down his face, and which he occasionally dashed away with his hand, he made for the bayou below the present Marine Ways. A hatchet just missed his head and fell many yards in front of him. His first impulse was to pick it up and defend himself, but a moment's reflection convinced him the chances were too much against him. It was half a mile or so to the bayou; Shaver gained it in advance of the Indians. It was quite full and partially frozen over. He plunged in and gained the opposite shore. The Indians paused on the bank, afraid to follow. They told him he was a brave, and endeavored to induce him to return. Tradition says he addressed some *very strong* language to the Indians and made his way to the Union County settlements. His escape, considering the circumstances, was wonderful. The Indians murdered Clark and his wife, Mrs. Phillips, her son and daughter and Kenaday. They ripped up the feather beds, destroyed the furniture and carried off whatever struck their fancy, including Shaver's fine horse. They crossed the river

into Kentucky and were followed by the citizens of the settlement in Union County for some distance, but no trace of them could be found. A few days after, Capt. Phillips, who was stationed at Fort Massac, came down with a company of men to bury the dead. A shocking sight met their gaze. Clark and his wife were found in their house dead. The body of young William Phillips was found drifted ashore about a mile below Mound City. His sister was not found; one of her slippers was found on the bank of the river. It is supposed she and her brother got into a skiff and were shot down before they could get away. Kenaday was found some distance from the cabin of Mrs. Phillips. His shoulder and back much cut in gashes by the tomahawks of the savages. The body of Mrs. Phillips was found, and also the body of her unborn babe, impaled upon a stake.

After the Indian massacre, the place known as the Mounds seems to have been deserted for a time, but its advantages as a trading point overcame the fears, mixed with superstition, that possessed the people that migrated to and up and down the Ohio River, and in 1836 there were two double log cabins, with two thirty-foot rooms, a twelve-foot porch, a clapboard roof over all, with large fire-place in each end, five other cabins and one storehouse. The two double cabins stood on the river bank, near where Meyer & Nordman's stave factory now stands. Two of the small cabins above where the Mound City Hotel now stands, two more near where P. M. Kelly now lives. The storehouse, a little southeast of what was known as the Big Mound, on the river bank; a strip of ground then lay between the mound and river. The store, which consisted of dry goods, groceries and a general assortment of such articles as were absolutely necessary, not embracing anything, however, that could be considered in those days a luxury. It was kept by Forbes & Vancil; the latter died at the Mounds, and the former in the county. In connection with this store, they had a wood-yard. They paid their wood-choppers in goods, and traded extensively with hunters and trappers, and in this way did a thriving business for a number of years. The other cabins were occupied first by one and then by another, as they happened along, but the cabins could never be found empty. In 1838, a regiment of soldiers, returning from the Florida war, on their way to Jefferson Barracks, got ice-bound, and remained in camp, just this side of the mouth of Cache River, all winter. Three-quarters of a mile south of Mound City, the country was then comparatively a wilderness. What few emigrants had sought the location had brought with them various kinds of stock. The wild grass and the vast canebrakes gave them unlimited pasture, summer and winter, and they increased rapidly. Wild cattle and hogs, never having been cared for by human hands, abounded in the woods. But they tell that the wild stock and the tame ones were much fewer when the soldiers left in the spring, that it was their custom to kill anything they saw that they imagined might be good to eat. On one occasion, a large company of them came up to Forbes & Vancil's store; they found the log porch hung with game, among which was a dressed deer. They flocked on and around the porch, and when they left, the turkeys, ducks and squirrels were all gone, and nothing left of the dressed deer but its skeleton. Soldiers have acted very much alike, it would seem, in all ages.

There was a road leading from the Mounds to America, one to Jonesboro and one to Unity, then the county seat, but they were not

broad gauges, nor were they air lines, and to travel them with a wagon involved much uncertainty as to the outcome. In 1838, there was a storehouse built, by a man named Coblitz, of considerable pretensions. It was a frame and two stories high, 20x50 feet, but was burnt down in 1839. It also stood near the mound on the river. We find at this date and earlier the present site of Mound City, an important trading point on the Ohio River for many miles. When Mr. Coblitz left, which was after his storehouse and its effects had burned, Mr. James Dougherty, father of A. J. and J. L. Dougherty, moved to the Mounds in 1839, and became the business man of the place, cultivated the ten or fifteen acres of cleared land and continued the wood yard for three years. After James Dougherty, Joseph Tibbs came, a man of much native shrewdness, without education, not being able to read or write his name, but was the recognized leader of a majority of the inhabitants of this immediate settlement. He was frequently involved in law suits, and on one occasion he was asked why he did not employ a lawyer to defend him. His reply indicated "the kind of a man he was." He said he had found it safer and even cheaper to employ witnesses. Joseph Tibbs cultivated the cleared land at the Mounds from 1843 to 1852. In 1857, he was living on his farm, two and a half miles west of Mound City, when the writer met him for the first time. The first question he asked after the introduction was, had I brought a good horse with me. I intimated that his reputation had extended to my former home, consequently I brought no horse. He died in 1859 and had considerable property. He left but one son, and he demented. While many hard stories are told of Joseph Tibbs, he had many good qualities.

From the time steamboats navigated the Ohio River, the deep water, the banks and the safe harbor, now fronting Mound City, was known by steamboat men and used by them as a place of safety for landing and mooring their boats during low water. This locality was considered by them the head of navigation during low water, when the upper river was frozen over. Steamers could reach this point at all seasons of the year from the Lower Mississippi. The warm waters from the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers prevented the formation of ice sufficient to interrupt navigation. As early as 1840, ten to fifteen steamboats laid up at the Mounds during the entire winter, while low water in the Mississippi, together with ice, prevented them from reaching St. Louis, and it has ever since that time been considered by steamboat men a desirable place for mooring boats during low water, ice or storms. The Ohio River at this point measures one mile from the Illinois to the Kentucky shore. The channel is wide and deep, and washes the Illinois side. The river widens from this point to its mouth, and in early days, when the commerce of the Ohio Valley was transported by rivers south, it was no uncommon thing to see ten or fifteen steamers in sight, including the celebrated Eclipse and like boats, loaded to the water's edge. It is not strange that a location that had been so long regarded so favorably as a trading point should attract attention, and its natural advantages made available in building upon the site a city. With that purpose in view, Gen. Moses M. Rawlings, in 1854, owning the following lands that had been owned by more than one person and had been divided into allotments and described as lots: Lot No. 2, containing thirty-five acres; Lot No. 5, containing thirty-eight acres; and Lot No. 12, containing thirteen

acres, all in Section 36, Town 16, Range 1 west, determined to lay out a city. A history of Mound City without at least a brief history of Gen. Rawlings, would certainly be incomplete.

Gen. M. M. Rawlings was born in Virginia in 1793, his parents moving to Newcastle County, Ky., in 1794. When a boy, he left his father's house and on foot made his way to Shawneetown, Ill., reaching that place without a dollar in the spring of 1809. At that early day, the Saline salt works were being operated, and directly and indirectly gave employment to a number of laborers. Young Rawlings took hold of whatever came in his way to do. The result was he soon accumulated more than a bare living. He invested in produce, furs, or anything out of which he thought a profit might be the result. Gen. Rawlings was married three times. He married his first wife, Miss Sarah J. Seaton, of Breckinridge County, Ky., in 1811, long before he had reached his majority, and by whom he had ten children. All died before he came to Mound City but Sarah J,, wife of Dr. Henry F. Delaney, and now a widow, living on Rose Hill, six miles north of Mound City, and Francis M. Rawlings, a brilliant young lawyer, a man of imposing appearance, thoroughly educated and an orator not equaled in the State. He represented Union, Alexander and Pulaski Counties in the Legislature in the years 1854–55.

He died in 1858, which greatly distressed his father and friends. After his marriage with Miss Seaton, Gen. Rawlings enlarged his business, and in a few years he had the largest wholesale and retail dry goods and grocery establishment in the southern part of the State. He seems to have dealt in any and everything. Parties came down from Louisville and agreed to pay him a certain price for all the pecans he could deliver to them at Louisville by a mentioned time. The result was the General loaded a steamboat with pecans, which resulted in the financial ruin of the company. A similar transaction occurred with salt. Gen. Rawlings was a large and powerful man, full six feet tall, and often weighed 300 pounds. He had great force of character; his energy and determination never failed him, and whatever he engaged in brought into action all his intellect and energy. He had received no education in his youth, no free school to attend in his boyhood. He was strictly a self made man. He had a large amount of natural ability, and while employed in his active business life, he sought any moment he could spare to educating himself; while he did not excel in book learning, he did as the judge of character of his fellow-man. He was always exceedingly courteous, dignified and polite to ladies. No man living had greater respect or admiration for them. His kindness to little children was proverbial, and, while he was eccentric and irritable, and would often give vent to a whirlwind of words, not couched in Bible language upon slight provocation, yet the storm was soon over and he would be as calm as a May morning, but under all this worry and excitement, his heart was tender and yielded in sympathy and relief to distress wherever he found it. But his eccentricities got him into many episodes; while they were not injurious to any one or himself, they were at times a source of annoyance to his friends and even to himself. The anecdotes told of him and about him would fill a volume. He suffered periodically with the gout. A friend one day very injudiciously asked him if gout was painful. After exhausting himself on the absurdity of the question, he wound up by saying, " My God, my friend, put your big toe in a vise, have an able-bodied man turn the crank until it

seems he can turn it no more, but have him turn it again. That, my God, my friend, is gout." He married his second wife, Miss Henrietta B. Calmes, daughter of Gen. Calmes, who lived near Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1829. She died in 1833, leaving two children —Florida, who became the wife of Dr. N. R. Casey, and died in Mound City, August, 1878, and Carroll H. Rawlings, who never married, and died in Texas in 1877. Gen. Rawlings was one of the three Internal Improvement Commissioners. In 1839, Col. Oakley, Gen. Rawlings, two of the Commissioners, in company with ex-Governor Reynolds, one of the Governor's agents, went to Europe to negotiate canal and improvement bonds, etc. Judge R. M. Young, also an agent of the Governor's, subsequently joined them in London, and while the internal improvement system of that day, as viewed at this date, was not the thing to do, for negociating bonds and for whatever success the Commissioners had financially, was admitted to be due to Gen. Rawlings. Among the many enterprises the General engaged in was that of steamboating. He owned at one time the side-wheel steamboat Tuskina, that ran between Louisville and New Orleans. He made one or more trips as her Captain, and when she made a landing and when she backed from a landing was invariably accompanied with a storm of commands which kept the pilot busy ringing the bells and the engineers working their engines and the passengers apprehensive she was on fire. Gen. Rawlings moved from Shawneetown in 1840, purchasing a magnificent residence, surrounded by 200 acres of land, highly improved, four miles from Louisville, Ky. In 1832, he was appointed by Gov. Reynolds Major General of the State militia. In 1840, he married Miss Ann H. Simms, of Washington City. She died in 1849, without children. In 1846, he sold his country place and moved into Louisville. Gen. Rawlings never attached himself to any church, but was always ready and willing to aid in building churches, and for several years before hotels were built in Mound City, the ministers who visited the place found a welcome at his house. He read the Bible much, and was familiar with its teachings. He was baptized in the Catholic Church by Mother Angela, of the Holy Cross, a few hours before his death, which occurred January 11, 1863, aged seventy. Having an admiration for the State that had been his home for nearly forty years, had much to do in his location of Mound City in 1854.

The original plat of Mound City was made by William J. Spence, Surveyor of Pulaski County, for Gen. Moses M. Rawlings' property, April, 1854. At that time, a log cabin stood on the banks of the river, and fifteen or twenty acres of land cleared was all the evidence of civilization to be seen. The General utilized the cabin as hotel, boarding house and residence. During rain-storms, it sheltered them, but when the days and nights were pleasant they staid and slept upon the Mound, on which had grown many locust trees, making a delightful shade, while the gentle south breeze from off the broad Ohio, from here to its mouth, only six miles away, made it a pleasant place of resort in the day time and delightful at night, and during the days and nights when the mosquitoes congregated, which they did in the early history of Mound City, the mound was about the only place of safety, or where you could stay and with any degree of confidence say your life was your own. It was upon this mound individuals met in consultation, and discussed and predicted the bright prospects of the future for the embryo city; upon this mound conventions

were held; here political meetings were addressed by young and by old politicians; here their voices were heard proclaiming the faith that was in them, and urging their fellow-men to follow them or the country would be ruined. Upon this mound the late Governor, John Dougherty, in his elegant style and voice urged his hearers to vote for Breckenridge, and by doing so save the country; here Hon. W. Josh Allen and Gen. John A. Logan, together in silvery tones, told the claims of Stephen A. Douglas, and occasionally came and talked upon the mound to the people, a travelling missionary, as it were, in favor of Mr. Lincoln. Upon this mound, while a few of the faithful rang the bells, Tom Green and others shook their locks and shouted for Bell and Everett; upon this mound the distinguished editor and poet, George D. Prentice, lectured upon the present and the future of the Mississippi Valley. Upon this mound, on Sabbath Days, came the ministers of the Gospel of all denominations and exhorted the inhabitants to flee from the wrath to come; and here at dewy eve the beaus and belles enjoyed the soft zephyrs and whispered promises and pledges of eternal love. While other mounds are scattered over the place, this one, upon the river bank, gave the name to the location and afterward to the city. At what particular period of the world's history these mounds were made, tradition fails to tell. On digging into them, the usual Indian relics are unearthed—pot metal, tomahawks made of stone, and many other things supposed to have been used in war and in peace by the aborigines.

The first sale of lots in Mound City took place in May, 1854. Thirty or forty were sold. The first lot sold brought $135; none less than $50, and none more than $200. The lots were all 50x200 feet. Gen. Rawlings built the first house in Mound City. It was a frame, two stories high, 25x100 feet. It was framed in Louisville, Ky., and brought to Mound City on steamboats; this was in 1854. He filled the lower story with dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., and used the second story for a residence. The next house was built by Gilbert Boren. It was two stories high, and a frame. In the lower part he kept a saloon, and lived in the second story. He met with a tragic death a year afterward while on the little steamer Gazelle, plying between Cairo and Paducah, becoming involved in a difficulty with the Steward of the boat, who stabbed him with a butcher knife. He died in a few minutes afterward. The third house was built by R. H. Warner—a two-story frame house. He kept a grocery store in the lower story and lived in the upper one. The fourth house was built by William Dougherty. He was born at America, four miles above Mound City, on the Ohio River, in 1828. He came to Mound City in a trading boat in 1854. At that time, it was not uncommon to see twenty or thirty trading boats tied up along the river bank at Mound City. After remaining a few months on his trading boat, he came ashore and built the fourth house in the city. It was also a frame and two-story house. The lower story was a storehouse, while he lived in the upper story. Mr. Dougherty was appointed Postmaster in 1859, and resigned in 1861; he still resides in Mound City. The first brick house built in Mound City was F. M. Rawlings', in 1856; it was fifty feet square, two stories, with a thirty-foot ell—a very fine building, that succumbed to the great fire of 1879. Before Mound City had been platted, Gen. Rawlings had determined to build a railroad from the mounds to connect with the Illinois Central Railroad, three miles west and eight miles above Cairo, but

to do so it required a charter. The winter of 1854–55 found him at Springfield, urging its passage. Strange as it may seem, he met with stubborn opposition. The Representatives of the Cairo Company opposed the passage of the charter with all their energy and with all the means at their command. The building of the Mound City Railroad, three miles long, seems to have caused some apprehension that it might in some way or at some time be injurious to the interest of Cairo. Gen. Rawlings met one objection after another only to find new ones developed as old ones disappeared. It is a part of the history of the times, however, that many members of that Legislature who have since figured in politics, both State and national, found themselves owners of corner lots in Cairo. The charter passed, and the General set about building his road at once, without selling stock or bonds, but with his own individual means. The Commissioners to condemn it were Joseph Essex, Joel Lackey and Jefferson Parker. The Commissioners reported at the October term of court, 1855, that no damage would accrue to the land or owners by building the road. William Burk, an Irish gentleman, who had much experience in building railroads, and having just completed a contract on the Illinois Central Railroad, was given the contract of building the Mound City Railroad. Gen. Rawlings in his lifetime claimed to have engineered it himself without instruments, determining the levels and grades with his eyes. The winter of 1855–56 was a disagreeable one, especially the spring of 1856. The contractor met with delays from rains. The intention was to make the road on an air line from Mound City to the Central, but when about half way out from Mound City, they found water standing on the line of the road in such quantities as to interfere with the progress of the work, and, desiring to complete it within a certain time, induced them to make a curve sufficient to avoid the water, hence the crook in the road that has so often been asked why it was done and why the road was not built straight. By the time the road bed was completed, the iron had arrived, via New Orleans per steamboat, and soon followed the locomotive, baggage and passenger coach, and in the spring of 1856 the whistle of the "Pilot" started the inhabitants, alarmed the cattle that fed upon the cane along the line of the road, and put the owls and other birds of prey to flight for the first time. There was but five or six houses in Mound City when the road was finished. The building of the road was looked upon as an era, promising much in the near future for the city. Up to this time, the place was without a post office, the people receiving their mail from Caledonia mostly, but in June, 1856, a post office was established, receiving two mails a day, with Gen. Rawlings Postmaster, a position he had to take for the want of any other available man to fill it. In 1858, Gen. Rawlings resigned, much to his relief, and equally so to the public. He kept the office in his store room. While his clerks were deputies and attended to the office, there were times when persons would call for their mail, when the clerks were out and the General alone. We are sure he never opened or distributed a mail, neither did he ever find a letter or paper for any one. When he made the effort to do so, he never knew where to look for them, and after considerable worry, he would discharge the applicant with "Who would write you a letter, anyhow?" R. C. Daniel was appointed Postmaster to fill the vacancy. He kept the office in the railroad depot until early in 1859; he resigned and William Dougherty was appointed, and in 1861 he

resigned and George Mertz was appointe d and has been and is still Postmaster.

In 1855,on the 25th of June—more than a year after Gen. Rawlings had laid off Mound City, and his first and only sale of lots had taken place--Paul K. Wambaugh, John Fawcit Smith, and John R. Gabriel, who had conceived the idea of obtaining foothold in Mound City, formed a joint-stock association, under the name of Emporium Real Estate & Manufacturing Company, in the city of Cincinnati. It has never been recorded that either of the above gentlemen had a dollar at the time, to gain a foothold anywhere; however, they surrounded the organization with the mystery of secrecy. They gave out that a secret city was to be built upon the banks of the Lower Ohio; sometimes saying on the high bluff banks. The city was to be grander than all the cities built since the downfall of ancient Rome. The imaginary golden streets of the New Jerusalem were to be duplicated in the Emporium City—the name given to this forty mile square city on paper. The room they occupied in Cincinnati, while they were forming this association, was kept locked and bolted, the keys and bolts only turned upon the demand of one of the original three, or an initiated member accompanied by friends. When once within the private precincts, the above gentlemen would proceed to explain, in a whispered voice, with an occasional mysterious and fearful glance at the door, apprehending an intruder might approach and overhear the story of wealth and happiness that could only be vouchsafed to those who offered to take so much stock in the grandest enterprise known to any century; but before they placed their names on paper, the result of which would yield them in the near future all the wealth man ought to have or ever desire, they must make a solemn promise never to reveal to the uninformed what their eyes saw or their ears heard. Wambaugh sat at the head of the table, grave and dignified. Jere Griswold, who had been one of the first initiated, and who afterward was the company's Secretary, sat with pen in hand and another behind his ear, with his bland smiles, could be heard to say, "Please sign your name on this line. Take $5,000 or $10,000 of stock?" "You may put me down for $10,000. Should trade and deals develop as I anticipate they will, I will take $10,000 more later." And so, from day to day, new members were added to the association, while J. Fawcit Smith, with a brilliant imagination, which constituted his principal stock-in-trade, extended, each day, the width and length of the streets of the secret city; while John R. Gabriel blew his trumpet in its softest notes in the corners of the room to the hesitating. Thus, in 1855, the Emporium Real Estate & Manufacturing Company was formed, and when the members met in June, 1856, they had over a thousand members. Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Illinois each had large representation, and at that time they represented a million and a half in money and real estate. A permanent organization was made by electing Hartzell Hiner, of Ohio, President, and J. W. Cochran, G. W. Hite, W. H. Stokes, H. K. Linsey, of Kentucky, John Jorriam, of Indiana, and M. M. Rawlings and Dr. Arter, of Illinois, Directors, with J. Griswold, Secretary. In the meantime, the company had purchased a strip of ground of Gen. Rawlings, lying north and running east and west along the line of his platted city. Joining this strip, they had purchasd land from the Bichtel heirs,* all of which they

*The land upon which Emporium City was located was Sections 19 and 30, Town 16, Range 1 east, also the southeast quarter of Section 25 and the north part of Section 36, Town 16, Range 1 west.

laid out into streets and lots (including Washington Park, donated for court house, jail, etc., the ground where the jail now stands). Gen. Rawlings, in platting Mound City, made it with the river, but when the Emporium Company laid off Emporium City (more than a year later), they laid it off east and west, north and south, hence the streets in Emporium City strike Mound City at Walnut street, that divided the then city in the middle of the block.

The first sale of lots in Emporium City took place in July, 1856. The sale amounted to $100,000. In the same year, the Shelton House was built. It was three stories high, an imposing building, framed in Cincinnati and brought to Mound City on steamboats; and at the same time came mechanics, and in just sixty days from the time the frame was landed at Mound City, the hotel was completed, accommodating boarders and the traveling public. Sixty men were employed during its construction. Of all the mechanics who came to work upon the building, but one now resides in Mound City—Mr. James Holmes. J. C. Worthington was among the number, to do the painting; after living several years in Mound City he moved to a farm four miles northwest of Mound City. N. L. Wickmire, carpenter, remained in Mound City several years, then moved to Cairo, and from there to St. Louis, where he is now doing an extensive business as an architect. The rest have gone, we don't know where. James Holmes and J. C. Worthington were two of the incorporated Councilmen. The second sale of lots was in November, 1856. The terms of sale were one-quarter cash, the balance in three installments, with 6 per cent interest. The sale was a great success. Four or five hundred persons attended the sale. They were here from many of the States. Ninety-five lots were sold, bringing, in the aggregate, $92,800; the price per front foot varying from $90 to $14. At the third sale of lots, June, 1857, 137 lots were sold, averaging $761.40 each, and averaging $26,99 per front foot. The sale amounted to $104,968. At the November sale following, ninety-seven lots were sold, averaging $957. At this sale a vacant lot in the neighborhood of where the Union Block now stands sold for $113 per front foot. It began to look as if Wambaugh's dignity, Fawcit Smith's imagination and Gabriel's whisperings had not been all in vain. Hartzell Hiner was still President of the company, and J. Griswold, Secretary; but it required several Assistant Secretaries to keep the books posted during the interregnums between the public sales. The President and Secretary were daily selling lots at private sale. Hiner, the President, looked and walked the Major General. Money flowed into the coffers; newer and larger safes were bought, to hold it; everything seemed to pale and grow dim outside of the Emporium Company. They built a house for their office, in which they had reception rooms, consultation rooms, clerks' rooms, president's room, private secretaries and porters. A tingling bell was the signal that one of the high contracting parties desired to be waited on.

About this time, they conceived the idea that they needed more territory; they did not have lots enough; they must extend their borders; at the same time, enlarge their sphere of usefuluess to their fellow-men. The Cairo Company owned forty acres of land in the woods northwest of the Emporium Company's plat. If it had not been bought of the Government by Holbrook, or other Cairo agents, in an early day, for $1.25 per acre without ever having seen it, we are sure, under the fit act, it would have

been the last forty acres purchased. After becoming satisfied they must have it, they began negotiating for it with Col. S. Staats Taylor, the Cairo Company's Agent. Finally, after much going and coming, Col. Taylor agreed (being it was them) to take $38,000 for the forty acres. President Hiner thought it was reasonable, and fully confident no other person living could have secured so favorable an offer from the Colonel as he had; but just at that particular time the President of the Emporium Company had only $30,000, but would have more very soon, and as they were needing the forty acres at once, he would pay Col. Taylor the $30,000 and give a mortgage on the entire forty acres to secure the payment of the remaining $8,000. Col. Taylor pretended not to hear the proposition distinctly the first time, but after Hiner had repeated it several times, the Colonel said he hated to part with the land—it was a forty acres he had always regarded as very valuable, but owing to friendship, etc., he would take it. The $30,000 was paid to the Colonel, the mortgage was given, which some years after was foreclosed, and the Cairo Company still own the forty acres. In 1856, the Emporium Company purchased the steamboat "Buckeye Belle." She was a side-wheel boat, and was employed in towing barges of rock from up the Tennessee River, and from about Golconda, for foundations for houses and for cellars. She was often used for excursions, and for a short time run as a packet between Mound City and Hickman. Early in 1857, Mr. Alexander Kirkpatrick completed his pottery. In 1867, the Emporium Company bought of Gen. Rawlings the Mound City Railroad, and from that time operated it. When the crash came upon that company (the beginning of which might be dated from the time they gave the Cairo Company $30,000), they sold locomotive and passenger cars and ran the road with mules attached to a caboose. Less than a year ago it was sold to satisfy claims, and has since then been bought by the Illinois Central Railroad, with the understanding that they will shortly re-organize it by putting it in good condition, and make it a valuable feeder to this end of their road. The land purchased by the Emporium Company, and laid out into streets and lots, was covered with heavy timber, and when the trees were cut down and brush piled the ground looked to be covered ten feet deep, but logs and brush were finally burnt up, leaving the stumps of the trees, thick enough to nearly walk on them. That part of Emporium City was soon called "stump town," and while the stumps have long since disappeared, the name "Stump Town" still clings to that locality. Failing to have Gen. Rawlings change Mound City to Emporium City, an act of incororpation of Mound City, and to change the name of Emporium City to that of Mound City, passed January 29, 1857. In this act of incorporation, Moses B. Harrell was constituted Mayor, and Francis M. Rawlings, John Given, A. J. Miller, J. Griswold, James Holmes and Joseph C. Worthington, Councilmen. Moses B. Harrell continued Mayor until 1859, when Dr. N. R. Casey was elected, and was Mayor from that time until 1874, a period of fifteen years, when Capt. Romeo Friganza was elected, who was Mayor until 1883, when George Mertz, present Mayor, was elected. Mound City has been an incorporated City twenty-six years, but has had but four Mayors.

In 1856, James Goodlow, of Cincinnati, Ohio, under the auspices of the Emporium Company, commenced and completed, in 1857, a large three-story brick foundry on the river front, in the upper portion of the city. It fronted the river 180 feet; it was

complete and extensive in all its departments. Mr. Goodlow was an elegant old gentleman, and had much experience in foundries. He cast, in 1857, the heavy machinery for the marine ways of this place. When the civil war broke out, he closed the foundry, but continued to live in Mound City until he died, which was in 1865, at the age of sixty-eight. His widow still resides in Mound City. Notwithstanding she is eighty-two years old, she is active, and does much of the work about the house. George Mertz was foreman of the foundry when building, and while it was in operation; still lives in Mound City. He has been Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate, City Councilman, County Commissioner, Postmaster since 1861, and the present Mayor of the city. The foundry building was taken by the Government for the storage of shell and shot in 1863. Soon after it was thus occupied some sailors were handling loaded shells, when three exploded with a terrific noise, breaking down a part of the building, and instantly killing one sailor and frightfully mutilating two others. They died in a few hours in great agony, and thus the great foundry that promised so much for Mound City in her early days of prosperity, passed away. You can scarcely find the place upon which it stood. The Emporium Company, in 1856–57, built a number of houses to rent. At that time, many who came to locate, unable to get houses, went away.

The winter of 1857, the Emporium Company secured of the Illinois Legislature a charter for what was known as the Illinois Southern Railroad. The incorporators met the same year at the Shelton House, in Mound City, and organized. Gen. A. R. Butler, of Ohio, was made President, A. J. Keykendoll, of Vienna, C. B. Brown, of Cincinnati, Ohio, George W. Hite, R. B. Shelton, William Burke, of Mound City, Hiram Boren, of Caledonia, Directors, and M. D. Gilbert, Secretary. The office of the company was located in Mound City. Its southern terminus was to be at Mound City, while its northeastern was to be at Vincennes, Ind. The road was surveyed, located and the contract for building let. In some of the counties through which it ran considerable grading was done. For a time it promised success; but stringency in money, and other difficulties, delayed its progress until the civil war put an end to further efforts. In 1874, a new charter was obtained, the name changed to Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, and as such was built.

Among the early enterprises inaugurated by the Emporium Company was the building of the Marine Railway. They were located at the south end of Rawlings' reservation, and early in 1857, Mr. Robert Calvin, from Ohio, had the contract for grading the river bank preparatory to building the ways. After this contract was completed, Calvin graded the wharf, and did much other work for the company. He soon after repaired to a farm near Caledonia, where he still lives, enjoying the fruits of his labor and the beauties of granger life. Samuel T. Hambleton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, had full charge of the construction, and no man in the country was better qualified. Familiar with all the details of a work of that kind, he possessed much practical sense, with a genial happy disposition, made him a favorite with all, and especially with the large force of men he worked upon the ways. As was said, the immense wheels and all the machinery was molded at the Mound City Foundry, but not until 1859 were they completed. The first boat that was taken from the river and drawn upon the ways was the R. H. W. Hill, a large, side wheel cotton boat, that ran between



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Memphis and New Orleans. To see the machinery work, and to see a boat drawing so much water and weighing so much gently lifted from the water and left upon cradles, high and dry, to those who had never seen it done, was an interesting sight. This, coupled with the desire that it might be accomplished safely, upon which depended the success of the ways and the interest of the city, for the time being, at all events, caused a large number of people to be present while the boat was being taken out. Everything worked like clockwork. The engineer, the men at the different posts assigned them, the cradles and the boat, all moved together, and the success of hauling out one of the largest steamers upon the river was accomplished, and Capt. Sam Hambleton was happy, and so was everybody else; if they were not at that time, an hour later they were. Tradition breaks a bottle of champaign on a new boat when launched, and on an old boat when pulled out on new ways; that is one of the traditions which has continued to be observed to the present day. Upon this occasion it was not an exception. Nick Longworth's (we do not think the old man was dead then) sparkling Catawba flowed free and copiously. Upon the command of Captain Sam, toasts were drunk, speeches were made and the entire population were happy. The happy feeling was not confined to the Catawba, but those who took ice water felt the inspiration. It was quite a day for the marine ways and for Mound City.

Soon after this, Capt. Sam Hambleton returned to Cincinnati, where he and his brother, W. L. Hambleton, owned a marine railway, and his brother William came to Mound City (but did not bring his family until 1860), and took charge of the ways at this place. The ownership of the ways passed from the Emporium Company to Hambleton, Collier & Co., W. H. Stokes, of Louisville, Ky., the company, Capt. W. L. Hambleton, one of the firm, Superintendent. No man in the country possessed the resources and qualifications for the position as did Capt. Bill Hambleton. As a special notice will be given him in this history, we shall only refer to him in connection with the marine ways, of which he had charge from 1859 until he died in 1883—a period of twenty-four years. The ways worked, constantly, a large force of men, from their completion until the civil war came. The position of Mound City, and of her marine railway, attracted the attention of the Government. The three wooden gunboats had been constructed at Cincinnati, and had come to Mound City and anchored out in the river They were the acorns from which grew the great Mississippi Squadron. The Government leased the marine ways, paying $40,000 a year, retaining Capt. W. L. Hambleton in charge. Before, however, Hambleton, Collier & Co., by contract with the Government, built three iron-clad gunboats, the Cincinnati, the Carondelet and the Mound City. After that, the Government made gunboats of steamboats, and repaired, when needed, the boats belonging to the squadron, working 1,500 men. On the 1st day of July, 1863, the Government took possession of the property fronting the river, known as Rawlings' reservation, for a navy station, together with the Mound City Railroad depot, that stood on the reservation. A lease was given the Government to this reservation by the city, and the depot that belonged to the Emporium Company was sold to the Government, after which the Mound City Railroad depot was built on the corner of Main street and Railroad avenue, where it now stands. Immediately after the leasing of the reservation, the entire Mississippi Squadron moved

to Mound City, Admiral D. D. Porter in command, while Capt. A. M. Pennock had command of the navy yard, and of the large force of mechanics and laborers. More than a thousand men were under the control of William H. Faukner, the chief Steam Engineer, and Romeo Friganza, Naval Constructor. It was under their supervision extensive improvements were made; workshops, ordnance and office buildings. During the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, the squadron was increased from twenty-four gunboats in 1863, to 100 gunboats, 22 transports, 32 mortars and 8 tugs in 1865. In this year, the establishment of a navy yard in the West seemed to be favored by the naval officers at this place, and by the Navy Department. Cairo desired the station and the navy yard, if established. Carondelet, below St. Louis, desired the same. Mound City had the station, and wanted the navy yard. But Congress was the making power; Congress, therefore, must be appealed to. To see and talk to Congress, Cairo sent, as her representative, Col. S. Staats Taylor and Gen. Isum N. Haynie. Blow, of Carondelet, was a Member of Congress, and aided by Gen. Frank Blair, did the talking for Carondelet. Mound City sent Dr. N. R. Casey to tell of the superior advantages of Mound City as a location for a permanent navy yard. As somebody has said, "they met at the hatter's." The station was not moved from Mound City, and had Congress believed a navy yard in the West a good thing to have, Mound City would have received the location. In 1865, Admiral Porter was ordered East, and Admiral Lee took command, followed by Commodore Livingston; he was relieved by Commodore Poor; in 1867 came Commodore Schank; he was followed by Commodore Walk, who remained until 1869, when Commodore Goldsboro relieved him, and he was relieved in 1870 by Capt. Thompson, who remained in command until 1873. On the 1st day of July, 1874, the navy department having no further use for the navy station at Mound City, the Secretary, Mr. Robeson, discontinued it, the Government releasing the lease, and turned the buildings and improvements over to the city. When the war was over, the Government turned the marine ways over to the owners, Capt. W. L. Hambleton, Superintendent. In 1880, his brother, Capt. Sam T. Hambleton, came and superintended the work about the yard; he continued to do so until 1882, when he began to have trouble with his heart; he returned to his home in Cincinnati, when, a few weeks later, a noble man passed from earth, surrounded by his family and friends. While he was never a resident of Mound City, he had been identified with it for twenty-five years, and was known and loved by all the inhabitants. Capt. W. L. Hambleton continued in charge of the ways until he died, which took place in February, 1883. They are now in possession of Capt. W. P. Halliday, of Cairo.

The Emporium Company, in 1857, built the stone foundation for twelve buildings on the river front, known as Union Block, but in June, 1858, they sold lots and foundations to individuals—parties from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. These parties jointly, in the years 1858 and 1859, built the block of the best of brick made above the city limits, on the Ohio River. Each of the buildings was twenty-five feet by eighty feet, and three stories high. The third stories of the two south buildings were thrown together and finished in good style, and called Stokes Hall. The latter is forty-six feet by eighty feet, now known as the Opera House. Theatricals, dances, conventions, and, since the destruction of the court house by fire in

1879, Circuit Courts are held in it. Until the civil war, the building was unoccupied. The Government, in 1861, took possession of it, and from that time until after the close of the war, it was the largest United States hospital in the West. The wounded from the battle of Belmont were the first admitted. After the battle of Shiloh, 2,200 wounded and sick were provided for. Among the surgeons in charge were Dr. Franklin, of St. Louis, Dr. H. Wardner, now in charge of the insane asylum at Anna, Ill., and others, while it required fifteen or twenty Assistant Surgeons to attend the sick and wounded, who came from various parts of the country. The present location of none of them are known, but Dr. C. W. Dunning, of Cairo, and Dr. N. R. Casey, of Mound City.

Soon after the battle of Shiloh, the hospital, full of sick and wounded, with a hundred or more attaches, several hundred strangers in the city, visiting and looking after wounded and sick friends, sensational reports were frequent. Rebels had been seen in large numbers on the opposite bank of the river, in Kentucky; a large body of rebels had crossed the Mississippi at Commerce, all looking to a raid on Mound City, the main object being to destroy the marine ways, where the Government was repairing and fitting out so many gunboats and transports. This gave color, and to many positive belief, that the stories circulated were not only reasonable but true. During one of these exciting days, the surgeon in charge of the hospital was called away, to be gone twenty-four hours. Before leaving, he turned the hospital and all his authority over to Dr. Charlie Vail until his return. Dr. Vail was a young man of much promise as a surgeon and physician, with a large amount of social quailties. The night the Chief Surgeon left, Dr. Vail attended a wine supper—plenty of eating and plenty of wine, drinking was indulged in, followed, of course, by patriotic songs and patriotic speeches. This patriotic feast was indulged in until after midnight, when Vail reached his headquarters. By that time he concluded he would at once put down the rebellion by a grand move upon the enemy; but to do so he must have more troops. After first ordering out all persons attached to the hospital, he summoned one Tom Clarke, who was a sort of a private detective—that is, would follow the troops down into Missouri or Kentucky and return with some old buggies and horses. To Clarke Vail issued an order, first making him Commander of the citizens' forces, with authority to press at once into the service all able-bodied residents in the place. Clark arrayed himself with a cavalry sword and scabbard. With sword drawn and scabbard thumping the sidewalk, with aids at his heels, he proceeded to rouse the people and order them to the front of the hospital; that strife and carnage was less than a mile away. People turned out pell-mell—some alarmed, and some to see what was going on. When they got in front of the hospital, Clarke mustered them into the service for the night. Many did not like this coercive business, and sent for N. R. Casey, the Mayor; they wanted to be relieved. The Mayor went. He found all the space in front of the hospital, to the river, covered with men, armed with all sorts of deadly weapons. Near the Chief Surgeon's office he met Dr. Vail, Commander-in-chief. Upon asking him what all this meant, Vail's reply was, "Casey, make 'em a speech—make 'em a speech." The Mayor saw the Doctor retire for the night, and then dismissed his army, and quiet prevailed. Dr. Vail removed to Wisconsin after the war, and some years ago his bright, happy spirit passed from earth.

Those who died at the hospital were buried on the river bank, just above the city, and some further up, near old America. After the close of the war, the Government purchased ten acres of ground, three quarters of a mile west of Mound City, for a national cemetery, and moved all who died or were killed at Columbus, Belmont, Cairo, Commerce, Paducah and Mound City, and buried their remains in this ten-acre plot of ground, and when counted they numbered 5,555. Congress made provision for the improvement of the place. It was soon inclosed with an iron fence. Evergreens, shade trees and flowers were planted; marble head-boards at each grave; a comfortable brick lodge built for the Superintendent, and a brick rostrum, from which orators address the great multitudes of people who visit the spot every 30th of May to decorate the graves of the dead soldiers. In 1874, N. R. Casey, then a member of the Legislature, secured the passage of a bill appropriating, out of the State Treasury, $25,000 to build a monument at this national cemetery. The Governor appointed, as Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the bill, Capt. W. L. Hambleton, of Mound City, Jonathan C. Willis, of Metropolis, and Dr. Looney, of Vienna, and in 1875 the monument was completed, standing seventy-two feet high from its foundation.

Congress, at its last session, appropriated $15,000 to build a gravel road from the landing on the Ohio River to the cemetery, which will soon be completed. Joe P. Roberts, Esq., at the solicitation of many of the citizens, went to Washington City, and when he stated to our Member of Congress, Hon. John R. Thomas, the necessity of the road, Capt. Thomas at once introduced a bill appropriating $25,000. That bill passed the House. The Senate amended it by making it $15,000. The House concurred, and it became a law.

After the war, the building that had so long been used for United States Hospital, in which had suffered and died so many brave men, where the Sisters of the Holy Cross had come as ministering angels early, and stayed until the last sick and wounded had gone was vacated. For a long time it stood idle, as if taking a rest after its long occupancy of suffering and distress. Its gloomy walls seemed to tell the sad story of the part it took in the rebellion. But the war was over, and something else must be done. Three of the south buildings were constructed into a hotel, and called the Stokes House, and was kept by different persons; among them, Capt. F. A. Fair, who came to Mound City in 1856, and did the brick work on the first brick house built in Mound City, in 1856 and 1857, afterward owned and kept the wharf-boat, and still resides in Mound City. Mrs. Van Ostran at one time kept the Stokes House, having for many years kept a boarding-house in Mound City. She had great energy, and the general verdict was, she knew how to keep a hotel. She died while proprietress of the hotel. It is now kept by Mr. McClenan, a gentlemanly proprietor, kept in first-class style, and called the Mound City Hotel. W. H. Stokes, of Louisville, before his death, became owner of the block, and at his administrator's sale the buildings were bought by persons of Mound City, Mr. G. F. Meyer being the largest purchaser, after which he took down three of the buildings on the north end, out of which he built his extensive and elegant storehouse building, on the corner of Walnut and Main streets. The remaining part of the block, not occupied for hotel, is being rapidly arranged for a large furniture factory. The factory has already been incorporated, with Mr. Ellis, of Indiana, G. F. Meyer, and Ferd Wehrfritz, of Mound City, incorporators.

CHAPTER VI.*

MOUND CITY—DECLINE AND DEATH OF THE EMPORIUM COMPANY—OVERFLOW OF THE OHIO IN 1858—FLOODS OF 1862, 1867, 1882 AND 1883—LEVEEING THE CITY—BONDS FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME—A FEW MURDERS WITH A TASTE OF LYNCH LAW, ETC.

THE first public evidence of financial trouble with the Emporium Company cropped out at the annual meeting of the stockholders in June, 1858. They appointed a committee to consider ways and means by which they might be relieved from their indebtedness. Said committee reported and recommended that the President and Directors be instructed to issue mortgage bonds, to the amount of $140,000 to liquidate the indebtedness of the company. The recommendation was unanimously approved, and the bonds were issued for their payment. All their real estate was mortgaged. The President and Directors, finding that the bonds could not be sold for more than 80 cents on the dollar, and to avoid this shrinkage they made a proposition to the stockholders, to advance an amount of money in proportion to the amount of stock they owned, and receive these mortgage bonds therefor. This plan was adopted. A large number of stockholders made the advance and took bonds. Those that did not, held the stock; but as all the property of the company had been mortgaged, left the stock worthless. At this meeting, in June, 1858, Dr. B. Cloak, of Kentucky, was elected President of the company, and he continued to act in that capacity until 1860, when Jesse Payton, of Philadelphia, was elected. He wrote and published several encouraging reports. He was President for two years, when J. R. Emerie, of Mound City, was elected; he served two years, when George W. Carter, of Mound City, was elected President. He was a man of intelligence and energy. He came from Versailles, Ky., to Mound City in 1860, and identified himself with the people and the interests of the place. He owned a large number of lots and houses. He entered at once into the work of trying to save the declining fortunes of the company, and had it been possible he would have done so. The vast amount of money realized from the sale of stock and lots had gone, and what property was left was mortgaged. Time and space forbid a minute history of this company. For the first two years of its existence it was a brilliant success. It has been said, precocious children do not live long; so it was with the Emporium Company. George W. Carter was eight years President of the company. He was often a member of the City Council, and four years one of the County Judges; he died in 1877 greatly regretted. He was succeeded as President of the company by his son, John W. Carter, who served two years. John W. Carter, in 1878, came to an untimely death. He was a bright, genial young man, possessing more than ordinary intelligence and business capacity. His loss by death was seriously felt by the community. Then, as President of the company, follow N. R. Casey, Judge W. H. Green, of Cairo, D. Hogan and H. G. Carter. These last-named

* By Dr. N. R. Casey.

gentleman were elected Presidents with Directors to preserve the charter. The mortgaged property was sold in 1868, and bought by the bondholders. Those holding bonds, bought enough to cover the amount of bonds they held. As has been intimated, it would take a volume to follow the Emporium Company through all its wanderings. The charter incorporating this company had been granted for twenty-five years only, and it expired in 1882. While the end of this once grand corporation had been reached some years before, its breathings only ceased when the charter died.

The question whether the Ohio River ever had, or ever would overflow her banks at Mound City, was one often asked and discussed by the early inhabitants of the city; but in June, 1858, the question was answered. Along in May, the river became bank-full, and then gradually began to overflow. It was not rapid or turbulent, but a constant increase in volume. First, the depressions filled with water, then it passed around elevations and formed a small island; then the island grew less until it disappeared. Houses were encroached upon; a false floor was necessary, in order to live "dry shod" on the inside. Thus the river continued to come, and the people continued to put in false floors in their houses until the water stood from two to three feet over the city, except the mounds. The weather was warm and pleasant. It was the first experience of the kind the people ever had, and instead of despairing and discouraging them, they rather enjoyed it. Business houses, upon their raised floors, kept open; there was but little interruption of the trade of the city, any way. Skiffs, yawls, scows, flats of every conceivable shape and style of boat, could be seen carrying through the streets merry and happy people. The "gunnel," twenty to fifty feet long, bearing up a half-dozen passengers, controlled and steered with a pole, was a great favorite with many, especially with those who, in their extreme kindness, desired to get some friend on board and tilt him off into the water. The nights were moonlight, and the gay and happy people of all ages enjoyed their boat rides at night. Music, both vocal and instrumental, floated upon the air in every direction; serenading parties were frequent. Cotillion parties would be given, and, instead of coach and four, fifty gondolas would be moored around the hostess' house. Mound City looked very much like Venice did when the American lady said she visited Venice at an unfortunate time—the town was overflowed, and the people had to go in boats. By the 1st day of July, the waters had receded, and soon afterward it was difficult to find a resident that would admit water had been in the town. However, it established the fact that a levee was necessary to protect the city against a similar occurrence; yet it was delayed, and in the spring of 1862 the city was again overflowed. The river became higher than it did in 1858, and the novelty was not so great; nor was the enjoyment of the people so marked. After the flood had come and gone, the city authorities set about building a levee. By authority, they issued city bonds, bearing 10 per cent interest and running ten years, to pay for it. Some were sold for 80 cents on the dollar, but a contract was made with George W. Carter and Alexander Frazier and Timothy Booth, to do the work for 30 cents per yard, and take city bonds in payment. Therefore, late in 1866, the levee was completed. The length was three miles. In the spring of 1867, the Ohio, fed by the Cumberland, Tennessee, Wabash, and other less rivers, again overflowed her banks, and soon surrounded the levee. Fears at once

were entertained that, from the newness of the levee, it would fail to resist the pressure of the water from without. Their fears were realized, in the extreme northwestern portion; there a break occurred, fifty feet wide, and water rushed into the city with great force and rapidity, but it was twenty hours afterward before the water stood as high on the inside of the levee as it was on the outside. No particular damage resulted, but more inconvenience, for the reason less prep aration had been made for such a visitation. When the location where the levee gave way was examined, after the water had receded, several old logs were found, having been placed in the levee when building, which evidently was the cause of the break. Then followed the contract, on the part of the city, with A. J. Dougherty and George E. Lounsberry, to build the levee broader at its base and higher, paying them in city bonds. This was in 1867–68. The total amount of city bonds issued for levee purposes amounted to $47,500. The river was again high in 1872 and 1875. By this time, the levee had become firm and compact. In the spring of 1882, the unprecedented flood came; but the levee protected the city. This flood was followed, in 1883, with a still greater flood, and while many towns and cities on the Ohio River were flooded, resulting in great loss of property, the Mound City levee stood the pressure, and the city remained dry. In the winter of 1867, N. R. Casey, then a member of the Legislature from this county, obtained from the State, by special act of the Legislature, the State tax of Mound city for ten years, to be applied to building levee, and paying the bonds and interest on the same. The State paid to the city the taxes for two years, when the new constitution, adopted in 1870, prohibited any further payment. The levee had been built, and bonds sold, and as one of the inducements, especially to purchasers of bonds, was the fact that the city would receive yearly her State tax and thus make the investment good. The winter of 1883, Hon. Daniel Hogan, Senator from this (Fifty-first) district, introduced a bill appropriating to the city of Mound City $8,000, the amount the city would have received from the State, had the new constitution not prohibited. After making many and serious objections, the bill passed, and the city now has the money. The flood of 1883 established the fact that Mound City is protected beyond a question against all floods that may come in the Ohio River in the future.

The first murder committed in Mound City was early in 1857. John T. Cook lived upon a flat-boat lying opposite where McDowell's saw mill now stands. Cook kept boarders. There were no hotels nor boarding-houses then in Mound City. He often had as many as sixty boarders—never less than thirty. In a shanty, a little way back from the river and Cook's flat-boat, lived a man by the name of Harper. He was a large, stout, robust Irishman. Cook was off his boat, but near the water's edge, splitting stove wood, when Harper came up to him, and a quarrel commenced about the ownership of some hogs; Cook claiming that he had taken them from a man for making a coffin for the man's wife, while Harper said they were his, when a fight between Harper and Cook commenced. At this time a man came up, by the name of Scott, who struck Harper with a club or sawbuck, on the head. Harper fell, was taken to his shanty, but never spoke, and died the next morning. Cook and Scott were arrested. Cook took a change of venue to Golconda, and was acquitted. Scott was tried at Caledonia and was convicted of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hanged on a certain day. Some hours before the

time set to hang him, the Governor gave a reprieve for thirty days. This information, however, was not known to many, and early on the day set for hanging Scott the people began to arrive in Caledonia. The gallows was built, and his coffin was stored away in the court house. By 12 o'clock, it was estimated that two thousand people, including men, women and children, were upon the ground, and when informed that the Governor had respited Scott, and that they would have to wait thirty days longer before they could see him hanged, they were outraged, abused the Governor and all who had taken any part in giving Scott further time to prepare to die. The sequel shows that before the expiration of the thirty days Scott made his escape from the jail, and was never heard of afterward.

In the winter of 1857, there lived in a cabin opposite the south end of the marine ways, but back where the Wabash Railroad crosses the levee, a man by the name of Jerry O'Haloran, and his wife. They were both addicted to drink, especially the wife, and it was known that they frequently had outbreaks and fights. One night, at 9 or 10 o'clock, Mrs. O'Haloran was found dead in their house. Evidence indicated that she had come to her death from strangulation. Her husband was arrested as her murderer, who was finally convicted, but the Judges gave him a new trial, and before another term of court commenced Jerry escaped from jail and came down to Mound City to see his attorney, Tom Green; but Green telling him he had better get out of the country, he did so, and was never heard of afterward.

The next murder was in 1859. A family by the name of Vaughn lived here part of the time, and part of the time on the river, and occasionally in Massac County. Their reputation was not good; they did not seem to have any abiding-place long at a time. Joel Vaughn, the father, was frequently arrested for fighting, or disturbing the peace in some way. In some of his fights, his antagonist had bitten off his under lip, and to conceal the appearance it gave his face, he wore a strip of cotton cloth over it, the ends tied at the back of his head. He was frequently drunk, and by no means a desirable Sunday afternoon companion. His son Jim, probably twenty-five years old, lived about the same kind of a life. He occasionally took trips to New Orleans on flat-boats, and was said to be a good hand. In October, 1859, a number of men had congregated at Zanone's saloon; a fight commenced, in which several seemed to be taking a part, among them Daniel K. Charles, who had just knocked a man down by the name of Wilmott, when he was shot without knowing who did it. He staggered, and fell dead. It was soon learned Jim Vaughn had done the shooting. Vaughn escaped from the city, and crossed the river that night into Kentucky. Capt. C. M. Ferrill, City Marshal, learning these facts, followed him early Sunday morning, overtaking him about ten miles below Cairo, on the Kentucky side. He admitted the shooting, and was brought to Mound City just at night. A large crowd met him when he landed on this side of the river, and threats of hanging were made freely; but he was placed in the calaboose, and, to protect him the Mayor appointed six men, provided with loaded shotguns, to guard the calaboose. At 12 o'clock that night, the Mayor and Marshal passed through most of the streets; found them all quiet; stopped at the calaboose, and instructed the guards, should an attack be made to spare one of the number to inform them (the Mayor and Marshal), and they went to their homes. It seems, at the time these instructions were given, at least

sixty of the inhabitants of the city were then concealed in the gymnasium, that had a high and tight fence around the ground, and stood near where Capt. Cole Boren's residence now stands, arranging the details to hang Vaughn, and they soon after made their appearance at the calaboose. Some sixteen of them were disguised, and to them the hanging was intrusted. When they found the guards there they hesitated, but upon one of the guards saying, "If you are going to hang him I wish you would do it, as I want to go home and go to bed," with this encouragement they began to batter down the door. Judge Emerie and others arrived at this stage of the proceedings, and made an effort to be heard, but no attention was paid to them. Vaughn was soon pulled out, and the rope placed around his neck. He begged for fifteen minutes to say his prayers in, but that length of time was denied him. He was dragged along to where a tree had been blown over, about twenty feet from the ground, but not separated from the main trunk. Over that portion that had been blown over they threw the rope, and pulled Vaughn up several feet above the ground; then tying the end of the rope to a stump, they left him to choke to death, which he did. This tree upon which he was hanged stood just south of where the Catholic Church now stands. The first intimation the Mayor had that Vaughn was hanged was given him next day morning by Jim Vaughn's father. About daylight the father came to the Mayor's house, drunk, and said, "Well, they hung Jim," and thus ended the "tragedy." Jim Vaughn's father was afterward convicted of placing obstructions upon the Illinois CentralRail road, near Pulaski Station, in this county, and sent to the penitentiary for a term of years.

After this hanging, we hear of no more murders until 1863. Civil war was upon the country, and at Mound City was camping the Eighteenth Illinois Regiment, commanded by that veteran, Col. Mike Lawler, later a General. With very slight provocation, or none at all, one soldier, early in the evening, shot and killed a brother soldier. The murderer was arrested at once, and Col. Lawler made an effort to deliver the man over to the civil authorities. The civil authorities, knowing that the regiment would soon be ordered away, and with it would go the only witnesses against the murderer, refused to have anything to do with him, and suggested that the regiment dispose of its own murderers. Upon this suggestion, Col. Lawler organized a court, consisting of a judge, prosecuting attorney and jury, and appointed an attorney to defend the man. The court convened in a few hours after the murder had been committed. The best legal talent in the regiment had been selected. The prisoner was brought before the court, and the trial proceeded. In a short time the evidence was all in; the attorneys had made their speeches; the Judge had delivered his instructions to the jury, and the jury had rendered a verdict of guilty. The court immediately pronounced the sentence, and it was that the murderer be taken, at sunrise the next morning, to the most convenient tree, and there hung by the neck until dead. The word dead was not repeated by the judge, so, at sunrise or a little before, the next morning, twelve hours after the murder, the condemned man, sitting on his coffin, in a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen, passed out of town and along the Mound City Railroad, until they reached the "convenient tree" that stood not far from where the negro man Cotton afterward built a house. One end of a rope was fastened around his neck, and the other over the limb of the tree,

and the order "Drive off the cart" given, which left the victim dangling in the air. After strangulation was complete, he was cut down, placed in his coffin, and during the hanging a few soldiers had made a hole in the ground, into which was placed the dead man, and covered over with dirt. "And the man that kills his fellow-man shall by man be killed" had been followed out to the letter. Not until July 4, 1883, did Mound City again have to record a murder and the murderer executed without Judge or jury. The accommodation train on the Wabash Railroad, as it passed down to Cairo on the morning of the 4th of July, was crowded with people going to attend the celebration. Upon its return in the evening, about 6 o'clock, the same people were on board, returning home. Among the number on this train was John Kane, a white man, foreman of the bridge builders on the Wabash road. He lived in Carmi, Ill., and was on his way home. Nelson Howard, a negro man, was also on the train, and had worked as a section hand on the road at Grand Chain, in this county, where he lived. Kane and Howard had no acquaintance. As the train was pulling up to the depot at Mound City, some rudeness on the part of Howard in passing Kane, caused a quarrel between them. A scuffle ensued, and Kane drew a pistol. Both men had been drinking. Howard quickly snatched the pistol from Kane. When they commenced this trouble, they were on the outside platform of the car, but when Howard got the pistol from Kane they were just on the inside of the car. Howard shot Kane in the head and through the body. From his actions it was evident he was fatally shot. By this time the train had reached the depot, when Howard escaped, pursued by Gibson, the conductor, and others, but they failed to overtake him. Kane was taken into the depot, and upon examinaton, besides the two pistol wounds, he had been stabbed in the breast, supposed to have been done before Kane drew his pistol. He died at 10 o'clock that night. The same night, William Painter, Jailer and Deputy Sheriff, and A. J. Ross, City Marshal of Mound City, left in pursuit of Howard, and on their way to Grand Chain, where Howard lived, they were joined by William Nappier, G. F. Boren and Robert Summers. Howard lived a half-mile from Grand Chain. The above party reached his house between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. They surrounded it, and he was called to the door. He made his appearance. The presentation of pistols, looking him in the face, induced him to surrender without having any difficulty with his captors. They brought him to Mound City, and placed him in the jail. During that day (July 5) the inquest was held on Kane's body, the jury finding he had come to his death by the hand of Nelson Howard, as above stated. No threats of lynching Howard were made during the day, but the tragedy was regretted by the people, neither of them being residents of the city; however, no unusual feeling was created by the occurrence. The night of the 5th came, and Jailer Painter retired at his usual hour, taking the precaution, as he always does when he has a bad criminal in his charge, of sleeping in the debtors' room. The jail is a two-story brick house. You enter a hall from the front, and the hall passes through the building, from which a door opens at the rear end. The rooms to the left of the hall, as you enter, are occupied by the jailer and his family. The stairway starts from near the back hall door, that leads up to the debtors' room. From the debtors' room, a door leads into the room that contains the iron cage or crib, in which persons charged with murder, etc., are

kept, and where Howard had been placed. There is room enough to pass around this cage, and you can look out of the grated windows and see what is going on below. About half-past 1 o'clock, the morning of the 6th, rapid knocking was heard by Mrs. Painter, the jailer's wife, at the front door, soon followed by Mrs. Painter calling to her husband that there were a great many men about the jail. He got up, getting his revolver, and going forward heard some one say below, "Give me a boost." The jailer went into the room where Howard was caged, and upon looking out of the east window, he saw from seventy-five to one hundred men below, and that some of them were holding guns in their hands. The jailer warned them, and said, "When this man goes out of here it will be according to law; and you will get hurt if you attempt to take him out." Some one below said "The jailer may give us trouble; we will call the rest of our company." Thereupon a whistle was given, when a crowd of twenty or thirty more came in answer to the whistle; when some one said, "We will go to the church and get the ladder, and plug him through the bars." Others said, "No; we want the scoundrel out of there." Below, Mrs. Painter talked to them through the screened windows. They wanted the keys of the jail, and she had made four trips upstairs to talk to her husband, and to advise him that it was useless to attempt to resist them; that there was no use in sacrificing himself in attempting to defend Howard. The jailer started down stairs, and got half way when he changed his mind and returned, and locked himself in the debtors' room. Then he heard them jumping in through the windows, and were soon at the door up stairs, saying, "Jailer, we want you out of here; we don't want to hurt you, but you have kept us out long enough, and if any of us suffer you will suffer with us. The jailer opened the door and stepped out on the stairway. They then demanded the keys to the cell, with pistols pointed at his head. He said he could not give them up; that L. F. Crain, the Sheriff, had them at his house. Then they shoved the jailer down the stairway. Joe T. Diller was stopping with the jailer, having come in from the country that day. The jailer had told his wife, on her first visit to him, to have Diller slip out of the back door and inform the Sheriff of what was going on. His wife replied, "I have already done so;" but when Mrs. Painter returned from her fourth visit to her husband up stairs, she found Diller sitting on a lounge in one of the bedrooms, looking discouraged. Upon her asking why he had not gone and notified Crain, the Sheriff, as requested, his reply was, "My God, woman, I can't get out of here; the house is surrounded by men. I did make the effort, when a dozen pistols were pointed at me, while one man said, 'Let him come, and we will fill him so full of lead he can't run.'" "Well," said Mrs. Painter, "I will go myself;" and started, and had gotten half way from the front door to the gate, probably thirty yards, halloaing for the Sheriff at the top of her voice. Several said, "Stop that noise." Two men came up, and caught her, placing their hands over her mouth. A little man came up, and presented a revolver to her face, saying, "I will make her stop it." She knocked his arm down, and he desisted, while another said, "We are not here to insult or hurt you, but you must not halloo." In placing their hands over her face they got a finger in her mouth, which required some effort to get it out. Finally, a large, stout man put his arm across her throat, which completely garroted her, and stopped her from making any further noise. She begged, throughout,

for the negro man, that he ought to have a fair trial. The reply was, "We have come to court martial him." During this time, the jailer was in the cell-room, and he had said to Howard to halloo for help, which he did. After they had shown the jailer down stairs, they went to a bedroom and got a lamp that was burning, and took it up stairs, when they began on the cell door with sledge hammers, with which they were provided. The negro man was still halloaing, but seemed to quit when the pounding on the door ceased. The jailer heard some one say, "Pick him up, boys; pick him up." The jailer, like Diller, made an effort to escape by the back door, but was forced back into the hall, with the order, "Hold up your hands," and then guarded. They brought Howard down, and through the hall, and out the front door, and between there and the gate leading out of the jail inclosure Mrs. Painter heard one say, "Stand up and walk, or we will make you." Fifty yards from the gate, on the outside, they hung him to a limb, with a rope about the size fishermen use, and call "trot line," but it was arranged with a regular hangman's knot. When this was done, three pistol shots were heard, when the jailer saw four men march out of the jail yard. Then all left, going south. Neither the Sheriff, jailer or any one else had been notified or warned of the danger of a mob hanging Howard. Still, four or five colored men went that night to guard the jail, but all left with the exception of Pat Scott and a man by the name of Howard—no relation, however, to the man who was hanged. They were not over fifty yards from the tree Howard was hung on when the mob came. Scott passed over the levee, but Howard remained where he was. They had guns, but made no effort to protect Howard. After he was hanged, they gave the alarm, rang the fire bell, but when the Sheriff and others reached the jail, Howard was hung and the mob gone. The Sheriff cut Howard down. The inquest developed the fact, the next day, that the back of Howard's skull was crushed in, which was probably done before they got him out of the jail yard, when he refused to walk. No clew has been obtained as to who was engaged in the lynching; belief, however, is that it was done by employes on the Wabash Railroad. No citizen, it is quite certain, of Mound City was engaged in it. Hand cars came up from Cairo that night, if not a locomotive, as both have been reported and believed. No arrest followed. The city offered $200 reward for the arrest of the guilty ones. No blame could be attached to the Sheriff of the county or the jailer. The jailer did all he could to prevent it, and might have sacrificed his life, but that would not have saved Howard. Mrs. Painter, the jailer's wife, exhibited great courage, and did all she could to aid her husband in protecting the murderer. Much excitement, with some threats, prevailed among the colored people for some days afterward, but it gradually subsided. The lynchers all wore masks, and seemed to have a captain who gave the orders, which were readily obeyed.

CHAPTER VII.*

MOUND CITY—IT BECOMES THE COUNTY SEAT—COUNTY OFFICIALS—JUDGE MANSFIELD—LAWYERS—F. M. RAWLINGS AND OTHERS—JO TIBBS AGAIN—THE PRESS—"NATIONAL EMPORIUM"—OTHER PAPERS—FIRST PHYSICIANS OF THE CITY—SCHOOLS—TEACHERS AND THEIR SALARIES, ETC., ETC.

THE enabling act authorizing the people of Pulaski County to vote upon the removal of the county seat from North Caledonia to Mound City passed the Legislature in February, 1865, and the vote was taken on the thirteenth of May following. This question in Pulaski County engendered the same feeling and unpleasantness among the people that invariably develops upon a question of this character. The vote, however, resulted in favor of its removal, and after some legal objection had been determined it was moved to Mound City in 1868. Judge John Olney held the first court after its removal. The City Hall building had been given to the county without charge. The court was held in the hall, while the rooms on the first floor were occupied by the Clerks and Sheriff. At the time of the removal, A. M. Brown was County Judge, with Capt. W. L. Hambleton and George W. Carter, Associates; H. M. Smith, Circuit Clerk; H. C. Mertz, County Clerk, and George Minnich, Sheriff. In 1869, Col. E. B. Watkins was elected, and continued County Clerk until 1873, when Daniel Hogan was elected. He continued County Clerk until 1882, the expiration of his second term, when he was elected State Senator from this the Fifty-first District. John A. Waugh, the present incumbent, was elected in November, 1882. B. L. Ulen was elected Circuit Clerk in 1872; was re-elected in 1878 and 1882, and consequently is the present Clerk. Mr. Ulen lived in Pulaski County since 1855. He was four years in the Union army; was severely wounded, making him a cripple for life. George S. Pigeon was County Judge until 1872, when he resigned, and the Governor appointed Judge A. M. Brown to fill the vacancy. In 1873, G. L. Tombelle was elected, and continued County Judge until 1877, when Judge A. M. Brown was again elected, but died before his term expired, and this vacancy was filled by Judge Smith, who is still the County Judge. In 1866, S. O. Lewis was elected Sheriff, and in 1868 H. W. Dyer; in 1870, Thomas C. Kenneday; in 1874, H. H. Spencer was elected Sheriff, and in 1876 Robert Wilson was elected Sheriff, and held the office until 1880, when L. F. Crain, the present Sheriff, was elected, serving out his second term. These gentlemen have held the position in the county since the removal of the county seat to Mound City. Judge Thomas J. Mansfield, the County Judge, in 1856 removed and lived for a year or more in Mound City. When he came to Mound City, no Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate had been elected. Parties for disturbing the peace were frequently brought before him. If any of them appeared the second time, he invariably said, "Here you are, boys, again. I fine you $3 and cost." If their attorney insisted on an investigation, the Judge would remark, "The judgment was entered; no further proceedings in order." The officer would retain the party assessed until fine and cost were paid. Judge Mansfield came to Pulaski County from Franklin County, Ill., but

* By Dr. N. R. Casey.

was originally from Tennessee. He moved to Texas after the expiration of his term of office, and there died.

The first lawyer that located in Mound City was F. M. Rawlings. He had moved from Louisville in 1847 to Benton, Ill., and was soon after elected State's Attorney, when only twenty-three years old. Under the judical districting of the State, he was Prosecuting Attorney for more than a dozen courts. In 1850, he went to Cairo, and for awhile edited a paper in Cairo. He moved to Thebes, then the county seat of Alexander County, and while there he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1855, he moved to Mound City (his father, Gen. Rawlings, having laid out the city in 1854), and practiced law in this judical district until 1858, when he died. He was a young man of fine ability.

The second attorney that practiced law in Mound City was William Hunter. He came to the city a pattern-maker, and worked at his trade in the foundry in 1857, and at the same time taught and led a brass band. George Mertz, the foreman at the foundry, had a lawsuit. He went to employ Frank Rawlings, but Rawlings informed him he was employed by the other party. Hunter hearing of Mertz's trouble, volunteered his services. They were accepted and from that day on he was a full fledged lawyer. He finally moved to Memphis, joined the Union army, when war was declared. He became a Major, and after the war was Judge of the Criminal Court in Memphis.

George W. Hite, from Bardstown, Ky., lived and practiced law for a short time in Mound City. He had been a member of the Kentucky Legislature, was a pleasant speaker, looked upon as a good lawyer, but moved to Louisville, Ky.

R. H. Warner was elected in 1856 Justice of the Peace, and James Coons and F. A. Fair, Constables. They were the first officials of the city. Dick Warner, as he was familiarly called, had no great judicial ability, and while he held the office he shunned its duties as much as possible. Soon after his election, parties came in from the country in search of Joe Tibbs, who they said had been harboring and concealing horse-thieves. They found Tibbs in Warner's store. Tibbs inquired if they had a warrant for him; when they said no, he drew his pistol and walked away, mounted his horse and rode home. The next week, the same parties brought Joe Tibbs in, and took him before Squire Warner for a less serious offense. George W. Hite was employed to prosecute Tibbs. While the trial was in progress, Jim Anglin, one of the prosecuting party, asked Joe Tibbs if he had told a neighbor that they had him arrested because they wouldn't feed him any longer. Tibbs replied that he had, and Anglin struck him in the face. Tibbs drew his pistol. The Justice went out at the back door, followed by Hite, the Prosecuting Attorney, while the others followed, or went out through the windows. Tibbs leasurely walked out and over to Gen. Rawlings' store, bought some goods and went home. That ended the trial, and the next day Dick Warner resigned his office. Jim Coons, the Constable, was killed some years later in a saloon at Ashley, Ill.

After Hite left, Tom Green came, and practiced law several years. During the time, his brother, E. Bell Green, came, and practiced awhile before he moved to Mt. Carmel, where he still lives and has an extensive practice. His brother Tom went to Kansas City. Then came Hite and Watts from Louisville, Ky., in 1869. They practiced law about two years in Mound City, when they returned to Louisville. In 1859, S. P. Wheeler, now of Cairo, located in Mound City to practice law; he was young in the practice, and young in years, but studious, and gave evidence of much promise in the future, which has been verified. He was generally found defending those charged with violating the law. To fill the vacancy caused by

Warner's hasty resignation, A. W. McCormick had been elected Justice and Acting Police Magistrate. The Esquire's education had been neglected in his youth, but he was ever ready to sit in judgment upon his fellow-man when complained of. He came from Memphis, and lived on a flat-boat, with his family, in 1857, but moved on shore before he was elected. The improvements going on at the time in the city brought every character of people to the place, many of them adventurers, consequently there were frequent broils and violations of the statutes. During Esquire McCormick's administration, Wheeler was before his court constantly defending parties, but day after day, and week after week, his clients were found guilty. This sort of thing began to feel and look discouraging to a young lawyer. One day, while thus discouraged, he was defending a man before the Squire, and had established the fact, beyond a doubt, that his client was innocent, but the Esquire, with his thumbs in his vest, legs crossed, while he gave his judicial chair a gentle motion, found Wheeler's client guilty, accompanied with a lecture to law-breakers and evil-doers generally. Wheeler was outraged and indignant, and broke out in unmeasured terms of the court and his findings, and said at the close that he would not stand it; that the law and the evidence; that right and justice, had all been violated by the court. This was said before the audience that usually attend the Justice's court. The court adjourned, and the Esquire took Wheeler into an adjoining room, and said: "See here, Dr. Casey told me to decide all the cases in favor of the city, and if you will say nothing more about it, I will decide the next case in favor of any one you may be defending," and that settled the unpleasantness between the court and attorney.

Henry G. Carter came to Mound City with his father, Judge George W. Carter, in 1860. He returned to Kentucky to study law, but came back to Mound City. The first case in which he ever appeared was in 1862. It was one in which his father was complainant. The trial was before O. A. Osburne, Esq. His father felt considerable interest in the suit, but believed his son Henry could carry him through it safely. S. P. Wheeler was the opposing counsel. Esquire Osburne had upon his table, opened at the pages referring to such cases, the latest statutes, "Osling's Justice" and "Haines' Treatise." The trial commenced and proceeded to the close, interspersed on the part of the attorneys with the usual, "I object," but the Esquire referred to his library, and rapidly decided all objections to questions or points of law. The case was closed, and the decision of the Esquire was against George W. Carter, greatly to his disappointment. He turned to his son Henry and said in great earnestness: "My son, I have gone to much trouble and expense to educate you, and fit you for the practice of the law, but if this is the best you can do, you had better quit it and go to plowing corn."

Late in 1858, Judge J. R. Emerie came to Mound City from Hillsboro, Ohio. He had been County Judge of the county, and had been a Member of Congress one term from that district. He was elected Police Magistrate in 1860, and continued to act in that capacity until 1865. A part of the time he edited the Mound City *Gazette*, and kept a grocery store, besides practicing law. He died in Mound City in 1869.

James B. Crandell came to Mound City from Caledonia in 1863; sold groceries until 1865, when he commenced the practice of law; since that time, he has been in active practice, and still resides in Mound City.

Col. E. B. Watkins moved to Mound City from Caledonia in 1869. He was County Clerk, but practiced law; was elected to the State Legislature in 1876, and died in 1880. He was a man of ability; he took an active part in politics; was frequently elected School

Director, taking great interest in the prosperity and success of the public schools.

H. G. Carter, the present City Attorney, J. P. Roberts ex-County Attorney, and one of the Chester Penitentiary Commissioners, J. B. Crandell and John Linegar, L. M. Bradley, the present County Attorney, Thomas Boyd and W. T. Breeze are the resident attorneys of Mound City.

The *Emporium* Company, recognizing the press greater than any other means they could employ, to advance the interest of the company. Even before the company was organized in 1856, bought a printing press at Cincinnati and had it shipped to Mound City. The first number of the *National Emporium* was issued in June, 1856. With the press came the editor, who prints his name at the head of its columns, Dr. Z. Casterline, with J. Walter Waugh, publisher. Dr. Casterline came from Ohio, and J. Walter Waugh from Pennsylvania. Casterline edited the paper about six months, when he departed to some other country. J. Walter Waugh, the publisher, went to Aviston, Ill., and commenced the study of divinity. A few years later, he went to the West Indies as Missionary and is still there enlightening the people upon the great hereafter. When Dr. Casterline vacated the editorial chair, Moses B. Harrell sat down in it, and John A. Waugh, a brother to J. Walter, became its publisher. Harrell came to Mound City from Cairo. He was a ready and graceful writer. He advocated the interests of the Emporium Company, Mound City, and the county with ability. His editorials were full of good sense. The advantages Mound City possessed as a desirable location for manufactories were truthfully represented. Harrell was full of wit and repartee, and never came out second best in the tilts he had with his brother editors. He was clear and distinct in all he wrote, and gave great satisfaction to his readers. The Emporium Company's financial embarrassments indicated retrenchment on their part, and they withdrew their support from the paper, and Harrell withdrew from the editorship in 1859, after which he moved back to Cairo, and edited the Cairo *Gazette* for a number of years, and from Cairo he went to Chicago, where he now lives, and is connected with a paper at the Stock Yards. Wherever he goes, the people that lived in Mound City during his *Emporium* days will be glad to know that he lives, and hope, when his time comes, he may die happy.

Upon Mr. Harrell retiring from the paper, its publisher, John A. Waugh, became editor, and continued its editor until 1860. Mr. Waugh became clerk of the Marine Railway Company in 1865, and continued to occupy that position until the death of Capt. Hambleton, the Superintendent, in 1883. Mr. Waugh is a Christian gentleman; was elected County Clerk in November, 1882. He made a good editor, a good clerk at the Ways, and is making a good County Clerk. Upon Mr. Waugh's retiring from the *Emporium*, no paper was published in Mound City until late in 1860. Judge J. R. Emerie started the Mound City *Gazette*, but it survived only a year. After the collapse of the *Gazette*, Mound City was not represented by a newspaper until 1864, when J. D. Mondy established and edited the Mound City *Journal*, but he was soon relieved by S. P. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler continued to edit the paper until 1865, when he published his valedictory, and soon after moved to Cairo, where he still resides. He was a bold and independent writer, and advocated the claims of Mound City and Pulaski County with zeal and earnestness. He came to Mound City when comparatively a boy, in 1859. As lawyer, editor and citizen, he is still remembered in the kindest manner by his old friends and associates in Mound City.

H. R. Howard, who had been the publisher of the paper during Wheeler's administration, assumes the duties of editor, and May 26, 1866,



W. L. Hambleton

he sold the press and all else belonging to it, to Capt. H. F. Potter, who was its editor from that day until he removed to Cairo in 1874, taking his press with him.

Capt. Potter had considered himself a resident of Mound City from 1864, as, while he was at that time in the army, his family lived in Mound City. When the war was over, after having served his country more than four years, he joined his family at Mound City, and soon thereafter, as stated, bought the Mound City *Journal*. He devoted his entire time and talents to his paper, and it became the organ of the city and county. He discussed, what seemed to be the interest of both town and county with intelligence, and did not overlook State or National affairs. He was conservative and judicious in all he said, and his paper had much influence wherever read. He now edits the Cairo and Mound City *Journal*, weekly, and the Cairo *Argus*, daily. He was elected Circuit Clerk of Pulaski County in 1868, for four years, and was elected Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assembly, which duties he performed with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of all interested. While he is not now a citizen of Mound City, her people remember and appreciate him.

The *National Emporium*, throughout its existence, was neutral in politics, its object and aim being to advance originally the interest of the Emporium Company, and of Mound City. When the name of the paper was changed to the Mound City *Journal*, and later, when Capt. H. F. Potter purchased it, under his management it was Democratic.

The *Pulaski Patriot* was established and first copy issued on the 17th day of June, 1871, by A. J. Alden and B. O. Jones, editor and publisher; Republican in politics; a seven-column folio. The second week, F. R. Waggoner associated himself with Alden & Jones in the business, and withdrew November 16 of the same year. The week following, the firm of Alden & Jones was dissolved, Alden retiring on the 7th of December. B. A. Jones sold the entire outfit of the office to F. R. Waggoner, who became the editor. On the 1st of January, 1872, M. O. H. Turner purchased an interest, the firm name being Waggoner & Turner. This firm continued the publication of the *Patriot* until the 1st of November, 1872, when Turner withdrew. On the 1st of December of same year, Fred W. Corson became associated in the business, the firm name of Waggoner & Corson. On the 10th of April, 1873, Dr. Waggoner withdrew and was succeeded by Ed H. Bintliff, firm name Corson & Bintliff. On the 23d of January, 1874, Bintliff withdrew, and Corson continued alone until the 1st of November, 1874, when he sold the office to Ed S. Ackerman and A. Ackerman, with the latter as editor, who continued to conduct the affairs of the paper until December, 1877, when he retired, and the paper passed entirely into the hands of Ed S. Ackerman, who continued the business until the latter part of July, 1880. During these years, the paper was a seven-column folio, with both sides printed at home, until 1879, when it was enlarged to an eight-column, with one side patent. In July, 1880, J. P. Robarts purchased the office reduced the paper to seven columns printed at home, and continued the publication until the 1st of September, 1881, when L. M. Bradley purchased an interest. The present firm name, Robarts & Bradley, proprietors, always Republican in politics. For the above history of the *Patriot* we are indebted to W. S. Singleton, local editor.

The first physician to locate in Mound City was Dr. James F. Mahan in 1856. He remained only a short time; the second was Dr. R. M. Embry had his office room No. 10, Shelton House, but like Mahan, he soon went farther West. The third practicing physician was Dr. J. H. Brown, and it was in 1856.

Brown came from Bardstown, Ky. He was an educated and intelligent gentleman. He was retiring and diffident in his manners, was not married, and was reaching that age when a single man was liable to be called a bachelor; notwithstanding his diffidence, upon an acquaintance, he was genial and social, and became a favorite with the people. He practiced medicine several years in the city, when he bought a farm three miles northwest of Mound City and moved onto it, and soon became a great enthusiast upon the subject of growing apples, peaches, and all kinds of fruit. He continued the practice of medicine in the country, but his great sympathy for the sick, and their suffering seemed to him as much as they ought to endure, without paying a doctor's bill; consequently he did not realize much from his profession. Some years ago, he moved back to Kentucky. He pays Mound City and Pulaski County an occasional visit, when he is warmly welcomed by his old-time friends. He was elected City Councilman when living in the city, and while he was living in the country he was elected County Superintendent of Schools. He has never married; resides at Bardstown, Ky., inhaling the perfumes of the blue grass. Soon after Dr. Brown, came Dr. Stapp, located in Mound City. He was a middle-aged man, with a large family; he remained a year or two. Where he came from or where he went to is not known. He was followed by Dr. Robert Kelly, who came from Kentucky, and practiced medicine for several years in Mound City with success. He went to Texas, and was never heard of afterward. Dr. A. Gregg was the fifth doctor to locate in Mound City, and lived for several years in the city, practicing medicine. He was an educated physician, and was a surgeon of some reputation. He had practiced medicine in China for a number of years. He bought a lot and built a house; the latter he said represented the style of houses built in China. It was one story high with low ceiling, with a flat roof and located where Mrs. Capt. Hambleton's residence now stands. The Doctor was fond of exhibiting Chinese curiosities that he had collected while in that country. He moved from Mound City to Memphis, Tenn. In June, 1857, Dr. N. R. Casey came from Mount Vernon, Ill., and located in Mound City. Dr. Genick, an educated German, came next. After remaining several years, he moved to Cairo, and from there to St. Louis, where he died some years ago. During the war, and while the United States Government Hospital remained, the city was full of doctors, those attached to the Hospital not refusing a call to see a patient in the city. Some of them remained after the war was over. Among them Dr. A. C. McCoy, who was a long, slim man, with eyes receding, said to have been so from the time he had laid a number of days, supposed to have departed this life, that is, his spirit. He had quite a practice, and gave general satisfaction. He at one time became much concerned about the existence of what was known at one time as the Ku Klux. He imagined that they were located in or about Mound City, and that he was liable to meet them almost any dark night; he moved from the city. Dr. A. Kimsic, a large, portly gentleman, located in Mound City in 1867. He was rough and bluff, did much practice and was regarded a good physician. His health was bad during the last year that he practiced in Mound City; he went to St. Louis, Mo., and died in the Sisters' Hospital, having been baptized a Catholic before he died, 1874. Dr. F. R. Waggoner came from Shelbyville, Ill., and located in Mound City, and practiced medicine for several years, editing the *Patriot* paper a part of the time. He moved to Carbondale, receiving an appointment from the Government as Physician to some Indian Agency, and is now somewhere in the Indian Territory. In 1871, Dr. A. N.

Amonett located in Mound City to practice medicine. He came from Columbia, Massac Co., Ill., but was originally from Tennessee. He was a young physician of ability. In connection with his practice he purchased the drug store of George Mertz. His health failed him in 1875; in 1876, he went to Colorado, hoping the climate might restore him; but finding no relief, he started home. At St. Louis he took the Cairo Short-Line Railroad, but died in his seat in the car, soon after the train passed Belleville. Besides those alluded to, many others have come and gone. Of all the number, N. R. Casey is the only one that still remains in Mound City, he having been a resident of the place over twenty-six years.

Early in 1857, a frame schoolhouse was built on Walnut street; it was built by subscription, Gen. Rawlings giving the lot and $50. It was of no great pretensions, but was large enough to hold all the children comfortably, then in the young city. Before the building of the schoolhouse, however, a school had been taught in a small building belonging to Frank Dougherty, located on the alley between Poplar and Walnut streets. Here the first school was taught by Samuel P. Steel, a young man who had taken Greeley's advice and come West from Pennsylvania. For a number of years, he taught school in Mound City, and gave general satisfaction. He still resides in Pulaski County. At no time since has the necessity of schools been overlooked. When the public funds are exhausted, and the public schools have to close, pay schools are well supported until the public schools commence again. The amount of money expended in the townships for the fiscal year ending April 4, 1883, to wit: District No. 1, $2,381.90; District No. 2, $746.36; District No. 3, $931.53; District No. 4, $560.18; township miscellaneous expenses, $62.38; amount on hand at the end of the year, total, $4,765.40. The number of children attending the public schools during the past year, were 620, and the census shows 225 children under the school age. The School Directors provide a separate and comfortable schoolhouse, and furnish competent teachers for the colored children. The following were the teachers of the public school during the past year, and salaries paid them: Prof. T. J. Crawford, Principal, salary, $75 per month; Mrs. Hattie M. Smith, Assistant, $48; Miss Flora Marford, Second Assistant, $45; Miss Phrona Howard, Third Assistant, $40; Miss Maggie Harris, $20; M. M. Avant (colored), and teacher of the colored school, $40, and his wife Assistant, with a salary of $18. The present school Directors are: F. G. Fricke, Edward A. Hayes and Quinn McCracken. The great fire of 1879 burned the public schoolhouse, and the building used for schools at that time, which left the city without a schoolhouse. The School Directors secured the City Hall building, making such improvements as required, and since then the public schools have occupied it.

Sabbath schools were organized as early as 1857, before there was a church organization. The same year a temperance society was formed, and while several murders have been committed, and the murderers disposed of, without the benefit of judge or jury, which is always to be regretted, even when extenuating circumstances exist, notwithstanding, history records such instances in Mound City, a high regard for morality, the laws of the country, and the law of God, is recognized and observed by the actual citizens.

CHAPTER VIII.*

MOUND CITY — ITS CHURCH HISTORY — CATHOLIC CHURCH — THE METHODISTS, ETC. — COLORED CHURCHES — FIRES AND THE LOSSES WHICH RESULTED — MANUFACTORIES — SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—SOMETHING OF THE MERCANTILE BUSINESS— POPULATION OF THE CITY—ITS OFFICERS AND GOVERNMENT, ETC.

AS early as 1857, a number of Catholic families lived in Mound City, but had no organization. Father Walsh, from St. Patrick's Church at Cairo, came to Mound City every third or fourth Sunday, and said mass in the schoolhouse, located on Walnut street. Occasionally, an effort was made to build a church. Bishop Younker, of the Alton Diocese, which embraced this locality, refusing to send a Priest until a church was built. The effort to build was continued—Jerry Dunleary, P. M. Kelly, C. Buckheart, Mrs. N. R. Casey, James Browner, and indeed all the Catholics living in the place were not only anxious, but zealous, in their efforts to accomplish their object, and in 1863 they had the satisfaction of worshiping in their own church. The Emporium Company gave the lot they built upon. It was located on High street, and runs back to Pearl street, between Railroad avenue and Walnut street. The organization, and the christening of the Church St. Mary's followed its completion. The building was 25x56 feet, and finished and furnished in good style. The organization, at that time, was a strong one. A large number of Catholic families were here, many of them connected with the naval station, the United States Government Hospital, and the Government works of various kinds. Father Moor was the first priest, followed by Father Elthrop. They were here only a short time, when Father Kuckenbach came, and while he remained the first house was built, a two-story frame, with one-story ell. Father Kuckenbach was relieved by Father Walsh, who took charge of the congregation. He remained six or seven years, and was a very popular priest, with more than ordinary ability. Father O'Conner followed Father Walsh; he was a young man of ability, but was suffering from the incipient stages of consumption. He remained at his post of labor until unable to do so longer, went to the Sister's hospital at Cairo, and from there to Jacksonville, Ill., where he died. Father Denneher was the next priest. During his administration, the ground upon which is located St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, near Mound City Junction, was bought. The members of the church had long felt the expense and inconvenience of burying their dead in the Catholic cemetery at Villa Ridge, eight miles from Mound City. To avoid this, Mrs. N. R. Casey inaugurated the plan to buy of the Bichtill heirs twenty acres of land embracing the first high ground, north of the Mound City Junction, opposite the Beach Grove Cemetery, and along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. To do so would cost $200. Mrs. Casey succeeded in raising the amount by subscription. Her Protestant friends of Mound City and Cairo were as liberal as her Catholic friends. She received $20 from Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, who was her god father, and had married her and her husband. When the twenty acres were surveyed, it showed a strip of land containing three or four acres, lying between the land bought and the Illinois Central Railroad, com-

*By Dr. N. R. Casey.

pletely cutting off the view of the cemetery from the junction and railroad. This strip had also belonged to the Bichtill heirs, but Dr. Crain had a tax deed for it. The agent of the heirs agreed to deed Mrs. Casey this strip of land, provided she secured the deed from Dr. Crain, which she did by paying him $50 and it was added to St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, and upon that high, beautiful elevation, a part of the strip alluded to, Mrs. Casey selected in her life-time, for her last resting place, where she now lies buried.

After Father Denneher, Father Grant came, who did not remain long; he was followed by Father Masterson, a young priest when he came. He became a favorite with his congregation and with the community. He remained five or six years, when he was relieved from his charge at Mound City and ordered by the Bishop to Cairo; an effort was made to have the Bishop retain him longer in Mound City, but without success. Father Becker came in his place, who remained one year, when the present priest, Father Eckert came. The church has maintained a Catholic school the greater part of the time since its organization. They have also maintained a Sunday school. The church built some years ago a one-story schoolhouse, on Fourth street, between Walnut and Poplar. N. R. Casey gave them the lot, while the building was paid for, largely, by private subscriptions and money raised by festivals, etc. The church is out of debt; while the majority of its members are poor, they are always willing to contribute their mite for the advancement of the church.

In the year 1857, the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, Rev. R. H. Manier of this Conference, and now of Effingham charge, was the first Pastor in charge. For some time, it was connected with Cairo charge. In 1858, Revs. J. A. Scarrett and Lingenfelter were sent as pastors in charge of the work. Inasmuch as no record during the years of its connection with Cairo has been kept in the possession of the Mound City Church, the names of certain pastors who officiated from the time of organization to the year 1865 will not appear here. In the year 1865, the church was organized as a station, under the pastorate of Rev. J. P. Dew, with forty-nine members in full connection. The charge was then in Equality District, Southern Illinois Conference. The pastors who have been associated with the charge from 1865 up to September, 1880, when it ceased to be a station, are Revs. J. Hill, one year; F. L. Thompson, one year; A. P. Morrison, one year; D. W. Phillips, two years; F. M. Vantreese, two years; C. H. Farr, one year; J. H. Garret, one year; R. Z. Fahs, one year; Revs. Fredgold and G. W. Willson, two years; Ephraim Joy, three years. In 1880, the charge was organized into a circuit, and Rev. E. M. Glasgow was sent and had the pastoral care for one year. In September, 1881, at the Conference held in Greenville, Bishop Hurst sent to the charge Rev. H. A. Doty, who is now the present pastor.

In the year 1865, under the labors of Rev. J. P. Dew, a brick church, 36x60 feet, was built. Its cost was $5,000. Its seating capacity will accommodate 300 persons. On the 1st day of July, 1866, it was solemnly set apart and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by Dr. G. W. Hughey, now of St. Louis, Mo. Since its origin, up to the present time, the records designate its prosperity and its decline. During the palmier days of the city, it flourished accordingly. During the last pastoral year, twenty-six have been added to the church at Mound City, so that at present there is a membership of sixty, and in the entire charge a membership of 140. The charge is now, as Mound City and Ville Ridge charge, in the Mt. Vernon District, Southern Illinois Conference, with Rev. C. Nash, Presiding Elder. For the above history of the Meth-

odist Church, we are indebted to the very kind and reverend Mr. Doty.

In 1861, Dr. Stephen J. McMaster resigned the Presidency of a college in Missouri, and became Chaplain of Col. Buford's Illinois regiment. In 1862, by special request, he became Chaplain of the United States Government Hospital at Mound City, where he administered to the sick and dying. Finally, a chapel for regular service was fitted up in the hospital. The service in the chapel was attended by citizens as well as soldiers. Dr. McMaster was a gentleman of education and culture. In 1863, Dr. Isaac P. Labough became rector of the church in Cairo. Desiring to hold church in Mound City, the Methodist Church was kindly tendered him, where he held service for awhile and afterward at the schoolhouse. In 1865, the Rev. John Foster held service in the schoolhouse. During the year 1866, the Rev. William Britton officiated, and during this year the church was built and dedicated St. Peter's. Dr. N. R. Casey gave the lot; it was 26x60 feet, upon which it was built; and at a festival, held in the brick storehouse on the corner of Poplar and First streets (afterward occupied by W. J. Price) the members realized $2,200. Rev. M. Lyle held the first service in the church, followed by Rev. Mr. Roften in 1868. Rev. William Mitchell had charge during the year. Bishop Whitehouse confirmed a class of thirteen in 1869–70. The Rev. James Coe and Rev. Edwin Conn held service in the church Sunday afternoons. In 1871, Rev. A. E. Wells had come to Mound City as Chaplain of the Navy Station, but soon took charge of St. Peter's Church, and remained its minister for six years; he was a social, pleasant gentleman, and was favorably known by the community. Rev. Dean Ervine held service in 1881, and in 1882–83 Rev. William Steel and Rev. F. P. Davenport occasionally held service in the church. Bishop Whitehouse, McClaren and Seymour were present at different confirmations. To the Rev. Dr. McMaster, in his capacity as Chaplain at the hospital at Mound City, should be given the credit of inaugurating the first move toward the establishment of the church. While the church is at present without a minister, its members keep up their Sunday school organization, and it is understood they are soon to be supplied with a pastor.

The colored people of Mound City are supporting four churches. The First Free-Will Baptist Church is located in the northwest part of the city. It is a frame building, 26x50, has been built for several years, and has one hundred and eleven members, while the average attendance at the church is about one hundred and fifty. Rev. Nelson Ricks is the pastor. They have forty-five children that attend the Sunday school. The Second Free-Will Baptist Church is near Main street, in the upper portion of the city. It is not so fine a church as the First. It is a box house, 18x30 feet. They have twenty-five members; the average attendance is about fifty. Rev. George W. Young is the minister in charge. They have twenty-five children at their Sunday school. The Methodist Church is a frame building, 25x40 feet, has a membership of forty, fifty or more generally attending the meetings on Sunday. Rev. Joseph White is in charge. Thirty-five children attend their Sunday school. The Missionary organization has no building of its own to worship in. They rent the Second Free-Will Baptist Church to hold their meetings. They have twenty members. Rev. Charles Moore is the minister. Have no Sunday school.

On Sunday, November 2, 1879, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, fire was discovered issuing from the top of John Zanone's two-story building, on Main street, used for a saloon, billiard hall and residence, and almost immediately thereafter it was evident the building could not be saved. The wind was blowing rapidly from the northwest, and the entire roof

was soon in flames. Mrs. Vogel's two-story house, north of Zanone's, was soon on fire, while Kriss Keller's, south, had caught and was burning. Then on the north followed the burning of a one-story house, belonging to Mr. Blum. Here an effort was made to stay its progress north by pulling down the Blum house, but it was not accomplished, and soon Mr. F. T. Fricke's drug store and his residence, in the rear, were on fire, that soon extended to the large double two-story house belonging to G. W. Carter. Then came Peter Coldwater's two-story building, saloon and residence, together with Unsol's building, residence and barber-shop. This included all the buildings from where the fire started, going north on Main street, to William Stern's two-story brick house. Here the fire was stopped going north; by great exertion Stern's house was saved. All this time the fire was being driven on rapidly by the wind southwest. After Keller's house came Alexander Wilson's furniture store. When once on fire, it was but a moment when G. F. Meyer's large two-story grocery store was on fire. From Meyer's, on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, the fire was driven across Walnut street, and caught the old brewery building, on the corner of Walnut and First streets. The large two-story brick residence of Mrs. Ninnenger's, alongside of the brewery building, was next to take fire and burn; then Mrs. Moll's residence and store building west of the brewery; then the old public schoolhouse across the alley on Walnut street. By pulling down the schoolhouse saved the buildings south, to the river, from the brewery. The fire burned all the buildings on First street to Poplar, then it crossed Poplar street and burned W. J. Price's brick storehouse; from there it went west on Poplar street to where Mr. Nordman now lives, and south on First to the reservation. From Meyer's store and the old brewery, the fire crossed Walnut and First streets, to G. G. & J. W. Morris's tin shop, then Tom Dun's house, then Mrs. M. E. Rawlings' large two-story brick house, then William Dougherty's two-story frame residence. All the houses in the block east, the fire had burned; B. L. Ulen's residence, Ferd. Wehrfritz on Commercial street, and all the buildings (skipping colored church) and depot on that block. From there it caught the cooper shop, Rawlings' reservation, then the court house building, then Meyer & Nordman's stave factory, and then all the buildings on the bank of the river, that was built by the Government, except the one now used by Mr. Reel for a flouring mill. Fifty-five houses, including business houses and residences, in three short hours, had been reduced to ashes.

The city was without a fire engine. They had hooks and ladders, and worked manfully, but it was soon evident, nothing could stay its march to the river. The wind seemed to increase with the fire until it blew a gale, bearing boards and shingles, which blew across the river, setting the woods on fire in Kentucky. When the fire was discovered, the people were helpless. No power they had at command could stay its progress. The Mayor telegraphed to the Cairo fire companies, and they responded cheerfully. The Cairo & Vincennes Railroad furnished an engine and flat cars, upon which two hand-engines were brought to the city with the companies, while the fire had about exhausted itself when they came, for the want of material to burn. The engines did good service in throwing water on the still burning houses. It was not believed any number of engines, after the fire got well started, could have stayed its progress. Many lost not only their homes, but all their homes contained. Household goods removed from the house and left on some street far away from the fire, where it was supposed they would be safe, were soon overtaken by the fire and burned up in the street. Even the locust trees upon the Mound on the river bank,

that had so long been cherished by the people, were all burned down. No lives were lost, but distress and excitement were seen everywhere; women and little children huddled together in the middle of the street, wondering where they would lay their heads that night, or when their hunger would be relieved; and to add to the calamity, thieves were busily engaged in carrying off any and everything they could get hold of that was left exposed. Special policemen had to be appointed before the stealing could be stopped. Those whose houses had not burned provided for as many of the destitute as they could, and in this way all had found a place to sleep, and were provided with something to eat by 10 o'clock that night. An appeal the next day was made to the public, and some $1,500 or $1,600 was given by various towns and cities for the destitute. This was greatly appreciated. The estimated loss by the fire was over $200,000. The citizens that had escaped the fire continued to render aid and comfort to the afflicted. Compared with the size of the city and the number of inhabitants, the fire in 1879 was as disastrous to Mound City as the great Chicago fire was to that city. While the fire was discouraging, the owners of the property burned set about at once rebuilding, and while all the lots made vacant by the fire have not been rebuilt upon, still a majority of them have, and instead of frame houses, the larger number are elegant brick dwellings and business houses.

In 1857, Conner & Fubager built and operated a stave factory in the upper part of the city. They worked about fifty men. At that time they procured the timber for their staves, immediately around the factory, as a heavy forest of fine timber lay all around them. In 1858, the factory burned. In 1857, H. C. Howard & Co., near Connor's stave factory, built and operated a furniture factory. The close proximity to desirable timber, the cheapness of labor, and the cheapness of freight upon the river, made it a desirable location. Their trade was principally from the South. The civil war coming upon the country, the factory in 1861 was closed. Mr. Howard, the active partner, some years later, died, and it was never revived. In the same year, a planing mill and a sash and door factory was built in the same neighborhood of the furniture factory. For want of capital, the parties that built it suspended before they had run it long. The same year, and near the furniture factory, Johnson & Carpenter built a flouring mill. This mill was run for a number of years, when the building was purchased by Yocum, and in 1864 started an ax handle factory; later it was Yocum & Harris, and in 1869 the Walworth Handle Works were established, where McDowel's saw mill now stands, and Yocum & Harris and the Walworth factories were consolidated. They did an extensive and profitable business until 1876. They moved the factory to St. Louis, where it is still operated by Chester & Harris. In 1858, a man by the name of Skeen built a saw mill near the mouth of Cache River. In about a year, it passed to a man by the name of Brown, and from Brown to a man by the name of Dudley. In 1861, Capt. W. L. Hambleton became owner, and William Dougherty operated it a year or two, when George E. Lounsberry had charge of it until 1868, when William Dougherty became owner. He moved it near the bank of the Ohio River, rebuilding the greater part of it. He operated it until 1872, then Craig & Crandell for a year followed; by Crandell, Morris & Dougherty for a year, when the machinery was sold and removed, which ended the existence of rather an eventful saw mill. In 1869, Jones & Harlin established a shingle factory at the mouth of Cache River. Soon after, in 1870, A. J. Dougherty bought it, and run it for a year. In 1871 he added machinery for manufacturing staves, but it was burnt down soon afterward. In July, 1871, A. J. Dougherty bought the build-

ing in which Yocum first started his ax handle factory, and started a stave factory, first making salt barrel staves for the Ohio Salt Company. In the course of the year, he enlarged the business by manufacturing flour barrel staves. The demand for the goods increased, and instead of eight or ten men employed, as was all required at the start, the trade now requires 100 men to operate it. In 1877, a stock company was organized, and is now carried on as the Mound City Stave Company. The first stockholders were: W. L. Halliday, Jake Martin and A. J. Dougherty. The stock is now owned by A. J. Dougherty and Orlando Wilson; capital stock, $5,000. In 1881, the factory burned down, involving a loss of $15,000; insured for $7,000. After the fire, the company purchased the lots on the corner of East First street, and levee, upon which they built the present factory at a cost of $20,000, and are now operating it with success.

In 1865, the hub and spoke factory was established in the Union Block building by the Keer Bros., with W. H. Stokes, of Louisville, Ky., furnishing the capital. It was continued for a number of years, realizing ready sales for their work, but by a combination of circumstances, principally bad management, it went into bankruptcy.

In 1867, Edward Shippen commenced to manufacture wheel-barrows in the Union Block, which he carried on extensively for about four years. He was a son-in-law of the late W. H. Stokes, of Louisville, Ky. Becoming interested in the provisions of his father-in-law's will, he moved to Louisville to look after it.

In 1857, William Ninnenger rented a two-story house, between Poplar and Main streets, in which he commenced the manufacture of beer, where he continued until 1860, when he built the brewery on the corner of Walnut and First streets. Here he made considerable money. In 1866, his health became bad, and he went to Havana, hoping to find relief, but early in 1867 he died in New Orleans on his way home. His brother Charles continued the brewery until 1870, when he closed it and died in 1871. The Walworth Handle Company left their building standing when they moved to St. Louis, and in 1878 John McDowell, from Brazil, Ind., purchased it and established an extensive saw mill. The mill has great capacity, and is considered the most extensive of the kind in Southern Illinois, if not in the State. The active and congenial Quinn McCracken, also from Brazil, Ind., is the Superintendent. J. R. Reel, another gentleman from Brazil, in 1879 established in one of the original Government buildings, upon the levee, a flouring mill, but it became a victim to the great fire of the same year. He is now occupying and operating a flouring mill in the only building the ravages of the fire spared upon the river bank. In 1858, G. F. Meyer came direct from Germany to Mound City, and at once went into partnership with A. C. Hallenberry in a small grocery store on Main street, opposite where the post office is now kept. They soon moved their business down to the brewery building, and then to the lot he now occupies, on the corner of Main and Walnut streets. Meyer & Hallenberry dissolved partnership in 1867, Meyer continuing at the same location, Hallenberry establishing himself on the opposite side of the street, with a grocery store. Mr. Meyer at an early day connected the business of buying and shipping staves in the rough. At one time for a number of years he controlled and operated the saw mill known as Webster & Carroll's, located three miles north of Mound City; had a wooden railroad built from the mill to the Ohio River, upon which the lumber was brought and shipped.

In May, 1879, Meyer & Nordman established their extensive and complete stave factory, in all its departments, upon the river bank just north of the Mound, and on Rawlings' reservation, when, the same year, November 2, 1879, the

factory, staves and all apartments thereunto belonging succumbed to the fire that was so disastrous to so much of Mound City. The ashes were hardly cold, however, when they began to rebuild, and on the 18th day of December the same year, they were running. They manufactured, bricked and jointed seasoned white-oak staves and headings for ale hogsheads and barrels, beer half-barrels, and kegs for whisky, and sirup barrels ; in connection with the factory they worked fifty men. They shipped their staves as far East as Boston, and west to San Francisco, and have quite a trade to Canada. Mr. Nordman came from Indianapolis ; like Mr. Meyer, he had much experience in the stave business ; both seeing and appreciating the advantages of the place for such an enterprise, availed themselves of it. The Wabash Railroad runs a switch upon their ground. The Mound City Railroad near by, and the Ohio River washing the shores just in front of them, tells them to choose the route to send their goods. The day the fire consumed the stave factory of Meyer & Nordman, it also burned the large grocery store of Mr. Meyer His loss was great, but he carried an insurance that relieved him to a considerable extent, and the next day after the fire, Meyer was found selling groceries on the opposite corner, in a building which he owned. In 1882, he completed and moved into his elegant store building upon the ground he had done business so long before the fire. His store building is complete in all its departments. It is built of the best of brick, foundation of stone. The structure is 180x80 feet, and consists of four separate and distinct double stores having seven departments, all admirably managed and all connected by broad archways, with ample light, and two elevators. In one department groceries, in another hardware and stoves, then boots, shoes, hats and caps, then saddlery, then furniture, and separate departments for liquors and groceries in wholesale, each line being full. The building is connected with Cairo by telephone. The entire second floor is devoted to wholesale or duplicated stock, as is also the basement, which latter, together with the entire sidewalk extending around three sides of the building, is made of English Portland cement, making them impervious to water and vermin. The building has three fire and burglar-proof vaults, one in each double store ; on the second floor an elegant private and a book-keeper's office. Mr. Meyer buys for cash direct from importers and first hands. In a warehouse, 37x130 feet, he keeps wagons, buggies and carriages of all descriptions and styles. He keeps in a building 45x50, a full stock of sash, doors and blinds. He is interested in nearly every industrial enterprise that contributes to the growth and prosperity of the city. His chief of staff, the gentlemanly Ferdinand Wehrfritz, has full charge of the business in Mr. Meyer's absence. While other business men have made money in Mound City and gone elsewhere to spend it, G. F. Meyer spends it where he made it.

Mound City Lodge, No. 250, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 11, 1858. The M. W. G. Master, W. Duff Green, of the I. O. O. F. of the jurisdiction of Illinois, accompanied by Grand officers, P. G., D. Hannon, R. W. D. G. M. protem Brother Greenwood, R. W. G. M. P. G., George McKensie, R. W. G. T. and Brother Owen, R. W. G. G., instituted the lodge with the following charter members : P. G. J. Griswold, P. G. H. Hiner, Bros. C. Kirkpatrick, W. McNight and J. S. Hawkins. On the same evening, the following persons were proposed and admitted, to wit : P. G. C. M. Ferrill, P. G. N. R. Casey, M. B. Riggs, A. Patrick, R. Adams and sixteen others. On the 12th of March, 1858, the hall was dedicated. On the 15th of October, 1858, a charter was granted to the lodge, W. Duff Green being Grand Master. The first officers elected were J.

Griswold, N. G.; C. Kirkpatrick, V. G.; William McNight, Sec.; and N. R. Casey, Treas. Since the institution of this lodge, a quarter of a century has elapsed. It has undergone many vicissitudes; burning of its hall in the fire of 1879, it survives the struggle of other years with a brighter outlook before it. It now numbers twenty members. Its present officers are W. T. Freeze, N. G.; H. A. Doty, V. G.; L. D. Reel, Sec.; T. W. Reed, Treas. Since the burning of the hall in 1879, they fitted up a hall over Price's store, on Main street, and went there every Friday evening.

The Knights of Honor were organized in October, 1879, with twenty-four charter members. Since then the order has increased to fifty-four members. But one death has occurred since the organization of the lodge, that of A. Schnider. The lodge meets in the Odd Fellows Hall. Its present officers are George Bosum, Dictator; Joseph Cale, Vice Dictator; H. G. Carter, Reporter, and Edward A. Hays, Financial Reporter.

The Ladies and Knights of Honor, No. 587, were organized November 4, 1882, with twenty-four charter members. They have increased since then to twenty-eight members. No death has occurred since the order was established. The present officers: Mrs. Joseph Goodloe, Protector; Mrs. Ninnenger, Vice Protector; Mrs. Hattie M. Smith, Deputy Protector; Mrs. E. B. Watkins, Sec., and William Painter, Treas.

In 1857, there lived in Mound City a number of Masons, belonging to lodges in different parts of the country, and that they might enjoy directly the advantages from the order, Cache Lodge was instituted in 1858. The following were the charter members: James Goodloe, H. R. Howard, J. Y. Clemson, R. H. Warner, I. E. Anderson, J. R. Emerie and C. Jennings. James Goodloe was its first Master. Of the charter members none are now living in Mound City, and the majority have long since been admitted or rejected in the lodge above. Many of them and of those that became members of the order were faithful and zealous in the cause, probably none so much as J. W. Morris, now of Cairo. He was frequently chosen to represent Cache Lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State, which duty he performed with great satisfaction. But circumstances over which they had no control induced them to consolidate with the Cairo Lodge, which they did in 1874.

In 1866, the first Good Templars society was organized by old Father Bingham, the great temperance worker. The lodge was carried on successively, and did much good until 1876. The meetings were discontinued, but more or less temperance work was done until 1878, when the Red Ribbon movement was inaugurated by Dr. Reynolds, which resulted in much good. In 1882, another Good Templars Lodge was established, and is now in successful operation.

The first store opened in Mound City was by Gen. M. M. Rawlings in 1855, and contained a large stock of assorted merchandise. It was continued until early in 1863. The store room was 25x100 feet. The building fronted Rawlings' reservation; after 1863, it was known as the Marine Barracks, the marines occupying it for several years, or while they were stationed at Mound City. The second business house was kept by R. H. Warner, 1856. It consisted of groceries only. He built the house, and it also fronted the reservation. The lot and buildings were afterward sold to Capt. Kelsey for $10,000. In 1857, Warner & Donagon kept a grocery store on Poplar street, between Front street and the reservation. John Donagon is still in Mound City. Then Harrell & Dougherty in 1856 kept a store consisting of general merchandise, wholesale and retail. John withdrew; had a grocery and provision store. Coyle & Harris were the first carpenters and builders to ask patronage in their business in Mound City. At the same time, Joe Worthington offered to do house

and ornamental painting. The firm of Coyle & Harris was soon changed to Holmes & Wickwire. John Given, J. B. Morrison, carpenters and contractors, found plenty to do in Mound City. Charles Ninnenger was the first barber, in 1856, Room 34 Shelton House. Soon afterward came Ben Savage, and opened barber-shop on Front street. He was a colored man, pretty well advanced in years; for several years, besides practicing his art, played the fiddle for all the children's parties in the city. He was not an Ole Bull in that line; he very rarely had more than three strings to his fiddle, yet the music and the dance went on, and old Ben, as the night advanced, while the noise of the fiddle continued, seemed to charm himself into sweet repose, and some of Peck's bad boys would stick pins in him to keep him going. He, like all the men, had a history, and was always anxious to tell it. He had one story that was his favorite. It was connected with his life, away back "where he came from." All who sat under his razor had to listen to it every time they occupied his chair. It referred to his youthful days and his youthful sports. It was always enjoyable, especially so when you were in a hurry, for the recitation seriously delayed the business in hand. But in a few years he passed from these shores, and old Ben and his fiddle were heard no more. Jonathan Tucker kept the first butcher shop. The first matrimonial alliance in Mound City was consummated by Jackson Stanly, groom, and Miss Mary Venoy the bride. Rev. I. C. Anderson pronounced the words that made them inseparable.

Capt. C. M. Ferrill and Nelson kept a wharf boat in 1857. Ferrill was elected the first Police Magistrate in Mound City, resigning soon after. He was elected City Marshal, and was a terror to evil doers. He built two cottages in Mound City, and lived in one of them a number of years, when he moved to Elizabethtown. Went into the army, came back a Colonel of a regiment, and in 1873 was elected to the State Senate from the Fifty-first District. In 1857, Bennett & Eddy were house and ornamental painters; acquired a good business in their lines. Mayfield and Cresp, surgeon and dentist, could be found if you had the tooth-ache, on Main street, in 1857. J. S. Hawkins, plasterer. He was a small man, walked unusually rapid, but understood his business. King & Rice were brickmakers in 1856, and Capt. F. A. Fair was the bricklayer. The Shelton House was supplying the wants of the inner man. It was first-class and had some style about it. The proprietor, R. B. Shelton, furnished his guests with a bill of fare at all meals. The writer of this has one dated June 3, 1857. It starts out with three kinds of soup, then fish, then comes corn beef and cold dishes, entrees; but listen to what follows under the head of roast—chicken, beef, veal, mutton, ham, pork, pig and duck—which or how many kinds will you have? was the question. Then comes game, then follows vegetables, eleven different kinds. Then relishes, puddings and pastries, consisting of fifteen varieties, then desserts. The list of wines, with meal hours, including when children and servants shall be waked, and when they may eat, covers one entire side of the bill. Here at the elegant dinners at the Shelton House, sat the President, Directors and stockholders of the Emporium Company in 1857, sipping their champagne, and talking of oriental palaces and marble halls.

Detwiler & Yonker, were the first fashionable boot and shoe makers. Their sign hung from the railroad building in 1856. In April, 1856, Younking & Mayfield opened the first drug store in the building where George Mertz & Son now keep grocery store. It had many owners. In 1876, Dr. Amonett was the owner, but before his death he disposed of it, and it was removed from Mound City. In 1857, Tourill & Faelix established a drug store where Mrs. Moll now carries on business. In connec-

tion with drugs, they kept books and periodicals. Faelix sold his interest to Tourill, and returned to Germany. Tourill built a house on Main street, south of Railroad avenue, and in it continued the drug business until 1870, when he sold to F. G. Fricke, and moved to New York City, where he died some years ago. Mr. Fricke bought property on the east side of Main street, to which he moved the drug store. He was burnt out in 1879, after which he built a brick house, and still carries on the drug business. A. Fraser advertises, in June. 1857, tin, sheet-iron and copper-ware for sale, wholesale and retail. He was then on a flat-boat, but built a house on Main street, and moved into it soon after. With him came G. G. and J. W. Morris, who for many years afterward lived in Mound City, and as G. G. & J. W. Morris, did business. G. G. Morris is now superintending a stave factory at Stone Fort, in this State, while J. W. Morris lives in Cairo, and carries on a tin, sheet-iron and copper shop. In 1857, Orsbern & Kornlo, opened on First street, an ice cream saloon, and to increase the luxuries in the business. they added cigars and tobacco.

John F. Morgan, in 1857, kept a grocery and feed store. The same year T. Hilderbrand opened a saddle and harness shop, and about the same time John D. James & Co. opened on Front street, between Poplar and Walnut, an exchange and banking office, but did not survive a great while. In 1857 Clemson & Barney opened an extensive dry goods house on First street, south of Poplar. Before and during the war, a number of gentlemen made fortunes selling goods in Mound City, but moved away to enjoy them and at the same time to add to them. But they have found fort une to be fickle, and their thousands have departed. The moral would indicate, you had better continue to live where you do well.

Mound City has a population of 2,500. Her location, contrary to the judgment of a stranger, is exceedingly healthy. Visit her public schools and see her bright, healthy-looking children ; visit the public demonstrations that call out the population, and for healthful appearance they will compare with any people in any part of the country. The breeze from the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers absorbs or drives over and above Mound City the malaria, where it exists in the country while Mound City is comparatively exempt from many diseases that carry off people further north, and who are living upon higher ground. No question can exist but that the health, according to actual statistics of Mound City, would compare favorably with any town in Illinois. In other words, you can live as long in Mound City as you would any where, and, as to your happiness afterward, Mound City should not be responsible. Mound City presents no idlers or loafers. Her manufactures and her enterprises keep everybody employed, consequently Mound City has no paupers or people suffering for bread.

The present businesses of the city are represented by Mrs. Moll's dry goods store, on Walnut street, at the foot of Main street ; A. Lutz, butcher shop, on west side of Main ; John Vogel, baker and confectioner ; John Ballany, silver smith ; John Trampert, boot and shoe maker, with large stock ready-made ; George Stoltz, Stoltz House, of which he is proprietor; S. Back, dry goods store, boots and shoes and ready-made clothing ; L. Blum, dry goods, boots and shoes and ready-made clothing ; C. Boekenkamp & Co., groceries ; P. Ward, ice cream saloon and confectionery ; Cæsar Sheller, butcher ; George Bosum, boots and shoes ; all west side of Main street and south of Railroad avenue—James Mulrony, saloon, livery and feed stable ; Thomas Browner, groceries ; A. Weason, undertaker ; west side of Main street and north of Railroad avenue—Bell & McCoy, groceries and provisions ; A. Montgomery, undertaker ; Loren Stophlet, groceries

and feed store; N. Newnogle, bakery, confectionery and toys; George Mertz & Son, grocery and feed store; Mike Pracht, tobacconist; William Hough, tinner; W. J. Price, dry goods, groceries and ready-made clothing; Dr. C. B. Toher; William Neidstein, saloon and billiard rooms; Romeo Friganza, books, stationery, fancy articles, periodicals and newspapers; William Stern, saloon; Jake Unroe, barber, ice cream and confectionery saloon; Peter Coldwater, saloon; F. G. Fricke, druggist; Mrs. Vogel, washing house; John Zanone, variety store; Kris Keller, barber; G. F. Meyer, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, hats, caps, furniture, saddlery, wagons, plows, reapers and mowers, buggies and carriages, and many other things, all on the west side of Main street; Mrs. Blake, milliner, on Commercial street; Mrs. Fray, dress-maker; Mrs. Nick Smith's Planter's House; Mound City Hotel, McClenen, proprietor, on Railroad avenue and river front; P. M. Kelly, Eagle Hotel; John Dishinger, blacksmith shop; Pat Scott, blacksmith and wagon shop, on Main street; C. A. Dowd, blacksmith; B. R. Barry, blacksmith shop, on Third street, between Walnut and Poplar.

The present officials of the city are I. W. Reed, Justice of the Peace and acting Police Magistrate; George Mertz, Mayor; G. F. Meyer, A. J. Dougherty, Quinn McCracken, C. N. Bell, J. H. Reel, Daniel Hogan, Councilmen; Frank R. Casey, Clerk.

CHAPTER IX.*

ELECTION PRECINCTS ASIDE FROM MOUND CITY—BOUNDARIES, TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.—ADVENT OF THE WHITE PEOPLE AND THEIR SETTLEMENTS—HOW THEY LIVED—PROGRESS OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

"How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."
—*Gray.*

BEFORE the rear-guard of the savages had left the Territory of Illinois, their pale faced foes were seeking lodgment in the present precincts of Pulaski County. In a preceding chapter, we have a thrilling account of a massacre of a number of defenseless whites by a band of Indians, near Mound City, as an evidence that the Anglo-Saxons were, here as elsewhere, treading upon the red man's heels, and as elsewhere, but shared the fate of many of their ancestors, as a penalty of their temerity. We have not, in all cases, been blameless in our contests with the Indians. The most insignificant "worm of the dust" will sometimes turn when trampled upon, and the "untutored savage," with the provocation of being deprived of his lands, often without any remuneration, can scarcely be censured, by the unprejudiced mind, for his attempts to punish the despoilers. Driven step by step from the homes of his fathers, he has almost reached the end of his wanderings, and from the peaks of the "rockies" he "reads his doom in the setting sun." As Sprague says, "he must soon hear the roar of the last wave which will settle over him forever." Yes, we have often been the aggressor in our "discussions" with the Indians, and much of the punishment we have received at his hands was richly merited. The very full and complete history of the county given in the preceding chapters, leaves but little to be said, without indulging in repetition, in the individual precincts. All the principal points

*By W. H. Perrin.

of historic interest have been gone over, and the progress, growth and development of the different portions of the county fairly and truthfully written. A few words, however, will be devoted to each precinct in this chapter, by way of conclusion of our work.

Burkville Precinct.—This is the smallest division of the county, and with Mound City Precinct forms its southern extremity. It contains some fine land, and could it be fully protected from inundation, it would, with artificial drainage, would prove as fine a farming region as can be found in the State. It is mostly rich bottom, but the danger from overflow renders much of it comparatively valueless. It is bounded on the north by Villa Ridge Precinct on the east by Mound City Precinct, and on the south and west by the Cache River. The timber growth is that common in the bottoms in this portion of the State, with a heavy undergrowth.

Owing to the nature of the ground, its low level surface, it was not settled as early as other sections of the county. No settlements were made until after the Emporium Company had commenced operations at Mound City, if we may except an occasional squatter. But since the building of the Central Railroad, the land has been mostly taken up, and a number of enterprising people have settled within its limits. No doubt the time is not far distant, when, by our Yankee achievements, Burkville Precinct will become the very garden of Pulaski County.

The Village of Burkville was laid out by William Burke May 25, 1858. It is situated on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 16 and Range 1 west. It is the junction of the Mound City division of the Illinois Central Railroad, but as a town its pretensions are modest in the extreme, and half a dozen houses are all there is of it, except the side-tracks of the railroad. The Beech Grove and Catholic Cemeteries are located a little north of the village—one on each side of the railroad, and but a short distance apart. There are but one or two schoolhouses in the precinct, owing to the sparse settlement.

Villa Ridge Precinct.—This is one of the most thickly settled, as well as productive portions of the county. It is a fine fruit-growing section; in fact, fruit and vegetables are its chief products. There are few points on the Central Railroad from which are shipped more fruit and vegetables than from Villa Ridge. The land of the precinct is high and rolling, verging into hills on both sides of the railroad, and is well adapted to fruit culture. The timber is principally oak, walnut, hickory, maple, gum, ash, etc., etc. The land is drained by a number of small streams which flow into Cache River. Villa Ridge is bounded on the north by Pulaski Precinct, on the east by Ohio and Mound City Precincts, on the south by Burkville Precinct, and on the west by Cache River. The Illinois Central Railroad passes nearly through the center with a station at the town of Villa Ridge. Taken altogether, it is a fine neighborhood; the people are thrifty, energetic and intelligent, and are rapidly growing wealthy. The Atherton settlement was one of the first made, not only in this precinct, but in the present limits of the county. Aaron Atherton was the pioneer, and came from Kentucky, probably as early as 1816, and settled west of Villa Ridge Station, a community that is still known as the Atherton Settlement. There were nine families of the Athertons and their relatives that came here together, and about the same time. The first church in the county was organized here, and probably the first burying ground was laid out in this settlement. The church was known as the Shiloh Baptist Church, and was organized in 1817, and is said to have been the second church established in the State. James Edwards and Thomas Howard were instrumental in its formation, and it still exists as a monument to their Christian

piety. The first building was a hewed log house. In time it was replaced with a large frame, which was afterward burned. The present building is a frame; the present pastor is Elder T. S. Low.

There are several other church organizations in Villa Ridge Precinct. A church called the Seventh Day Baptist stands about two and a half miles east of the village, and was organized about 1869. Elder Cottrell was the first pastor. The church building is a frame, and was erected some ten years ago at a cost of $650. A flourishing organization of Good Templars, known as Meridian Lodge, No. 94, meets in the church. It was formed about six years ago, and is still doing good work in the temperance cause. The colored people have a Methodist Church and also a Baptist Church in this precinct. The Baptist Church is in the grove near the village. Rev. A. J. Johnson is pastor of the Baptist Church, and is noticed further in Pulaski Precinct. The Methodist Church is located northwest of the village, and is called Chapel Hill.

Villa Ridge has been laid out as a village in installments. A part of it, but whether the first part of it the records do not say, was laid out by William Harrell, April 17, 1866, on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 15, and Range 1 west. Another part was laid out by the same party on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 3 of Township 16, and Range 1 west. The record of this addition gives no date. A place called Salem was laid out on the hill above Villa Ridge, but has been vacated.

Villa Ridge is the shipping point for a fine fruit-growing section, and large quantities of fruit and vegetables are shipped from here every season, as will be seen from the chapter on agriculture and horticulture. It is also a place of considerable business, having several stores, mills, shops, etc. It has suffered a great deal from fires during the past two or three years, so much so that insurance companies, we learn, withdrew their policies. A Masonic lodge, entitled Villa Ridge Lodge, No. 562, A., F. & A. M. was organized here June 22, 1867, with J. H. Lufkin, Master. A Methodist Church was organized here at an early day, and for a long time held their meetings at different places in the neighborhood. About the year 1870, efforts were commenced to build a house, and as soon as a sufficient amount of money could be raised, the present church was erected at a cost of about $1,000. It was dedicated in 1871, and is a substantial frame building. A union Sunday school is maintained with a good attendance.

Ohio Precinct.—This precinct contains some fine farming land. It borders on the Ohio River and lies directly north of Mound City Precinct. The land is somewhat rough along the river, rising into bluffs in places, but back from the river it is a high tableland, lying well, and is adapted to grain and fruit. The fruit business, however, has not received the attention here that it has in other portions of the county. Much of the precinct was originally heavily timbered, but this is fast disappearing before the march of progress. It is bounded north by Ullin and Grand Chain Precincts, east by Grand Chain and the Ohio River, south by Mound City Precinct, and west by Villa Ridge and Pulaski Precincts.

Among the early settlers of this precinct were Enoch Smith, Thomas Forker, the latter a Magistrate and a man of considerable prominence; Nathan M. Thompson, also a prominent man; Capt. James Riddle and others. Capt. Riddle was the father-in-law of "Parson" Olmstead, as his friends all call him, and was a man of energy and of the finest business abilities. He built the house where Mr. Olmstead now lives, and owns a great deal of land, amounting to several thousands of acres, in this and Alexander Counties. He

was one of the first traders to New Orleans, and followed boating for years, and ran one of the first steamboats to New Orleans. A native of Pennsylvania, he lived several years in Kentucky, and was one of the original proprietors of the town of Covington in that State, but came here in an early day. But so much is said of him in a preceding chapter that it is unnecessary to repeat it. Mr. Olmstead himself is not a new-comer here, but has been in the county nearly half a century, and is well acquainted with its history. From a centennial sketch of Pulaski County written by him and published in the Cairo *Argus*, in 1876, many important facts in this part of our work have been obtained. He lives in the little village which bears his name, and having nearly reached the end of life's journey, he stands among his fellowmen, highly respected by all.

The old town of Caledonia was laid out by Capt. Riddle and John Skiles, after the abandonment of America. It was at one time quite a business place, but upon the death of the proprietors, its progress was arrested, and in 1861, it was vacated by act of Legislature. Among the early settlers and business men of old Caledonia were John Worthington, Sr., William A. Hughes and Hugh and Isaac Worthington, all of whom are now deceased.

North Caledonia was laid out on land owned by Col. Justis Post, on Section 26, and the south half of Section 23, all in Township 15 and Range 1 east. The plat was surveyed July 7, 1843, and submitted to record September 6, following. Col. Post made a donation of land for a court house and other county buildings. It was afterward increased and enlarged by the Winnebago Land Company, and at one time was a flourishing town. But the building and opening of the Illinois Central Railroad drew its trade to other points, and it has since declined in prosperity, until at the present time it is almost wholly deserted. The town of Napoleon is a thing of the past. It was once a village of this precinct, but not a vestige of it now remains.

The little village of Olmstead was laid out E. B. Olmstead, September 9, 1872, on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 27, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 22, all in Township 15 and Range 1 east. It contains a dozen or so of houses, two or three stores and a few shops. The Cairo and Vincennes Division of the Wabash Railroad passes through it, and its station here is the shipping point for a large scope of country.

A number of churches in the precinct afford the people ample religious facilities. There is a Presbyterian Church at the old town of Caledonia ; a Southern Methodist Church at the Center Schoolhouse, and a Colored Methodist Church two or three miles north of Olmstead. The precinct has some four or five good, comfortable schoolhouses, in which schools are taught for the usual terms each year.

Pulaski Precinct. — Next to Villa Ridge Precinct, Pulaski pays more attention to fruit than any division of the county. Its topographical features, except a small portion of the northwest corner along Cache River, which is somewhat swampy, partake of the same nature of Villa Ridge, being high, rolling and hilly, with plenty of timber of the kinds common to the county. The precinct is bounded north by Ullin Precinct; east by Ohio, south by Villa Ridge, and west by the Cache River. It has the advantage of the Illinois Central Railroad as a means of communication with the outside world. Settlements were not made in Pulaski as early as in many other portions of the county. The Lackey settlement was perhaps the first in the precinct made by white people. Thomas Lackey, a North Carolinian, came here

about 1823, and still has a number of relatives and descendants living in the vicinity. At the time, however, of building the Central Railroad, nearly the entire precinct was a thick, unbroken wilderness. But since that great thoroughfare was opened, it has settled to a considerable extent, and is developing rapidly into a fine farming and fruit-growing region.

The village of Pulaski was laid out and the plat recorded March 28, 1855. It is located on Section 15 of Township 15, and Range 1 west. Abraham A. Perley and Egbert E. and Henry Walbridge were the original proprietors. The latter two gentlemen were among the leading business men of the place, and under the name of Walbridge Brothers, carried on a large trade. Lumber has always been the largest and most profitable interest, and many saw mills have from time to time been in operation, turning out immense quantities of lumber, which finds its way to market over the Central Railroad. Several stores here do a flourishing business. The post office was originally called Walbridge, but has been changed to Pulaski. A. W. Lewis is the present Postmaster. The vegetable business was commenced here about 1867, and has since grown to large dimensions.

The Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, located in the Lackey settlement, though having a small membership, is in a very healthy state The colored people also have a flourishing church on Section 24, and deserve considerable credit for their zeal in religious matters.

In connection with this church, a few words are due to Rev. A. J. Johnson, a man born a slave, in Clark County, Ky., August 18, 1818, to Col. J. D. Thomas. By his own energy and industry, coupled with a native intelligence superior to that of most of his race, he worked in the hemp business in Kentucky, made money and purchased his freedom, paying to his master $800 for the same. He came to Illinois in 1857, and first stopped at Mound City, but a few years later came to this precinct, where he has since resided, and where he owns a well-improved farm. He has been in the ministry for thirty-two years, first in the Christian Church, but upon coming to Illinois he united with the Free-Will Baptists, and for the past seventeen years he has had charge of the Villa Ridge Colored Baptist Church.

Education receives the attention of the citizens of the precinct, and a number of comfortable schoolhouses attest their interest in this great civilizing influence. Good schools are taught each year in all of the school districts.

Ullin Precinct.—This precinct, like Pulaski, is comparatively new as regards settlement. It is largely composed of bottom lands, which extend from Wetaug into Pulaski Precinct. Cache River running through, and its bottom spreading out over nearly the whole precinct, frightened the early settlers from what they deemed its miasmatic swamps. It lies south of Wetaug Precinct, north of Pulaski Precinct, west of Grand Chain Precinct, and east of Alexander County. Since the building of the Illinois Central Railroad, the precinct has been considerably settled. The lumber interest is the most valuable industry and receives much more attention than agriculture. The Legislature appropriated $1,000 at one time for improving the State road through the bottoms of Ullin Precinct. This money was expended in grading and corduroying the road, so as to render it passable at all times, when not overflowed from high water.

The precinct is well supplies with churches, and the people have no lack of church privileges. There is a Methodist Episcopal Church in the village, and a Lutheran and Methodist Church in the precinct. There is also a Baptist Church on Section 21 of the precinct. Several comfortable schoolhouses show the interest the people take in educational matters.

Ullin Village was laid out by D. L. Philips

and J. F. Ashley, and the plat submitted to record February 20, 1857. It occupies the southwest corner of Section 26, and a part of Section 23, Township 14, Range 1 west. It is but a small place, having but a hundred or two population, two or three stores and a few shops. The lumber interest is large and valuable. The saw mills of James Bell are the largest in Southern Illinois, and the piles of lumber cut annually by them are simply immense. Mr. Bell ships millions of feet from these mills, and still has plenty "more to follow." The mills are on the banks of Cache River, by which stream great rafts of logs are brought to their doors, thus saving the poor patient oxen many a hard pull.

The lime business has long been a valuable interest of Ullin Precinct. Of this business, Mr. Olmstead says in his sketch: "The works of the Ullin Lime & Rock Company are situated near Ullin. The quantity of pure blue limestone is inexhaustible. The capacity of the kilns is three hundred barrels per day. The lime is specially adapted to the manufacture of gas and glass, and for building purposes it is excellent. Since 1866, the company has expended $40,000 in improvements. There are twenty-five neat dwellings belonging to the company, besides other buildings. The company furnish lime, slightly damaged, in any quantity to farmers, and many are availing themselves of this generous offer."

Grand Chain Precinct.—This division lies in the northeast corner of the county, having for its boundaries, Johnson County on the north, Massac County on the east, the Ohio river on the south, and Ohio and Ullin Precincts on the west. The name of Grand Chain was derived from the chain of rocks which extend through the precinct, and across the Ohio River here. The precinct, like Ohio, is a fine farming country, and some of the most flourishing and productive farms and thrifty farmers in the county are to be found here. The land is high and lays well, is gently rolling, except along the river, which is quite rough and hilly. Originally the land was mostly heavy timbered, and to open a farm was a work of great labor. From the number of squatters who came in early, the community was christened "The Nation" by Capt. Freeman, a name it long bore, and which is still often applied to it. In the formation of Pulaski County this portion of its territory was cut off from Massac County. It is also told that during the campaign upon the new county question, that this place again received the name of The Nation. But although some of the first comers were men rather rude and uncouth, the community has grown out of the backwoods period, and in no portion of the county, nor of Southern Illinois, can there be found a more intelligent and refined people, or a better and more honorable class of citizens.

Some of the early settlers were: Absalom Youngblood, William Cain, the Crockers, Smiths, Bartlesons, Hugh McGee and others. These hardy pioneers came here when the country was a wilderness, and by dint of great labor and perseverance, succeeded in opening farms and rearing houses and homes. A prior occupancy, however, was what was known as Wilkinsonville. "Gen. Wilkinson," says Mr. Olmstead, "about the close of the war of 1812, ascended the Ohio River with a large body of troops, and established himself at the head of Grand Chain. He erected extensive buildings for barracks, with large brick chimneys, the remains of which are still to be seen. Quite a population gathered around the place, which in honor of the commander, was called Wilkinsonville. From 200 to 400 graves mark the spot where citizens and soldiers found burial. The last inhabitant was Mr. Cooper, the father of Bonaparte Cooper.' This movement of Gen. Wilkinson is a little curious, and has, perhaps, never been wholly accounted for. Why he would lead a body of men to this spot, at the time he did, is something of a problem.

A Christian Church was built in the precinct, mostly by Mr. Porter, which is used by all denominations, but the Christians, we believe, have the preference. It stands near Grand Chain Village, but was built before the village was laid out. The colored people also have a church organization called Bethlehem Church. The precinct is well supplied with schoolhouses, and education receives the warmest support of the people. Some half a dozen good, comfortable schoolhouses are scattered over the precinct at convenient distances, and are well attended during the school term.

The village of New Grand Chain was laid by Joseph W. Gaunt, Warner K. Bartleson and David Porter, and the plat recorded October 31, 1872. It is located on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 14, and Range 2 east. It is on the Cairo Division of the Wabash Railroad, about five miles south of the county line, and is a small and unpretentious village, with a few stores and shops. A large amount of shipping is done, the surplus produce of a large tract of territory accumulating here for transportation to the different markets of the country.

A village called Grand Chain was laid out near where the present village of New Grand Chain is located, but we have no record of it. Cacheton was also laid out as a town by John Butler, November 13, 1873. It was situated where Oaktown Post Office stands, on the railroad, near the county line. February 17, 1875, it was vacated by law.

Wetaug Precinct.—This is the northernmost precinct of Pulaski County. It partakes somewhat of the surface features of Ullin Precinct, which lies south of it, in that it has a good deal of bottom lands, subject, more or less, to overflow. It contains, however, considerable fine farm lands, and many productive farms and prosperous farmers are to be found in this section. The precinct is bounded north by Union County, east by Johnson County, south by Ullin Precinct, and west by Alexander County, from which it is separated by Mill Creek. There was, originally, considerable fine timber, but much of it has been cut away and sawed into lumber.

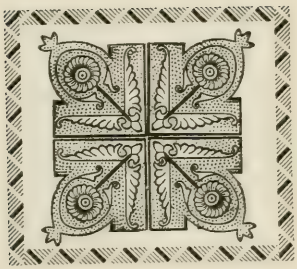
One of the earliest settlements made in the county was in this precinct, and was known as the Sower's Settlement. Henry Sowers was the pioneer of quite a colony, who came from North Carolina. Sowers settled at the Big Spring, as it was called, and which is now in the village of Wetaug in 1816. Among those who gathered around him were : Judge Hoffner, Richard Brown, the Nally family, the Dexters, William McIntosh, the Knupps, Levi Hughes and others. Some of these are still living, and many of them have descendants here. Judge Hoffner is still a resident of the precinct, and is one of the prominent men of the county.

Educational and religious facilities of the precinct are ample, and the people lack neither. In the village of Wetaug, there is a Catholic and a Lutheran Church, both of which are flourishing. Preparations are making for the building of a German Reformed Church in the village, and it will perhaps be erected during the present year.

The village of Wetaug is rather a small place, containing perhaps not more than a hundred or so of inhabitants. A store or two; a few shops and a large flouring mill comprise its business. It is a water and coal station on the Illinois Central Railroad, and is the only stop the fast mail train makes between Anna and Cairo. We could find no record of when it was laid out as a village.

PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAIRO.

WILLIAM ALBA, deceased, was a son of Daniel Alba (barber), who was born in Grosenbuseck, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 28th day of February, 1807. He grew to manhood in Germany, and married a woman whose name cannot now be known, by whom he had five children; William, late of Cairo, is the only one ever represented in the United States. She died in the old country, and Mr. Alba was again married in Germany to Miss Margretta Doring, who is still living with her daughter in Cairo, Ill. This marriage was blessed with twelve children, of whom four are now living, viz.: Conrad Alba, barber at Cairo; Henrietta Klee, of Cairo; Catherine, wife of Edward Leffern, of St. Louis, and Maria, wife of Albert Niemuth, of St. Louis. Daniel Alba died in St. Louis on the 7th day of September, 1857. William Alba was born in Grosenbuseck, Hesse-Darmstadt, on June 13, 1837, and emigrated to the United States with his father's family, and settled in St. Louis in 1857. He there married, on the 25th of February, 1872, to Miss Minnie Lohmeier. She was born at Minden, Westphalia, Prussia, on the 15th day of May, 1835, and came to the United States in 1857, with a sister, Caroline, wife of Fred Dunker, of South Carondelet, Mo. She is a daughter of Christopher Lohmeier, and the mother's name is unknown, both parents having died when she was a small child, leaving a family of eight children, five of whom came to the United States—Frederica (deceased), Lizzie, Louisa, Caroline and Mrs. Alba. Mr. Alba raised a family of five children, viz.: Bertha, born in Cairo July 12, 1863; Matilda, born May 12, 1865; Itta, born August 1, 1867; Benito, born October 20, 1869; Minnie, born July 7, 1874, and died September 17, 1878. Mr. Alba died in Cairo on the 9th of November, 1882. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., Knights of the Golden Rule, and of the Fire Department. He was buried with the honors of these several societies.

CONRAD ALBA, barber, on Eighth street, Cairo, Ill., is a native of Frankfort, Germany, where he was born on the 15th of June, 1849. His parents, Dr. Daniel Alba and M. Alba, of Germany, came to the United States, and settled in the city of St. Louis in 1857, where the father soon after died, leaving a large family, of whom but three children are now living, one in St. Louis and two residents of Cairo, Ill. The mother was born on the 8th of April, 1810, and is now living in Cairo, with her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Klee. Conrad Alba came to Cairo in 1862, and at once began the trade

of barber, working for his brother, William Alba, until 1875, when he opened a shop on Eighth street, where he is still located. He is not a partisan in politics, but on matters of a general issue acts with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE M. ALDEN, commission merchant in Cairo, is a native of South Carolina, born in Newberry District November 4, 1828, son of Royal and Malinda A. (Frazer) Alden. The father was a native of Stafford, State of Connecticut, and the mother of South Carolina. They had a family of nine children, of whom George M. is the oldest. His mother died in Illinois in 1840, on her thirty-fourth birthday. They came from South Carolina in 1837, and settled in Hamilton County. The father was subsequently married to Mrs. Eliza C. Lasater, by whom he had a family of nine children. They both died in Hamilton County, he in 1869 and she in 1870. The father was a teacher by profession for many years, teaching thirty years in Hamilton County. George M. was educated under his instruction. He is a lineal descendant of John Alden of the ship Mayflower, who was private secretary to Miles Standish. As a first employment for himself, he followed the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers for ten years, and became a pilot. He enlisted in 1862, in the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, and in the organization of the regiment was commissioned Captain of Company G, in which capacity he served until April, 1865, when he was promoted to the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment; promoted to full Colonelcy in August of the same year, with which commission he was discharged at Springfield, in October, 1865. Col. Alden participated in much of the service of the Seventh Army Corps, and was principally confined to the States of Missouri and Arkansas. Andrew J. Alden, a younger brother of the Colonel, was first enlisted as a Captain, in a company of the Sixty-second Infantry, and was discharged on account of disability at the end of one year. Recovering his health, he rercuited a company for the Thirteenth Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain of the company; he was made a prisoner at the battle of Cross Roads, Ark., and held over one year at Tyler, Tex. He was promoted to the position of Major, and mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He is now in the Government Printing Office in Washington, though his home is in Cairo, Ill. George M., was married at McLeansboro, Ill., in April, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Wilmott, a native of Illinois. She was born in 1840 and died in 1863. He was married to his present wife December 9, 1865. Her name was Ann T. Knight, widow of Elisha R. Knight, and daughter of Thomas C. and Nancy Graves. This union has been blessed with two children—Leon L. (born November 13, 1866) and Wilber L. Alden (born on September 22, 1869). Besides these there are two children as result of Mrs. Alden's first marriage —R. G. Knight and M. G. Knight. Subject came to Cairo in 1867, since which time he has been in the flour and grain business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the family of the Christain Church, in which he holds the position of Elder. R. G. Knight was born in Illinois, and chose the medical profession, but instead of practicing he became a druggist for some years, and is now on the staff of the Chicago *Herald*. M. G. Knight is a resident of Fort Worth, Tex.

JOHN ANTRIM, tailor, Cairo, Ill., was born December 18, 1828, in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn Co., Ind. His father, Joel Antrim, was born in 1806 in Hamilton County, Ohio, and was of Irish parentage. He was by trade a shoe-maker, and in early life moved to Indiana, where in 1827 he was married to Miss Mary Morgan. She was born in 1805 in Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. They had five children, John being the eldest; Eliza, deceased wife of Dr. R. Ward, of Harrison, Ohio; Sarah Antrim, who

is also deceased; James Antrim, a grain-dealer of Peoria, Ill.; Elisha Antrim, a farmer in Macon County, Ill. The father is still living, and a resident of Richmond, Ind. The mother died in 1840 in Iowa. John was reared to manhood on the farm, and received a common school education. He early developed a taste for mercantile business, and when eighteen years old obtained a position as salesman in a dry goods house, where he had two years' experience. In 1848 he went to Kentucky, where he remained as a clerk until 1850. His next position was that of clerk on a merchant store boat. The two years immediately preceding his coming to Cairo, he was employed in a wholesale and retail clothing house in Madison, Ind., in which he obtained his first lessons in the business of merchant tailoring. In 1852, in connection with John Kelley, he established a business at Vincennes, Ind., under the firm name of Antrim, Kelley & Co., which continued about eighteen months, when the stock was removed to Metropolis, Ill., where they continued for some years. At the expiration of two years, however, Mr. Antrim retired from the firm, and in the same year (1855) came to Cairo and opened a clothing business, which existed until 1864, during which time he enjoyed unlimited success, amassing a fortune of over $100,000. But being yet a young man full of business enterprise, he was loath to retire from the arena of trade, and in 1864 sold his stock, went to the city of St. Louis and engaged in an extensive wholesale business, in which he lost heavily, being reduced to "first principles." He returned to Cairo in 1870, since which time he has engaged in the merchant tailoring business, employing three skilled workmen. He was married in Concordia, Meade Co., Ky., May 10, 1853, to Miss Eliza A. Parr (daughter of Col. Smith and Mary Parr, of Kentucky), in which State she was born in 1831. Their family consists of John M., Albert W., Nellie May, Addie, Viola M., Hugh S. and Walter Antrim. Mr. Antrim is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Cairo.

DR. DANIEL ARTER, deceased, was born in the State of Maryland, on the 3d day of June, 1798, and died in Cairo, Ill., on the 6th day of August, 1879. He was twice married, and his last wife and three of their family of six daughters are now residents of the city of Cairo. The Doctor came to Southern Illinois in its pioneer days, and for twenty-five years was a resident of Pulaski County, where, including adjoining counties, he had an extensive medical practice, always (except the last year of his life) blessed with great vigor of body and an active, well-balanced mind; he not only became a very successful physician, in his treatment of the diseases incident to the country, but became a widely known, popular and influential citizen, loved and admired in life for his many virtues, the memory of which are still cherished in the hearts of his many ardent friends. At the outbreak of the war, he removed to Cairo, and accepted an appointment from President Lincoln to the then very responsible and laborious position of the Surveyor and Collector of the Cairo port. This office he held, always personally surpervising its affairs, until the close of the war, when he retired from business altogether, having in his eventful life obtained an ample competence for his old age, and though frequently importuned to offer himself as candidate for offices of public trust, he seemed to possess no ambition in that direction, and during his eighteen years' residence in Cairo contented himself with a single term as Select Councilman, a position he filled most intelligently and industriously. Although but little in public life, few men were more constantly before the public, known to and knowing almost everybody in the country. In the management of his private business, he was prudent and successful, and his declining years were blessed with "temporal abundance." During the last decade of his life, he gave much atten-

tion to matters of theology, and became noted as an independent and deep thinker, discarding every ism and form of religious doctrine not in accord with his ideas of an Infinite God, and embodied in pamphlet form the results of much of his mature thought. He approached death without a fear—yea, he longed for it as a happy release from his sufferings—as a sweet, rest for his care-worn body. For several days preceding the close of his life, he would frequently exclaim, "Oh, will the end *never* come?" and in the growing certainty that the end could not long be delayed, he was never alarmed, but manifested a composure that bespoke peace of mind as to the great future, and thus he calmly rested in death, and though feeble and full of years, his place in the community is difficult to fill. See portrait elsewhere.

ROBERT BAIRD, Street Commissioner, Cairo, Ill. In every local community or city, there is always an "oldest inhabitant," and in this, as in most other matters of interest, Cairo is not lacking, but points with pride to her "oldest inhabitant" in the person of the subject of this sketch, Robert Baird. He is of Irish origin, his father, John Baird, being born in the old country, on the 26th September, 1784. His mother, Jane Walker, was born in Wilmington, Del., on the 9th of January, 1790. The parents were married at Wilmington, about 1806, and reared a family of twelve children, of whom Robert is the eleventh. He was born on June 5, 1826, at Philadelphia, and was left motherless by the death of that parent three years later, September 26, 1829. The father lived to the age of seventy years, and died in Cairo December 18, 1854. Robert left the home of his father when eleven years old, and, in company with a sister and brother-in-law, moved to Pittsburgh, Penn., where they remained but a short time, coming thence to Smithland, Ky., where he began the trade of ship carpenter. It was while working at this trade that he chanced to come to Cairo, being sent here in 1839, then but thirteen years old, to make some repairs on a boat. By some fatality he remained, and now, though in active business life, is a landmark of Cairo's earliest history. He followed his trade for some years after coming to this city, and finally became owner and captain of a steamboat, and during the late war was in the employ of the Government in transporting troops and provisions. He has acceptably filled the various official positions in the city government, and now has the supervision of her streets. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, possessed of a life experience which is a model of temperance, and in politics a Democrat. His worthy wife, Fransina Tanner, to whom he was married in the fall of 1853, was born in Tennessee in 1830. They have been blessed with six children, of whom but three are living, viz., Henry, Robert and Mary Baird. The family residence is on the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets.

SANFORD P. BENNETT, of the firm of Wood & Bennett, Cairo, Ill., is a native of Milton, Pike Co., Ill., and is the second of a family of five children of Lucius Bennett and Deborah Renoud. His parents are of French ancestry, though native born—the father a native of the State of New York, where he grew to manhood and married. From New York they removed to Illinois and settled in Pike County. Sanford P. was educated in the common schools of Pike County, and afterward took a course in a commercial college in the city of St. Louis, Mo His early business life has been largely absorbed in clerical duties, having worked for seven years as Deputy Circuit Clerk of Pike County, besides a term as County Clerk in the same county. On the 24th of May, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry Regiment, from which he was discharged in December, 1862, on account of physical disability, and from that time until 1866 he was connected with the Quartermaster's De-

partment at Cairo, Ill. In May, 1861, he was appointed to the position of Postmaster of Pittsfield, Ill., by President Lincoln, which office he filled by deputy until removed by President Johnson in 1866. In December, 1876, he became a member of the firm of Green, Wood & Bennett, which, by the retirement of the first named gentleman, is now Wood & Bennett, who do a general grain and milling business on the Ohio levee, corner of Eighteenth street. Mr. Bennett was married, December 14, 1865, in Pittsburgh, Penn., to Miss Kate McCallinn, a native of Scotland, where she was born on the 16th day of December, 1842. She came from Scotland to Philadelphia, Penn., with her parents, when four years old. Their family consists of five children, of whom one is deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Presbyterian Church of Cairo, Ill., and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ADOLPH BLACK, merchant, Cairo, Ill., is a Hungarian by birth, and a son of Leopold Black, who was a landlord in that dominion. Both father and mother (Betty Black) were born and died in the old country. Adolph was born May 20, 1823, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1844 was married to Ressie Neiman, who was born in 1823. Mr. Black came to the United States in 1856, landing at New York City, and soon located at Cleveland, Ohio, where for five years he engaged at his trade, that of optician. Having decided to engage in merchandising, he removed to Upper Sandusky, in Wyandot County, Ohio, where he opened a dry goods store, which he successfully conducted until coming to Cairo, Ill. He landed in Cairo on the 11th day of May, 1867, and immediately established himself in the boot and shoe business, located on the corner of Eighth street and Commercial avenue, remaining at that place until 1874, when he moved to No. 140 Commercial avenue. His business career has proven abundantly successful, and he now carries an extensive stock, and employs several skilled workmen in manufacturing. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has a family of eight children, viz.: David Black; Betty, wife of S. Rosenstein; Fannie, wife of Samuel Rosenwater, of Cairo; Sarah Rosenwater, of Sikeston, Mo.; Herman H., lawyer and ex-member of Illinois State Legislature; Lewis, Marx C. and William E. Black.

BYRON F. BLAKE, merchant, Cairo, Ill., was born November 21, 1848, at Kensington, N. H. His father, Josiah T. Blake, was also a native of New Hampshire, and born August 15, 1812. His mother, Joanna H. Raynes, was born March 16, 1814, in York County, Me. They had a family of seven children, B. F. Blake being the third. When he was yet a child, his parents removed to Lynn, Mass., where he grew to manhood and was educated, and where the parents still reside. In the above-named city he learned the trade of a last-maker, which he preferred to that of his father, who was a carpenter. He worked at last-making in the city of Lynn for six years, but finally left the parental roof to seek his fortune in the West. He first came to Chicago, where for several months he did a fair business at his trade, but soon returned to his home in Lynn, with the expectation of remaining; but, having seen a portion of the West in its rapid development and numerous business advantages, he soon decided to return, which he did in 1869. In that year, he came directly to Cairo, Ill., which has since been his home. On coming to Cairo, he associated himself with Benjamin F. Parker in business, under the firm name of Parker & Blake. The stock consisted in paints, oils, glass, wall-paper, window-shades, etc., in which Mr. Blake is still engaged, on an increased scale. In 1874, the partnership terminated by the retirement of Blake, but was again renewed in January, 1876, and in the fall of the same year was again dissolved, this time by the retirement from the firm of B. F. Parker. Since that time,

Mr. Blake has conducted the business alone; has a large stock of supplies in his line, and does an extensive business in house-painting, by which he gives employment to quite a force of practical painters. Business location, on the corner of Eleventh street and Commercial avenue. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch and Knights Templar, also of the Knights of Honor. In politics, he is an enthusiastic Democrat. He has served the city of Cairo as Treasurer two terms, and is serving his third year as a member of the City Council. He was married in Cairo, Ill., on the 29th of June, 1876, to Miss Annie E., daughter of John B. and Rachel J. Phillis. She was born in Washington County, Penn., March 8, 1851. John B. Phillis died in Cairo on the 25th of September, 1881. The mother is still living, and makes her home with the subject of this sketch. Mr. Blake has one son, Frank F. Blake, born in Cairo February 17, 1883.

HENRY BLOCK, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Cairo, Ill., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 25th day of December, 1841. His father, Fred Block, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1812, and the mother, Sophia Kramer, was born in the same kingdom in 1817. They were married in their native country, where they resided until after the birth of their first child, when, in the spring of 1838, they came to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Later, the family removed to Ripley County, Ind., where, in 1852, the father died. He had a family of twelve children, Henry being the third. Mrs. Block was subsequently married to Peter Grossmann, to whom have been born four children. She still survives and resides in Ripley County, Ind. Henry received an ordinary German education in Indiana, and went to the trade of shoe-making in 1857, which he completed in two years, working at his shoe-bench until after the breaking-out of the war, when he was employed at Cincinnati, by the Government, in the manufacture of military saddles. In 1867, he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked at his trade until 1870, coming that year to Cairo, Ill. He here worked in the shop of Fred Winterberg for about two and a half years, and for the next year and a half was again in St. Louis. In April, 1874, he opened a small shop in Cairo, situated on Eighth street, between Washington and Commercial avenues. By close application to work, he was able, in 1868, to invest in a small stock of ready-made boots and shoes, to which he added as he was able. By honorable dealing, he has succeeded fairly, and now, at No. 131 Commercial avenue, he has a complete stock of goods, in connection with which he does an extensive custom business, employing three skilled workmen. To say that Mr. Block has risen from the shoe-bench to the proprietorship of a first-class shoe store would only do him an injustice, as he has not abandoned his bench, but continues to superintend the manufacturing department and work at the bench when not otherwise engaged. He was first married in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 24th of October, 1865, to Miss Louisa Kortgartner. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1845, and died December 5, 1866, leaving one daughter, Louisa Block, born November 17, 1866. He was married to his present wife, Dena Stekhahn, August 6, 1874. She was born in Hanover, Germany, April 22, 1851. Her parents, George and Eleanor Stekhahn, both natives of the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, came to the United States in 1867, and settled in Cairo, Ill., where the father died October 1, 1877. He was by trade a wagon-maker, and, like each of the surviving members of the family, was a faithful member of the Lutheran Church. Was born in July, 1812. The mother was born September 20, 1807, and now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Block. Mr. Block's family comprises Alwena, born April 29, 1875; Hermina, born October 28, 1876; Anna, born June 4, 1879;

and Ludwig Block, born August 19, 1881. Mr. Block is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and is in politics a Democrat. Family residence on Eighth street, between Washington avenue and Walnut street.

HERMAN BLOMS, Cairo, Ill., grocery and provision dealer, on the corner of Seventh street and Washington avenue, was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 16th day of October, 1841. The names of his parents were Englebert H. Bloms and Gesina Kettel, both of whom were natives of the Kingdom of Hanover. His father was born in 1800, and died in the old country in 1866. His mother was born in 1798, and is now living in Hanover. They had but two children, the subject and an older sister, Mary, wife of William Book, of Germany. She was born in 1838. Herman received a fair education in the country of his nativity, and obtained his business training in Rhorer's Commercial College, of St. Louis, Mo. He came to this country in 1860, and after finishing his business course he established a market business in the city of St. Louis, remaining in that city in business until 1865. In March of that year, he came to Cairo, Ill., and for two years thereafter engaged in the same kind of business, but in 1867 opened a grocery and provision store on Washington avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets. In 1869, he was burned out with a severe loss, but, knowing no such word as fail, he immediately opened up again, and this time on the corner of Seventh street and Washington avenue, where he is still located. He carries an extensive stock and enjoys the confidence of a large number of friends. He was married in Cairo, on the 5th of January, 1873, to Miss Maragret Maloney. Their family consists of M. Gesina, Englebert J., Herman and Annie Bloms. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Cairo. Mr. Bloms owns city property consisting of three improved lots on his business corner, and including his family residence.

WALTER L. BRISTOL. In all communities are found men who rise equal if not superior to their surroundings, and instead of being entirely the creatures of circumstance, by their native energy and perseverance, so mold and direct their business interests as, to a great extent, to govern circumstances and make them subserve their immediate interests. The city of Cairo is not without its portion of such men. Taking front rank in this class is the subject of these lines, Walter L. Bristol. He was born in Erie County, Penn., on the 6th of May, 1839, and is the son of Lester Bristol and Adelaide Pettibone. The father was of German parentage, and was married in Pennsylvania, and about 1844 removed to Wisconsin, where the mother died in 1849. The father lived to the age of seventy-seven years, and died in Iowa about 1870. They had a family of five children —Walter L., of Cairo, Ill.; Edward Bristol, of Dakota; Adeline, deceased wife of A. Stonebraker; George Bristol, of Wisconsin; and Lucius Bristol, of Iowa. Mr. W. L. Bristol was reared on the farm, and chiefly by strangers. In 1859, having grown to manhood, he went to Chicago, and until 1863 was employed in the dry goods house of Potter Palmer, of that city. Having saved a little money, he came to Cairo in 1863, and soon after associated with L. W. Stilwell in the grocery trade, the partnership existing until April, 1875, when Mr. Stilwell retired from the firm, which was known as Bristol & Stilwell. Since the latter date, Mr. Bristol has conducted the business alone, and with marked success. In 1881, he erected a neat two-story brick business house at No. 32 on Eighth street, where he keeps a select stock of groceries, provisions and queensware. In addition to his city business, he has a grain and fruit farm of 243 acres in Pulaski County. He was married in Bristol, Wis., on the 25th of December, 1866, to Miss Louisa S. Watkins, daughter of George and Maria (Chamberlain) Watkins—the former born in England in 1811,

and the latter was born in 1814 in Connecticut. These parents, in 1844 (then having three children), removed from the State of New York, to Kenosha County, Wis., where the father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1851. His wife and four of a family of nine children still survive him. Mrs. Bristol was born in the State of New York in 1844. Their family consists of Walter W., born October 2, 1867; Willis E., born October 23, 1868; Louis T., born September 1, 1872; and John B. Bristol, born May 15, 1877. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and both husband and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cairo.

EDWARD A. BUDER, jeweler and watchmaker, Cairo, Ill., was born November 4, 1839, in Austria. He is the second of a family of five sons of Florian and Rosalia Buder, both of whom were Austrians by birth. Edward A., when fourteen years old, having received a fair education, came to the United States, and for four years was located at Hartford, Conn., during which time he was learning the art of plating in the establishment of the famous Rogers Bros. of that city. Leaving there in 1857, he came to St. Louis, Mo., where he spent another four years in perfecting the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. He came to Cairo, Ill., in 1861, and that year, in connection with his brother, William Buder, opened a business on a very limited scale. By a natural adaptation to business, and a thorough knowledge of their line, together with a native energy, they soon found themselves able to branch out largely, and in a few years began a wholesale business, employing a traveling salesman. For a number of years the firm did business on corner of Eighth street and Washington avenue, now occupied by Barclay Brothers, druggists. Mr. Buder has met with some severe losses, one by fire, and others perhaps more serious, and from a source far more aggravating. Being in business during the war, they were subjected to cruel robbery at the hands of an unprincipled mob of drunken soldiers who, in passing along, were attracted by the display of watches in the show windows. Immediately, as if by instinct, they were impressed with their need of watches, and a rush was made for the window, all (including the proprietors) striving for first choice. In 1877, the partnership terminated by the withdrawal of William, since which time Edward A. has been sole proprietor. He is now located at No. 104 Commercial avenue, where he has a stock and trade second to none in Southern Illinois. He owns a quantity of valuable city real estate, including a block of three-story buildings on northwest corner of Eighth street and Commercial avenue. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor. He was married in Cairo, Ill., February, 1866, to Miss Susan Schmidt. She was born in Prussia in 1844, and died in Cairo, Ill., in 1870, leaving two daughters—Mary and Rosa Buder. Minnie Kaufman, to whom he is now married, was born in Prussia in 1850. By this union there are four children, viz.: Edward, Otto, Minnie and Florence Buder.

ANDREW J. CARLE, Cairo, Ill., was born near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., on the 7th day of April, 1823. He is the fifth of a family of ten children of David T. Carle and Sibyl Owens, who were both natives of New York. The father was born December 25, 1794, and died in Pennsylvania on the 20th of March, 1872. The mother was born on March 20, 1789, and died in Pennsylvania on the 17th of February, 1865. In 1836, the family moved from Tompkins County to Western New York, where Andrew J. grew to manhood, and from where the parents removed to Pennsylvania. In the year 1844, Andrew J. went to Girard, Penn., and there learned the trade of a carriage-maker. He opened a carriage shop at Meadville, Penn., in 1846, which he operated until 1852, when he sold out and removed to Lacon, Ill., where he

purchased a carriage business, but becoming dissatisfied with the business facilities of that town he soon returned to Meadville. Here, on the 23d day of August, 1853, he was married to Miss Harriet M. Kinnear, of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Milita Kinnear, of Cairo. She was born in 1825, and died in Cairo in 1870, leaving one son, Frank A. Carle, who was born June 10, 1860. Soon after marriage, Mr. Carle settled in Allegany County, N. Y., where they lived, however, but a short time. They removed to Cincinnati from Allegany County by water, bringing their effects on a rude raft constructed for the trip, and spent nine weeks in reaching Cincinnati. He then established a business in Willoughby, Ohio, where he remained until coming to Cairo, Ill., which he did in the fall of 1858, immediately after the flood of that year. In 1859, he was appointed to the office of City Police, and for many years thereafter was connected with that part of the city government. In 1873, he opened a livery and sale stable on the corner of Tenth street and Washington avenue, which he still owns. In 1883, there was opened another stable on corner of Tenth street and Commercial avenue, which is under the control of Frank A. Carle. Mr. Carle was married to his present wife, Mrs. Angeline (Warner) Bushnell, in November of 1871. Mrs. Carle has one daughter by former marriage, Clara Bushnell, who was born in Pennsylvania December 4, 1859, and the mother in Ohio in 1836. Family residence, No. 32 on Ninth street, Cairo.

WILLIAM G. CARY, undertaker, Cairo. Among those whose residence in Cairo entitle them to the appellation of pioneers must be mentioned the name of William G. Cary, who came here in 1854. His father was a native of England, though of Irish descent, and married in Vermont Miss Aurilla Bishop, a native of that State. They reared a family of six children, all of them now living, and of whom William is the third. From Vermont the parents moved to Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., where our subject was born on the 14th of April, 1824. They then removed to Canada, and later to Michigan, where they died—the mother in 1858, and the father in September, 1881, at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years. At the age of twenty, William G. went from his home in Canada to Niagara Falls, where he remained about five years; then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and ran the rivers from that place to St. Louis, Mo. He afterward engaged in business in Louisiana, from where he came to Cairo in 1854, as above stated. Being a practical carpenter and builder, he found the city of Cairo an ample field of labor, for some time employing a large number of men in his business. In 1858, he began the manufacture of coffins, and has remained in Cairo, engaged in the undertaker line, ever since. He was married, 1855, to Emma Crabtree, daughter of James Crabtree and Phœbe E. Cookney. Her father was of English and the mother of Scotch birth. They were married in Virginia, and had a family of ten children. Of this family, Mrs. Cary is the fourth member, and was born in Kentucky on the 29th day of September, 1829. Mr. Cary has a family of three children living, and has buried several—Aurilla J., wife of W. H. McFarland, was born September 23, 1858; Ella M., born January 27, 1864, and George W. Cary, born March 10, 1867. It is worthy of remark that Mr. and Mrs. Cary are still living in the same house in which they began their married life, where each of their children were born, and also a grandchild, daughter of Aurilla J., who was married at the "same old stand." They are members of the Episcopal Church, and he of the I. O. O. F.

BENJAMIN F. CLARK, engineer, Cairo, Ill., was born in Ohio County, Va., January 19, 1824. He is the youngest of a family of eleven children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Anderson) Clark, who were born and reared in Maryland. He was

left an orphan at the age of twelve years by the death of his mother, the father having died about seven years previous. He thus early in life was thrown, comparatively, upon his own resources, and soon after began an apprenticeship to the trade of blacksmith, which he pursued until the year 1852. He worked at his trade, in the employ of the Government, during the Mexican war, remaining with the United States Army through the entire contest. In 1852, he began what has ever since been his occupation, that of marine engineer, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and during the late civil war was a regularly commissioned engineer in the United States Navy, participating in several severe naval engagements. Since the war, he has been a resident of Cairo, Ill., and employed on local vessels ; now in the employ of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, as engineer of their transfer vessel. In 1845, at Ravenswood, Jackson Co., Va., he married Miss Mary E. Merryman, daughter of Caleb Merryman, formerly of Baltimore, Md. She is a native of Virginia.

JEFFERSON M. CLARK, painter and paper hanger, Cairo, Ill., is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in the city of Philadelphia on June 1, 1844. His parents, Charles S. Clark and Sarah B. Taylor, were born and reared in the East, the father in New Jersey, and the latter in Pennsylvania. Jefferson M. is the oldest of a family of eight children ; he learned the trade of painter in Philadelphia, and in 1860 moved with his parents to Indiana, and in the spring of the following year he enlisted in Company F, of the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, serving in this organization for three years. He was afterward commissioned a First Lieutenant, on Gen. Thomas' staff, and served one year. He participated in several hard-fought battles, including Rich Mountain, Winchester, Nashville and the siege of Charleston and others. He was discharged in Nashville, Tenn., where he immediately began work at his trade, and where, on September 25, 1865, he was married to Miss Mildred E. Atkins. She is a daughter of A. L. and Nancy Atkins, and was born October 22, 1847, at Waverly, Tenn. Mr. Clark continued in the South until 1874, when he came to Cairo, Ill., and has since been engaged constantly at his trade. He keeps in stock an assortment of paints, wall paper, window shades, picture frames and moldings. Mr. Clark has four children living and two deceased—Bertie, born October 3, 1867 ; Jefferson L., born June 25, 1869 ; Charles M., born January 6, 1873, died September 19 of same year ; John A., born July 9, 1874, died February 16, 1879 ; Angelo A., born February 7, 1879 ; and an infant, born September 3, 1881. Mr. Clark is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has filled the various offices of honor ; is also a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Arab Fire Company. Addison L. Atkins, father of Mrs. Clark, was born in Virginia ; married, in Tennessee, Miss Nancy S. Coffman ; reared a family of ten children, and died in 1868. The mother still lives at Waverly, Tenn.

ALBERT C. COLEMAN, traveling passenger agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, is a native of Oneida County, N. Y., born March 7, 1824, son of John and Ama (Smith) Coleman, the father a native of Hartford, Conn., and a descendant of an English family, who were first represented in the United States about 1760. He grew to manhood in Connecticut, and in 1808 became a settler in Oneida County, N. Y., then a wilderness ; he was there married to Miss Ama Smith, a native of Vermont, and of English origin, and a daughter of Asal Smith, a Revolutionary soldier. A. C. Coleman is the youngest of a family of ten born to these parents. He grew to manhood in Oneida County, N. Y., receiving the benefits of an academic education. From 1841 to 1857, he was chiefly employed on steam and sail vessels, becoming a master. In 1852, however,

he was employed by Messrs. Phillips & Vandusen, contractors on the Illinois Central Railroad, as foreman of a part of their work, and superintended the first of their earthwork at La Salle, Ill. Since June, 1864, he has been in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as traveling passenger agent, with his residence at Cairo, Ill. He was first married in Bellows Falls, Vt., to Miss S. A. Carter, a native of New Hampshire. She died in 1851, at La Salle, Ill. Subsequently he was married, in Chicago, to Miss Susan E. McIntyre, of Fabius, Onondaga Co., N. Y. She died in Cairo, Ill., February, 1876, leaving two children—Effie May and Albert V. Coleman. His present wife was Miss Flora Van Cleve, daughter of Dr. William Van Cleve, of Centralia, Ill., and was born in Illinois in 1844. Mr. Coleman is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON, tinner, Cairo, Ill., was born February 7, 1838, in Allegany County, N. Y., and was reared from childhood to maturity in Wyoming County, of that State. James Davidson, father of William M., was born in 1808, in the State of New Jersey, but of Scotch parentage. He grew to manhood in his native State, and in Tompkins County, N. Y., he was married to Miss Lucy Comstock, of that State. Their family comprised eight children, seven of whom are now living, William M. being the second of the family. The mother died in Pulaski County, Ill., on May 29, 1877. The father is still living, making his home with his son William M., and though seventy-five years old retains much of his youthful vigor. William Davidson first came West in 1854, located at Rockford, Ill., where he adopted the trade of tinner, and where he worked until 1858, returning that year to New York, there engaging at the trade until May, 1861, when he became a member of Company I, Thirty-second New York Infantry. He participated in both the Bull Run battles, and most of the active service incident to Gen. McClellan's campaign of the peninsula. He was mustered out in New York City at the close of his term of enlistment, with the commission of First Lieutenant of his company. Immediately after being discharged, he came to Cairo, Ill., where for a short time he was employed as a clerk in the post office. Soon, however, in connection with a man named Brown, he opened a tin store on a very limited capital, and a portion of that was borrowed funds. Fortune smiled upon them in this enterprise, and they were soon able to expand their business, and to do so they leased the Cunningham Building on Commercial avenue, paying an annual rental of $2,000. Mr. Davidson has stemmed the tide of business depressions, overcoming some severe financial reverses, and to-day has a very complete stock of stoves, tinware, etc., occupying Nos. 25 and 27 on Eighth street. He was married in Cairo, Ill., on the 30th of October, 1867, to Miss Anna Helby, daughter of Herbert Helby. She was born in Liverpool, England, September 26, 1847. Their family consists of William, James H., Charles E., Harlow C., Lucy and Frank M. Davidson. Mr. Davidson is a member of the American Legion of Honor.

GIDEON DESROCHER, market gardener and florist, is the eldest of a family of six children of Francis and Victoire (Lafortune) Desrocher. His parents were born, reared and married in Canada, where he was also born on the 20th of April, 1829. His father was born in 1801, and died in Jackson County, Ill., in 1862. The mother died ten years later in Canada. Gideon was educated in his native place, and while young learned the cabinet, trade. In 1856, he went to Chicago, Ill., where for three years he was foreman in a cabinet manufactory. From Chicago he removed to Jackson County, Ill., where he undertook the task of clearing a tract of land, which he developed into a valuable fruit farm. The result of this labor he lost in an unfortunate business partnership in Murphysboro, Ill. In 1872,

he came to Cairo and established a gardening business, which is fully noticed elsewhere. In 1851, he was married in Canada to Miss Harmenia Beauchamp. She was born in Canada in 1836, and died in 1869 in Jackson County, Ill., leaving four children—Arthur, Oscar, Henry and Josephine Desrocher. The oldest son, Arthur, married Miss Thompson, and has two children, named Oscar and Francis Gideon. The second son, Oscar, married Miss Mary Scott, and has one daughter—Emma Desrocher. Mr. Desrocher was married to his present wife, Eliza Tippet, in 1872. She was born in England in 1847. Frank Desrocher is the only child by the second marriage.

CHARLES W. DUNNING, physician and surgeon, Cairo. The greatest genius of which any one can boast is the power of molding circumstances—of being able to turn them to good account, and of using his talents to better the condition of others and develop in himself a true manhood. Such reflections naturally come to us as we study the life-histories of such men as he whose name heads this article. He was born April 15, 1828, in Auburn, N. Y. His father, Lucius Dunning, died in 1834, and his mother, Mary Dunning, who was born in 1807, is still living. His father died when he was but six years of age, and he was left to battle with the world, stimulated only by a mother's devoted love and his own energy. He was educated in Gambier College, Ohio, and immediately after finishing his course at that institution, he determined to gratify his desire to become a physician, and to that end entered upon the study of medicine. He underwent the usual preparatory reading with Dr. G. W. Hotchkiss, of Nashville, Ill., and Prof. Joseph N. McDowell, of St. Louis. In 1850, he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Missouri. Immediately after, he accepted the position of Assistant Resident Surgeon of a private hospital in St Louis, known as the "Hotel for Invalids," where he remained for two years, and then removed to Centralia, Ill. During a residence here of four years he won for himself many ardent friends, and established a lucrative practice. From Centralia he removed to Cairo, which has since been his permanent home, though his business and profession frequently calls him away. He was connected with the United States Hospital at Mound City, Ill., during the years of 1861 and 1862, returning to his home in Cairo when his services there were no longer a necessity. In 1863, he was honored with the appointment of Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, which he declined, and in 1865 he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Materia Medica in the University of Missouri. This position also he was forced to decline, on account of business and professional connections here which he could not sever. Dr. Dunning is often called to attend critical cases remote from and beyond the circle of his usual practice. His popularity as a man and as a physician has been fairly and honorably earned, and his professional success no less due to his knowledge and ability than to his purely sympathetic nature so indispensable in the sick chamber and in the character of the true physician. While he devotes his attention closely to his practice, he also takes an unselfish but hearty interest in the politics of the day, and exerts no small influence, the benefits of which are enjoyed by the Democratic party. He wields a commanding influence in the Masonic fraternity, in which he is an honored member. He is an officer in the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Illinois, being Grand Captain General of that august body. He has been ten times elected Eminent Commander of Cairo Commandery, No. 13, which position he now fills. Dr. Dunning was first married in 1840 to Amanda Shannon, of Sparta, Ill. She died in 1859, leaving one son, who is now living. His present wife was Miss El-

len O. Dashiell. They have one child—a daughter.

WILLIAM EICHHOFF, wholesale and retail dealer in parlor, office and kitchen furniture, on the corner of Seventeenth street and Washington avenue, Cairo, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, June 19, 1835. He is a son of Casper H. and Anna Eichhoff, both of whom were natives of Prussia, the former born in 1789, and the latter in 1796. They married in Prussia, and to them were born a family of six children, William being the fourth. He was educated in Prussia, and came to the United States with an elder brother, Charles Eichhoff, in 1854, and the same year located at Cairo, Ill. Here he engaged at his trade, that of carpenter and cabinet-maker, and worked on the first storehouse erected on the Ohio levee. In the year 1856, he went to Dongola, Ill., where for several years he followed contracting and building. He returned from there to Cairo, Ill., and in 1865, established a planing mill on Eighteenth street, which he operated successfully for about two years, discontinuing this to place the machinery in a furniture manufactory, which he erected on the corner of Seventeenth street and Washington avenue, which has been his business location since, and which has been converted from a manufacturing to a wholesale and retail establishment. Mr. Eichhoff was first married in Union County, Ill., to Miss Lavina Casper, who was born in Union County March 4, 1840. She died in Dongola, of smallpox, April 3, 1863. His second wife, Rachel Fleshman, to whom he was married February 3, 1870, was born near Manheim, on the Rhine, in Germany, June 12, 1844, and died in Cairo, Ill., April 12, 1873, leaving two children, viz.: Sibilia Eichhoff, born February 9, 1873, and Walter Ellsworth Eichhoff, born April 17, 1871. Sibilia died June 20, 1873. Mr. Eichhoff is a member of the order of Masons.

EUGENE E. ELLIS, job printer and bookbinder, of Cairo, and son of Henry B. and Ottilini (Waugh) Ellis, was born in Rock Island, Ill., on the 20th day of June, 1859. His father, Henry B. Ellis, was born in Devonshire, Eng., in August of 1829, and, while an infant, came with the parents, Richard and Mary Ann Ellis, to the United States, where, after brief residences in various places, settled at Rock Island. Mr. H. B. Ellis, while a young man, learned the trade of marble cutter, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at which he worked for eight years, when he became interested in the iron foundry business in St. Louis, which he conducted for a term of fifteen years. From St. Louis he came to Mound City, Ill., and took charge of a foundry at that place, which he ran for two years, coming thence to Cairo, which is still their home. He was married in Rock Island, in March, 1858, to Miss Ottilini Waugh. She was born in Canada, on the 4th of March, 1839. She is a niece of Samuel Waugh, the celebrated painter of Philadelphia. Eugene E. is the oldest of a family of nine children born to these parents, two of whom are deceased. He established, a few years since, a job printing and book-binding house in Cairo, which is doing a very successful business. He was married on the 16th of May, 1883, to Miss Edith L. Martin, daughter of Jacob Martin, of Cairo, Ill., and is a member of the American Legion of Honor.

ISAAC FARNBAKER, merchant, Cairo, was born in Bavaria, Germany, son of Solomon Farnbaker and Zerlina Teldhahn. He grew to manhood and received an education in Germany, learning the trade of weaver when young. In 1840, being then twenty years old, he came to the United States, and for four years made his home in the city of New York, though engaged during the time to travel, two years in Maine and two years in the South. He then made a permanent settlement or residence in Mississippi until 1856, at which time he came to Cairo, and cast in his lot with the pioneers of that city, which at that time contained but few of the present buildings of Cairo. The

town of Cairo was in need of just such enterprise and energy as Mr. Farnbaker possessed, the impress of which has been realized and felt for years. He embarked in the clothing trade in 1856, and has been actively engaged in that line since, a portion of the time having two stores in Cairo, and one in Paducah, Ky., besides, from 1864 to 1872, he was conducting a wholesale establishment in the city of New York. In 1862, he paid $10,000 in currency for the lot on corner of Levee and Sixth streets, now occupied by Mr. F. Korsmeyer. His present location is corner of Commercial avenue and Seventh street. He was married, 1849, at Natchez, Miss., to Mrs. Eliza A. Flippen. She was born at the above named city on November 22, 1826. Their family consists of three sons, viz., Solomon, Joseph and Morris Farnbaker ; the latter married in Cairo, in 1880, to Miss Ellen Torrence, daughter of Smith Torrence, of that place. They have one child—a daughter.

GEORGE FISHER, lawyer, Surveyor of Customs and ex officio Collector of the Port of Cairo, Ill., was born April 13, 1832, in Chester, Vt. His father, Joseph Fisher, was a native of New England, though of Scotch origin, and his mother, Orythia (Selden) Fisher, was a lineal descendant of the eminent English statesman, John Selden, who figured prominently in literature and politics in the first half of the seventeenth century. The family name upon both sides was represented in New England at an early date. Mr. Fisher's elementary education was obtained in the common schools of his native town ; he fitted for college at the Chester Academy. He afterward entered the Middlebury College, where he continued for four years, receiving the degree conferred by that institution in 1858. Immediately after the completion of his collegiate course, he became the Principal of an academy in Vermont, where he remained three years, winning for himself a name among the leading teachers of his State. His next position was as Principal of one of the grammar schools of Alton, Ill., where he also took rank among the leading educators of Illinois. During the three years that he taught in Alton, he pursued the study of law, under the instruction of Hon. H. W. Billings, and later of Seth T. Sawyer. In 1864, having been admitted to practice, he removed to Cairo, Ill., which has since been his permanent home, and where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice, as well as the confidence and esteem of an extensive circle of friends. While his court practice has not, perhaps, been as extensive as some members of the Cairo bar, he has proven himself especially able as an office lawyer, and in the settlement of estates, which he has made a specialty. His ancestry, for several generations, have been noted for their ability and enthusiasm in political issues, and it is but natural to expect that Mr. Fisher would have inherited some of their characteristic zeal; while he is not a politician in the accepted sense of that term, he takes an ardent interest in public affairs, and his natural abilities afford no small aid to the Republican party, with which he has always acted. In 1869, he was appointed Surveyor and ex officio Collector of the Customs for the Port of Cairo, Ill., and has held the position ever since. For several years he has served as a member of the Board of Education, and takes a lively and unselfish interest in the advancement morally, intellectually and politically of the community in which he is an honored citizen. He was married, November 29, 1860, to Miss Susan G. Copeland, of Middlebury, Vt.

NICHOLAS FEITH, undertaker, on the corner of Eleventh street and Washington avenue, was born on the 6th of December, 1819, in Echternech, Luxemburg, Europe. He is the fifth of a family of eight children of Peter Feith and Catherine Nea. But three of the family are now living. The father was born December 25, 1777, and the mother on

the 6th of December, 1787. On arriving at manhood, Nicholas adopted the trade of cabinet-maker, in which he acquired a great proficiency, and is without a superior, if, indeed, he has an equal in the United States, on inlaid work. He worked extensively in Paris, France, and in Brussels, Belgium, where, on the 26th of July, 1845, he married Miss Susanna Feller. She was born in Medernach, Luxemburg, February 12, 1820. There was one child born to them in the old country—Anna Feith, born on the 23d of June, 1847, and is the deceased wife of William Kluge, of Cairo. Mr. Feith came to this country in the fall of 1848, and lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1854, in which time three children were born to the family—Madeline, born November 17, 1849, deceased ; Nicholas, born January 5, 1851, deceased, and Katie Feith, present wife of William Kluge, born August 10, 1853. In 1854, he removed to Southeast Missouri, where he purchased a farm and resided until 1862, and at that place were born John Feith, August 24, 1857, and Eddie, January 29, 1860. In December, 1862, the family came to Cairo, Ill., but, being unable to procure a house, they again went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where, on the 17th of August, 1863, William, the youngest child, was born. They returned to Cairo in 1864, and the following year Mr. Feith opened a shop for the manufacture and sale of coffins, and has ever since been engaged in that line of business. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Cairo, Ill.

WILLIAM B. GILBERT, lawyer, Cairo, Ill., is a son of Hon. Miles A. Gilbert, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume, and Ann Eliza (Baker) Gilbert. He was born September 24, 1837, in Kaskaskia, Ill. ; obtained a classical education in Shurtleff College, of Upper Alton, and began the study of law in the office of his grandfather, Judge David J. Baker, Sr. At the age of twenty, he became a student in the law office of Krum & Harding, of St. Louis, continuing his reading with them for one year. In May, 1859, he was admitted to practice, and soon after entered the senior class in the Law Department of Harvard University, graduating therefrom, with the degree of LL.B., in July, 1860. In the summer of 1861, he took the degree of A. M. from St. Paul's College, Mo. He began the practice of his profession in Genevieve, Mo., associated with Hon John Scott, one of the most eminent and able lawyers of Missouri. In the spring of 1862, owing to the suspension of the Missouri courts, he removed to Illinois, and located at Alton, forming a partnership with his uncle, H. S. Baker, which continued until March, 1865, when he came to Cairo, and associated himself with Gen. I. N. Haynie and B. F. Marshall. By reason of Mr. Haynie's appointment to the office of Adjutant General of Illinois, Mr. Gilbert became the leading member of the firm, and continued in the chief control of its immense and important business until May, 1867, when, by the withdrawal of Haynie and Marshall, he was left in the possession of a practice second to none in Southern Illinois. In June, 1867, he formed a partnership with Judge William H. Green, and still continues an active member of the firm of Green & Gilbert, which includes a junior partner in the person of his brother, Miles F. Gilbert. They have charge of the legal business of the Illinois Central, New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago, and the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Companies, the Cairo City Property Company, City National Bank and other corporations. Mr. Gilbert was admitted to practice in the Federal courts in 1865, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1873, and in that court represented his firm as counsel for Phillips in the case of the Grand Tower M. M. & T. Co. v. Phillips and St. John, involving a judgment of $200,000. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Kate Barry, daughter of A. S. Barry, and has a fam-

ily of three sons, viz.: Miles S., William C. and Barry Gilbert. The genealogy of the Gilbert family traces back to some of the most distinguished characters in English history, and was first represented in the United States by five brothers, who settled in Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut, the father of our subject being a descendant of the Connecticut branch. Mr. Gilbert is an influential member and a Vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

MILES F. GILBERT, lawyer, Cairo, is the junior partner of the law firm of Green & Gilbert; was born September 11, 1846, at Alton, Ill. He received a high school education in Alton, Ill., and entered the Washington University, but was compelled to quit this course on account of failing health. He then became a student in the Pennsylvania Military Academy, where, through the rational discipline of that institution, he was restored to health. He began the study of law in 1866, and after two years' reading was admitted to the bar. He then became a member of the senior class in the Law Department of Harvard University, and received the degree conferred by that institution in 1869. He has been a member of the well-known law firm of Green & Gilbert since 1870, in which year he was married to Miss Addie L. Barry. He is a Vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

JACOB A. GOLDSTINE, Cairo, Ill., was born in Hungary August 17, 1832, and is the second member of a family of seven children born to Abraham and Rachel (Kohn) Goldstine. Of these seven children, two are deceased, and the remaining ones are residents of the United States. The father, Abraham Goldstine, was born in Hungary, in the year 1805, and died July 24, 1873. The mother was a native of the same country, born 1807, and died on the 30th of the same month as her husband; both died of the cholera. In 1847, in the time of the Hungarian war, Jacob A. left his home and attended school in the cities of Werpclet, Gyöngyös and Presburg, being absent from his home for more than nine years, during which time he acquired a liberal education. He was married in the old country, May 22, 1859, to Miss Mary Roth. She is the eldest of a family of five children, of Ignatius Roth and Hanie Moscovitz, all of whom, including parents, are residents of the United States. Mrs. Goldstine was born September 18, 1842. They have two interesting daughters—Annie B., born August 25, 1860, and Rosa G., born November 16, 1862, both of whom are being educated in Vassar College. Mr. Goldstine, with his little family, left their native country for the United States on the 7th of July, 1863, arriving at New York City August 3, 1863, and on the 9th of the same month located in Cleveland, Ohio, and during a short residence there was engaged in merchandising, in the meantime making his home with Mr. M. Black, of the firm of D. Black & Co., from whom he received some material assistance. February 10, 1864, Mr. Goldstine removed to Cairo, and the year following he formed a business connection with his present partner, Mr. Rosenwater, which has since existed and grown into one of the most substantial business firms of Illinois. Mr. Goldstine has for several years been an active member of the Board of Education for Cairo, and is an honored member of the Masonic order. He wields a potent influence in the local politics which benefits are enjoyed by the Republican party.

J. J. GORDON, M. D., Cairo, was born in Perry County, Ohio, January 6, 1835. His parents, Adam Gordon and Eleanor Shriver, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married, soon after which they moved into Perry County, Ohio. There the father died in 1836, leaving but one child, the subject of this sketch. His mother was subsequently married, reared a family and is now living at the old homestead, in Perry County, in her sixty-ninth year. J. J. Gordon grew to

maturity in his native county, receiving the advantages of a common school education, and then took a three years' course in the St. Joseph College of same county. He then entered the office of W. W. Arnold, M. D., of Ohio, under whom he pursued the study of medicine for four years. He graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1859, and immediately began the practice of his profession in the town of Somerset, Ohio, where he remained but a brief period, coming to Cairo, Ill., in the fall of 1859. Since that time he has been in active practice ; from 1863 to 1868, he was associated with Dr. W. R. Smith, but with that exception, he has practiced alone. Office on Commercial avenue. He was married, February 27, 1862, to Mrs. Isadore Burke, widow of William Burke, and daughter of Dr. Henry Delaney. She was born in Kentucky February 23, 1838, died November 14, 1875, leaving two children—Mary Adella, born March 29, 1863, and Joseph J., born February 6, 1866. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and enjoy the confidence of many warm friends.

HORACE A. HANNON, dealer in and general agent for sewing machines, being the distributing agent for Southern Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky of the White Manufacturing Company. He is a native of Illinois ; was born in Springfield on the 14th day of June, 1843. Daniel Hannon, father of H. A., was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1810, where he grew to manhood and received the benefit of a liberal education. He early adopted the business of architecture, for which he became very noted. He came to Illinois and located in Springfield about 1840. He was married in Charlestown, Mass., to Miss Welthea Ewell, a native of Massachusetts, and born in 1809. They had a family of six children, one of whom, Daniel Hannon, was born in Massachusetts, and who is deceased ; Mary, wife of B. F. Parker, of Chicago ; H. A. Hannon, of Cairo ; Lucy, widow of George T. Cushing, of Dubuque, Iowa ; Charles, deceased ; Eva, wife of G. W. Johnson, of Dubuque, Iowa ; were born, reared and educated in Springfield. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Dubuque. The father died in Cleveland, Ohio, 1863. H. A. Hannon, in company with the family, came to Cairo, Ill., in 1857, the father having come the year previous. He early learned the business of printing in the office of the Cairo *Gazette*, and afterward became a salesman in the drug store of J. B. Humphreys & Co., and the prescription clerk. In September 6, 1861, he enlisted in the United States Navy, in the capacity of "first class boy," and was mustered out, January, 1866, as Captain of a gun-boat. He participated in much of the active service of the Mississippi Squadron, and was in seventeen engagements, receiving a wound at the battle of Greenwood. At the close of the war, he returned to Cairo and engaged in the book business, associated with W. J. Yost, under the firm name of Yost & Hannon, in which he continued until 1868, when he bought the interest of Mr. Yost and continued the business until 1872, and sold to B. F. Parker. Since the latter date, he has been in the sewing machine and real estate business. He was married, September 19, 1872, in Caledonia, Ill., to Mrs. Sallie Wood, daughter of B. F. Echols and widow of L. Wood, of Iowa. She was born in Caledonia June 14, 1845. They have one son, Horace Blake Hannon, born in Cairo May 18, 1874. Mr. Hannon is a member of the Episcopalian Church, and is a Master Mason, and a member of the A. L. of H.

A. HALLEY, merchant, Cairo, was born February 6, 1837, in Monroe County, Ark. He is the sixth of a family of ten children of David and Elmira (Jacobs) Halley, the father a native of Virginia. Our subject was in early life left an orphan, and compelled to face the realities of life for himself. In 1852, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where, although among

strangers, he managed to avail himself of the advantages of a common school education, and then turned his attention to learning the tinner's trade, but after serving two years his employers failed, and he went to St. Louis in 1858, where he completed his trade, and where he remained until the breaking-out of the war, when he became connected with the Quartermaster's Department. In 1863, he came to Cairo, Ill., and was here employed in the navy yard until its removal to Mound City, in which city he worked until the fall of 1864, when he returned to Cairo and opened a tin-shop on a small scale. After two years, he was able to add a stock of stoves to his business, and in 1875 extended the business to embrace a full line of hardware. Mr. Halley has been very successful, and is entirely the architect of his own fortune. He was married in Cairo on the 1st day of December, 1869, to Miss Mary Hartman, daughter of Daniel Hartman, of Cairo. She was born in 1844. Their family consists of four children, viz.: William, born November 4, 1870; Leah, born April 30, 1874; David, born March 11, 1879; and Pearl Halley, born August 31, 1881. Mr. Halley is a member of the I. O. O. F.

EDGAR C. HARRELL. Among those who in an early day came to Cairo and assisted in its subsequent development was Isaac L. Harrell. He was married in Missouri to Miss Mildred E. Keesee, a native of Tennessee. To these parents were born six children, but one of whom is now living—Edgar C. Harrell, of Cairo. He was born in Cairo, Ill., on the 5th of January, 1856. His father was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1824, and came to Cairo on arriving at manhood. After his marriage, he resided in Cairo for some years, but before the war removed to Missouri, where he was engaged in mercantile business until 1872, returning that year to Cairo. Here he embarked in the furniture trade, at which he continued until his death, which occurred November 19, 1882. Mildred E. Harrell was born on the 31st of December, 1828, and is now a resident of Cairo, Ill. Edgar C. succeeds his father in the furniture business, and is located on Tenth street, between Commercial avenue and Poplar street, where he has six rooms well stored with stock of the most modern pattern. They own a family residence on Twelfth street, between Walnut and Cedar streets.

GEORGE W. HENRICKS, carpenter and contractor at Cairo, Ill., is a native of Springfield, Ohio, and was born November 1, 1825. His father, William Henricks, was one of the first settlers of Springfield, Ohio, and assisted in its organization. He was born in Kentucky in 1797, and was of German parentage. He went to the Territory of Ohio, and there married to Miss Mary Darnell, also a native of Kentucky, born in 1799, and descends from Irish ancestry on the mother's side. To these parents were born six children, George W. being the fifth of the family; three are now deceased, one living in Missouri, and one in Washington Territory. When G. W. was fourteen years old, the family removed to Illinois and settled in Hancock County (1839), the father having died in 1827 at Natchez, Miss. The mother died in Illinois in 1858. In 1849, George W. crossed the plains to California, where he spent two years in mining. Returned to Warsaw, Hancock Co., Ill., and in 1852, February 15, there married Miss Martha A. Elliott, a native of Pennsylvania. She was born August 10, 1832, and is still living. Soon after marriage, Mr. Henricks removed to Hannibal, Mo., where they resided until 1860, when they went to Memphis, expecting to make their home South, but owing to the breaking-out of the war, returned North, and in 1862 settled in Cairo, Ill., which has since been his home. He learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, and has spent most of his life in that department of labor. He has had a family of ten children, four of whom died in infancy, and one

died at the age of twelve years. Those living are William and George, both lawyers in Cairo, Laura, Clara E. and Beatrice Henricks. William is present City Attorney of Cairo, Ill. Mr. Henricks is a member of the American Legion of Honor. Family residence on Twelfth street.

JESSE HINKLE, senior partner of the firm of Hinkle & Co., pork-packers and dealers in leaf tobacco, Cairo, Ill., is a native of Shelby County, Ky., where he was born September 28, 1829. His father, for several years an extensive farmer and stock-grower of Kentucky, was born in Shelby County in 1802, and died in same county in 1842. His mother, Jessie Oglesby, first cousin to Richard J. Oglesby, ex-Governor of Illinois and United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1797 and died in same State in 1881. They reared a family of six children, all of whom are now living, viz.: George Hinkle, a farmer of Ballard County, Ky.; Jesse, the subject of these lines; Susan, wife of William J. Scott, of Hinkleville, Ky.; Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Seary, of Shelby County, Ky.; Charles, a practicing physician at Hinkleville, Ky., and Rachel, wife of J. W. Rollings, of Ballard County, Ky. Jesse grew to maturity in his native county, and in December, 1854, married Susan S. Hinkle. She was born in Shelby County, Ky., in October, 1835, and died in Cairo, Ill., January 14, 1878, leaving two children: Robert Hinkle, born September 7, 1855. He is the junior partner in the firm of Hinkle & Co., and was married April 21, 1881, to Miss Jessie Phillis, of Cairo, who was born in Pennsylvania September 4, 1857. They have one child, Mildred D., born February 3, 1883. Jessie F. Hinkle was born October 14, 1861, is the wife of Phil C. Barclay. [See biography.] Jesse Hinkle removed from Simpsonville, Ballard Co., Ky. (where he had previously engaged in mercantile pursuits), in 1856, and located at the present site of Hinkleville, in Ballard County, where he again engaged in mercantile business. During the late war, he championed the cause of the South, and in 1861 was mustered into service as First Lieutenant of Company C, of the Seventh Kentucky Regiment, and was mustered out at the close of the war as Major of that regiment. He is now serving his second term as member of the City Council, is a member of the order of Masons, and both he and sons are members of the Knights of Honor. They came to Cairo in 1872, since which time they have been engaged in the tobacco trade and pork-packing, in addition to which they conduct two meat-markets, one at No. 79 on Ohio Levee, and at No. 14 on Eighth street. In this latter business they have been very successful, their sales amounting to over $100,000 annually. On the 5th of July, 1882, their tobacco warehouse burned, incurring them a loss of about $10,000, partly covered by insurance. He was married to his late wife, Katie C. Moylan, of Memphis, in December, 1879. She died in Cairo March 15, 1883.

JOHN HODGES, Sheriff of Alexander County, Ill., and a resident of Cairo, was born at the old town of Unity, in Alexander County, August 19, 1836. His father, John Hodges, was born in the State of Tennessee in 1810, and came in an early day to Southern Illinois, first locating in Union County, and there married Miss Margaret Hunsucker, in 1833, soon after which event he removed to Unity, Alexander County, where the family of twelve children were born. He was by trade a hatter, but engaged mostly in mercantile pursuits, indeed, with the exception of the few closing years, his entire life was spent in merchandising. He was a man of strong physical development and, while of limited education, was possessed of a strong will power and brilliant intellect, somewhat slow to decide, but whose judgment when formed was seldom at fault. He was a Jackson Democrat, and represented Alexander County two years in the General Assembly—

probably in 1848–49. Shortly after the close of his Legislative office, he purchased a farm a few miles from Unity, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1862. Mrs. Margaret Hodges is a member of one of the oldest families of Union County, and is still living on the old homestead near Unity. John Hodges, the subject of these lines, is the oldest of their family of twelve children, and received the benefit of a common school education, and obtained a practical knowledge of business while with his father. He was married in Mississippi County, Mo., on the 25th of July, 1858, to Miss Isophine I. Wicker, daughter of Charles and Margaret Wicker. She was born August 20, 1837. Mr. Hodges was elected to the office of County Treasurer and Assessor in 1859, but resigned to become a candidate for Sheriff, in 1860, and was elected to that office, which he filled for two years. From 1862 to 1864, he was Deputy Sheriff under O. Greenly, and, until 1866, in the same office under C. D. Arter. In 1876, he was again appointed to the office of Deputy Sheriff under Peter Saup, serving until elected to the Sheriff's office in 1878. He still holds the office, having been re-elected in 1880 and again in 1882. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Knights of Honor. They have a family of six children—Charles E., born May 30, 1859; John S., born March 17, 1866; Loraine, born June 17, 1868; Margaret, born September 26, 1870; Mary E., born August 19, 1873, and Fredoline B. Hodges, born March 13, 1875. Family residence on Ninth street, between Washington and Walnut streets.

JOHN HOWLEY, merchant, Cairo. Among the pioneers of the city of Cairo may be mentioned the name of John Howley, a man who has witnessed the erection of every building now in the city. He was born in the County of Mayo, Ireland, on the 27th of June, 1819, and is the eighth of a family of ten children of Patrick and Eleanor (Hughes) Howley, of whom but two survive—John and James Howley, the latter of Pennsylvania. John Howley was reared and married in his native country, and came to the United States in 1840, and from that date until 1853 spent much of the time traveling in the Eastern States. In 1853, at a time when Kansas was being peopled so rapidly with Eastern and Southern people, Mr. Howley started to find for himself a home in the West, but being impressed with the beautiful location of the then infant city of Cairo, he determined to make it his future home; he therefore invested in property and the year following (1854) came and made a permanent residence at that place, which, with slight exceptions, has been his home since. He has been engaged in business of a mercantile nature through all these years, and in 1859, during the fire known as the "Taylor house fire" he sustained a loss of $2,500, partly covered by insurance. Mrs. Catherine Howley, whose maiden name was Connelly, was born in Ireland. They have traveled together along life's pathway for a period of forty-five years. Though they have never had any children born to them, they have reared several children who were left orphans and in need of homes. Family residence on corner of Third street and Commercial avenue. Members of Catholic Church.

CICERO N. HUGHES, insurance agent, Cairo, Ill., is the oldest of a family of four children, born to David B. and Mariah (Griffith) Hughes. His father was a native of Delaware, and the mother of Maryland. They were married in Missouri, where, in Knox County, Cicero N. was born on the 7th of August, 1838. The family, in 1846, removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where, ten years later, the mother died, the father surviving her until November, 1881, when he died in California. Cicero N., being possessed of robust form and abundant mental endowment, to which he added a liberal education, early found fields of usefulness opening before him whereon to bestow

his energy. His early life, after concluding his school studies, was spent in the position of book-keeper for the firm of R. B. Hughes & Co., of Keokuk, for whom he worked four years, resigning that place to accept the position of teller in the bank of Charles Parsons & Co., of Keokuk, which he filled for three years, when he became Teller in the Keokuk State National Bank. This position he filled with credit to himself for seven years, and in the meantime served that city in the capacity of Treasurer, and also as a member of the City Finance Committee; and while a member of that body, as the city records show, performed a very prominent part in successfully grappling with a city bonded debt of $1,750,000, which was adjusted in the brief term of ten years. He was also a member of the City Council of Keokuk two terms. In 1865, at the close of the war, he came to Cairo, Ill., to accept the position of Teller in the First National Bank at that place, but at the expiration of one year, was made its cashier, which duties he performed with ability and entire acceptance until 1873. Since the latter date, his business has been general insurance. In politics, he wields a very potent influence, the benefits of which are enjoyed by the Republican party. For the past six years, he has been Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and is now serving his fourth year as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Twentieth Congressional District. For several years he has been a member of the Board of Aldermen, and is also a Trustee of the Southern Normal Institute. Being a man of broad and charitable views, during his residence in Cairo he has surrounded himself with an extensive circle of ardent friends. At the beginning of the civil war, Mr. Hughes organized a company of cavalry troops, known as the Keokuk Cavalry, for the protection of the border. He was commissioned Captain of the company, which commission he held until he was regularly mustered out. He was married in Cairo, Ill., in 1868, to Miss Ella C. Miller, daughter of John C. and Annis Miller. She was born on the 2d of March, 1848, in Carrolton, Green Co., Ill.

JACOB KLEIN, brick-maker, Cairo. Ill., a native of Bavaria, Germany, is the only living representative of a family of five children of Peter and Margaret Klein, who were born, married and died in the old country. Jacob was born on the 29th of May, 1825, and received a common German education, and was married to Agnes Zeller, in 1852, and two years later came to the United States, landing at New York on the 15th of July, 1854. He first located at Louisville, Ky., where he lived for about ten years, and where his wife died on the 18th of June, 1864, leaving two children—Annie, wife of Charles Rode, and Elizabeth, wife of Valentine Resch, of Cairo. He was married in Cairo in 1865, to the widow of Peter Kleiner, his deceased brother, with whom, in 1868, he visited the scenes of his boyhood in the old country. His second wife died in March, 1875, and he afterward married his present wife, Caroline Haller. She was born in Hamilton County, Ill., May 21, 1844. They have been blest with three children, viz.: Louisa, born August 15, 1876; Jacob A., born in October, 1878, and Emma C., born in January, 1881, died in September, 1882. Since coming to Cairo Mr. Klein has been engaged in brick manufacture, in which he has been very successful. He owns a quantity of city real estate, including four lots and buildings adjoining the court house, and about eight acres of land, including the family residence on the western side of the city, also a farm of eighty acres near Goose Island, in Alexander County. He is a member of the Fire Department, and the family are members of the Catholic Church.

FRANCIS KLINE, butcher, Cairo, Ill., was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 30, 1831. His parents, Ferdinand and Catherine (Greg)

Kline, with three children, Catherine, Elizabeth and Francis, emigrated to the United States in 1840, and that year settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Catherine Kline was married to Jacob Stricker of Cincinnati, and is now deceased. Elizabeth is the wife of George Smith and is a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. Francis, at an early age, went to the trade of butchering, and later to that of carpentering. He continued a resident of Cincinnati until coming to Cairo, Ill., in 1864, which time was occupied variously at his trades and in the capacity of cook on steamboats. In 1847, he enlisted in the United States military service, and participated in the closing campaign of the Mexican war, serving as musician. Since 1864, he has been a resident of Cairo, and constantly employed in the management of a meat market. His wife, Anna B. (Collet) Kline, to whom he was married in Cincinnati, was born December 11, 1831, in Prussia. She came to this country in 1847, in company with a brother, her parents having died while she was quite young. Mrs. Catherine Kline, mother of Francis, was born in 1808 and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856. His father was born in 1800 and died in 1863 in Cincinnati. Annie Kline, who was married to John Kent, is a daughter of Francis and Catherine Kline, and was born on the 9th of July, 1858. He has one son, John Kent, born October 1, 1874. Lena Kline was born October 4, 1863, in Cincinnati; Theresa Kline, born in Cairo, Ill., April 6, 1867.

WILLIAM KLUGE, wholesale and retail grocer, and one of the most successful of Cairo's business men, is a native of Prussia, and was the third of a family of six children of John Kluge and Wilhelmine Loedige. The parents were each natives of Prussia, the father born in 1800 and died in his native country in 1849, his wife surviving him until 1871, when she, too, died. The names of their children were Augusta, Hermine, William, Amelia, John (who died in infancy) and Mary Kluge. William received a practical education in the country of his nativity, which, combined with his native ability, has placed him among the foremost of the business men of Southern Illinois. He came to the United States when seventeen years old, and for a period of about three years was engaged as a salesman in a Chicago business house. He then went to New Orleans, where he established a small business in the way of a market stand. Being impressed with the commercial facilities of Cairo, he came to that city in 1860, and soon after opened a provision and produce store on a very limited scale. Having business energy and a high appreciation of honorable dealing, he soon found his trade rapidly increasing until a removal to more commodious rooms became necessary. He therefore obtained a room on Commercial avenue, opposite his present place, where he added a line of groceries to his stock. In 1874, he erected the substantial brick store building on the corner of Sixth street and Commercial avenue, where he is now located. Since 1878, he has done considerable wholesale trade. Mr. Kluge's success in Cairo has not been procured without meeting loss, as he sustained serious loss by fire, and, during the war, was repeatedly relieved of quantities of goods at the hands of those who appeared to have a Government license to steal. He was married in Cairo, Ill., to Miss Anna Feith, daughter of Nicholas and Susanna (Feller) Feith. She was born in Germany June 23, 1847, and died in Cairo, Ill., on the 28th of April, 1873, leaving one child, Ida Kluge, who was born October 28, 1871. His present wife, Katie Feith, to whom he was married in November, 1874, is a younger sister to his former wife, and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 10, 1853. They have had one child, a son—Willie Kluge—born November 8, 1875, and died September 16, 1879. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Cairo. Besides his business property, Mr. Kluge owns considerable city real estate. Fam-

ily residence on Seventh street, between Washington and Commercial avenues.

MICHAEL KOBLER, merchant tailor, Cairo, Ill., was born in Alsace, France (now Germany) August 18, 1831. His father, George J. Kobler, who was an agriculturist, was born in France in 1783, and died in the same place in 1844. His mother, Eva Friedley, was born in France in 1791, and died in 1840. To these parents there were born nine children, of whom Michael is the eighth, and besides whom there are but two living—Peter Kobler, a tailor, of Cairo, Ill., and Phillip Kobler, a shoe-maker, in New York. Michael was reared to the age of twenty-one years in his native country, during which time he took the trade of tailor. Coming to the United States in 1853, he first located in New York City, for several months engaging at his trade in that place. From New York he came to Cairo, Ill., in 1854. Since the latter date he has been a permanent resident of Cairo, where for many years he worked as journeyman tailor, first for Peter Neff, and afterward for John Antrim. In 1871, in connection with Phillip Lehnning, he opened a shop on Eighth street, and continued as partner with Mr. Lehnning until August, 1878, when the partnership was, by mutual consent, dissolved. Since 1878, Mr. Kobler has conducted business alone, and in 1879 removed to his present site, on Commercial avenue. He employs three skilled workmen, and is enjoying a successful trade, which is wholly due to his enterprise and skill in conducting his business. Mr. Kobler was first married in Cairo, Ill., on the 26th of September, 1856, to Miss Wilhelmina Oexle, who died in the summer of 1860. His second wife, to whom he was married in Cairo, was Elizabeth Rees. She died in the Insane Asylum at Anna, Ill., leaving two daughters—Elizabeth Kobler, born in Cairo December 13, 1866, and Katie Kobler, born in Cairo January 28, 1869. The family residence is on Ninth street, besides which Mr. Kobler owns a quantity of city real estate. He is a Republican, and a director in the Women's and Orphans' Mutual Aid Society.

CHRISTIAN KOCH, manufacturer of and dealer in fashionable boots and shoes, at No. 90 Commercial avenue, Cairo, Ill., was born in Germany August 21, 1835. He is the youngest of a family of five children of Christian Koch and Margaretta Hubochneider, of Germany. His father died in 1846, while in the prime of life, and the mother in 1853, at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. Koch was educated in Germany, where he also served an apprenticeship of four years to the trade of shoe-maker. In 1854, he came to the United States, landing at New York, and first located at Louisville, Ky., where for some time he worked at his trade, receiving a weekly wage of $1.50. From Louisville he went to New Albany, Ind., where he worked about two years, thence to St. Louis, where he remained until coming to Cairo, Ill., in 1861. In that year, he opened a shop for the manufacture of boots and shoes at Cairo, to which he added a small stock of ready-made goods. He returned to St. Louis after the war, where he did business during the year 1866, coming to Cairo a second time at the close of that year, and in the fall of the year following sustained a loss by fire of $3,500. He now has a two-story brick building comprising two store rooms, Nos. 88 and 90 Commercial avenue, which he erected in 1875, at a cost of $8,500, in one of which he is carrying a $7,000 stock of boots and shoes. Mr. Koch was married in St. Louis, Mo., on the 19th of August, 1860, to Miss Frances Gerst, a daughter of Wentel and Catherine Gerst, the former deceased, and the mother a resident of St. Louis. His wife was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 6th of August, 1841, and came to America with the parents when a child. She died in Cairo, Ill., March 14, 1880, leaving a family of five children living, two having died previous to the death of their mother—Christian Koch was born August 13,

1861; Louisa, born March 25, 1863, and died April 28, 1865; John G. was born February 15, 1865, and died on the 1st of June, 1865; William F. was born February 21, 1867; Henry P., born June 4, 1869; Matilda R., born in May, 1871, and Augusta L., was born July 30, 1878.

JOHN KOEHLER, liquor-dealer, on the corner of Twentieth street and Commercial avenue, and one of Cairo's pioneers, was born on the 23d of June, 1831, in Germany. Fred Koehler and Mary Statler were both natives of Germany, where they grew to maturity and married, and to these parents were born five children, John Koehler being the third of this family. In 1836, the mother died and the following year the father also died, leaving the children dependent almost entirely upon their own exertions for their sustenance. John was reared in the family of a friend and sent to school until he was fourteen years old. From that time until he was of age, he was engaged as a farm laborer, and in 1852 he came to this country, and for two years made his residence in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the baker business. About 1854, he came to Cairo, Ill., in the capacity of cook for the Taylor House, and has made this his home ever since. On the 25th of April, 1857, he was married to Miss Louisa Ritter, daughter of Abraham Ritter. She was born June 11, 1838, in Ohio. For nearly twenty years Mr. Koehler has engaged in the produce trade, in which he was very successful. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Fire Department. He has a family consisting of William, born February 13, 1857; George G., born December 17, 1858; Kittie, born July 10, 1860; John B., born February 8, 1862; Mary, born June 15, 1864; and Annie Koehler, born on the 8th of August, 1867. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Koehler owns a quantity of valuable city real estate.

JOHN A. KOEHLER, manufacturer of guns and pistols, and dealer in general hardware, at No. 160 on Commercial avenue, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 3d day of September, 1830. His father, John Koehler, was born in Germany in 1790, married Elizabeth Luly, who was born in same country in 1800. The father died in 1850, and the mother in 1849, having had a family of nine children—George Koehler (deceased), Matthew Koehler (also deceased), Lena, wife of Lewis Pfeffer, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Balthser Koehler, of Chicago; John A. Koehler, subject of this sketch; Catherine, wife of —— Caston, of Blue Island, Ill.; Elizabeth, wife of William Kleber, of Chicago; Frank Koehler, of Chicago; and Eve, deceased wife of —— Mishler, of Germany. John A. was reared in his native country, where he served four years' apprenticeship to the trade of gunsmith. He came to the United States in 1851, and for ten years worked at his trade at various points, principally in Chicago, from where he came to Cairo in 1861. He came here to engage at his trade in the interest of the Government, and has been a resident of the city of Cairo ever since. In 1872, he erected a two-story brick business house at a cost of $5,000, located on Commercial avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets, where, since 1880, in addition to his regular trade stock he has kept a full line of general hardware goods. He was married in Ottawa, La Salle Co., Ill., on the 24th of May, 1863, to Miss Henrietta Purucker, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in October, 1844. She was the second of a family of four children of Adam and Elizabeth (Weis) Purucker, the latter deceased. The names of this family were John, Henrietta, Margaret and Johanna Purucker. Mrs. Henrietta Koehler and the youngest sister are deceased; the former died in Cairo, on the 15th of January, 1876, leaving two children—Louisa, born July 18, 1866; and Charles Koehler, born August 13, 1868. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Koehler is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics, Repub-

lican. He owns a residence property on Center street, Cairo.

FREDERICK KORSMEYER, wholesale tobacconist, Cairo, is a native of the principality of Lippe, Germany, and was born March 4, 1836. His father, William Korsmeyer, also a native of Germany, and a farmer by profession, having married Miss Julia Schafer, of Germany, reared a family of seven children, of whom Frederick is the third. The family emigrated to the United States in 1854, with the exception of Frederick, who remained two years later, in order to complete his mercantile training in the business house of Henry Gerhard, in the town of Holzminden. The family settled near Evansville, Ind., and, with the exception of the parents and one daughter, who are deceased, are at this time residents of the United States. Soon after coming to Indiana, which was in 1856, Mr. Korsmeyer obtained a position in the dry goods house of Rose Bros., of Evansville, where he remained for some months, but after worked two years in a general store near the home of his parents, conducted by a Mr. John Decker, whom he bought out at the end of the second year, and conducted the business himself for about two years, this being his first business undertaking. He was married in 1859 to Miss Adelia Lemcke, of Evansville, but a native of Hamburg, Germany. She was born November 11, 1839, and is a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Lemcke. Preferring to reside in the city, they, in 1861, removed to Evansville, selling his stock of goods, and for a time was employed in the business house of Schroeder & Lemcke, and after employed as clerk on a steamboat. In 1864, he came to Cairo, and engaged in the retail tobacco trade, associated with Alexander Lemcke, as Lemcke & Co. Mr. Korsmeyer conducted this business for three years, when he purchased the interest of Lemcke, since which time he has been sole proprietor, and since 1878 has done a wholesale trade, and now employs two traveling salesmen. Business on corner of Smith and Levee streets. He is a member of the Masonic order, Cairo Commandery. They have a family of three children, viz.: William, Elizabeth and Alexander.

FRANK KRATKY, baker and confectioner, on Commercial avenue, between Fourth and Sixth streets, Cairo, Ill., is a native of the town of Predbor, Bökemia, Germany, and was born on the 23d of March, 1834. He is the fifth of a large family of Wenzel and Anna (Lehovetz) Kratky, both of whom were born in Germany, where the father still lives, the mother having died in 1873. Frank Kratky was reared to manhood in his native country, and was for ten years a soldier in the German Army. In 1863, he left the old country and came to New York City, and thence to Mexico, where he remained about four years engaged in the bakery business in the City of Mexico. He came to Cairo, Ill., from Mexico, in 1868, since which time he has conducted a bakery and confectionery store at that place. In 1879, he sustained a loss of about $2,000 by fire, and the same year erected the two-story brick house on Commercial avenue, which he now occupies. He was married in the city of St. Louis, April 20, 1873, to Miss Laura Weber, daughter of Ambrosias Weber and Dora (Tier) Weber. She was born at Kalter-Vasser, Germany, July 11, 1852, and came to the United States with her parents in 1865. They settled in St. Louis, where the mother is still living in her sixty-second year, and where the father died January 4, 1883, at the age of sixty-three. Mrs. Kratky is the second of a family of five children of these parents. Mr. and Mrs. Kratky have a family of six children, of whom four are deceased. Emma Kratky was born in Cairo, Ill., on the 6th of February, 1874, and Rosa H. Kratky, born in Cairo, May 28, 1881. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Kratky's parents were members of the Catholic Church, as was also the father of Mrs. Kratky, her mother belonging to the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES LAME, carpenter, is a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and was born May 31, 1811. He is a son of Caleb and Margaret Lame, both natives of New Jersey, and is the youngest and only surviving one of a family of five children. The father was a soldier in the Tripolian war, serving three years with Decatur and Com. Bainbridge. He died at Philadelphia in 1812. The mother survived him until 1850, and died in the same city. Charles was reared, educated and learned his trade in Philadelphia, where he made his residence until coming to Cairo in 1863, and where, in October, 1834, he married Miss Hannah Rose, daughter of William Rose, Sr., a manufacturer of Philadelphia. She was born in Philadelphia on the 29th of February, 1812, and is a direct-lineal descendant of the family of William Penn. Mr. Lame has engaged in his trade since he was twenty-one years old, and is still actively engaged, though he is now seventy-two years old, and maintains his youthful vigor to a great extent. He came to Cairo, Ill., in 1863, and has continually resided there since. His family consists of five children, of whom but two are now living—William R. Lame, the oldest, is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.; John and Charles Lame, each of whom died in infancy, and Margaret K., wife of E. C. Ford, of Cairo, Ill., and Annie M., deceased wife of E. A. Burnett, of the Cairo *Bulletin*. Mr. and Mrs. Lame are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cairo. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Family residence on Tenth street, between Washington and Commercial avenues.

CHARLES LANCASTER, lumber dealer, Cairo, Ill., was born in St. Clair County, Ill., on the 15th of August, 1836. The father, Levi Lancaster, was of English parentage, though born in Virginia in 1801. He came to Illinois and to St. Clair County in 1822, and there married Elizabeth Terrey, by whom he had seven children, Charles being the fifth, and besides whom there is another member of the family in Cairo, Sarah, wife of Robert S. Lemmon. Levi Lancaster, Charles' father, died in Hastings, Minn., where he had gone for health, in 1859. The mother died in 1841, in St. Clair County, Ill. Charles was educated in the common schools of St. Clair County and in Collinsville, and learned the trade of carpenter in Minnesota and in Peoria, Ill. He came to Cairo, Ill., and engaged at his trade in 1862, and until 1874 was chiefly employed as ship car penter. In 1874, he began the lumber business, though on a very limited scale when compared with the present business. He has associated with him Newton Rice, and in 1881 they established a large planning-mill, in which they employ regularly several workmen. In addition to their mill, preparation is now being made to erect a large warehouse. In February, 1868, Mr. Lancaster was married to Miss Sarah Hodge. She was born in Kentucky March 4, 1846. Their family consists of Minnie, born October 27, 1868; Pearl L., born June 4, 1873; Mabel, born November 12, 1876, and Geraldine L. Lancaster, born December 16, 1878. Mr. Lancaster is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor, and the American Legion of Honor.

THOMAS LEWIS, lawyer, Cairo, was born on the 9th of July, 1808, in Somerset County, Ohio. His parents were Thomas Lewis and Susan McCoy, the former of Welsh descent and the latter of Scotch, and both natives of New Jersey, where they married and reared a family of eleven children, Thomas being the ninth and the only member of the family now living. He received the benefits of a common school education in his native county, and at the age of sixteen an apprenticeship to the trade of shoemaker, which he completed. Soon after he completed his trade, he started a wholesale boot and shoe manufactory in the city of Brunswick, N. J., which business he conducted successfully for seven years, employing a large

number of workmen. In 1836, he came West to look out a location for a future home, and as a result of which he settled the year following in Springfield, Ill., where he again embarked in the boot and shoe trade. Having a natural fondness for law, to which he had given considerable study, he decided to adopt the profession, and in 1845 was admitted to practice. Though he has not been a prominent practitioner, he has been associated with some of the best talent of Springfield, and in the meantime was engaged in various business enterprises of magnitude. He came to Cairo, Ill., in 1863, and established the Cairo *Democrat*, which he conducted for some years, returning to Springfield in 1869 to engage in editorial work. Since 1875, he has been a resident of Cairo, and that year organized the Alexander County Bank. In 1867, he organized the "Widows' and Orphans' Mutual Aid Society," of which he is now Secretary. He is a stockholder in the Cairo Street Railway, which he organized, in connection with Messrs. Stratton and Goldstein. Mr. Lewis was married in New Jersey to Miss Margaret A. Van Norstrand, of New Jersey. She was born October 4, 1810. They celebrated their golden wedding on the 4th of April, 1882. Have a family of three children—Adaline, wife of S. D. Ayers, of Kansas City; William T. Lewis, of Kansas; and Albert Lewis, a resident of Cairo.

HON. DAVID T. LINEGAR, lawyer and present member of Legislature of Illinois, was born in Milford, Clermont Co., Ohio, February 12, 1830. His father, Thomas Linegar, was of German ancestry, and his mother, Hannah Thompson, was of English origin. His parents in 1840 removed from Ohio to Indiana; there he acquired a common school education, and with a fixed determination to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he qualified himself for the duties of a teacher, and during his four years' experience in that capacity, availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded to read law. He subsequently entered the office of Hon. L. Q. DeBruler, of Rockford, Ind., and in 1856 was admitted to practice. In 1858, he located for practice in Fairfield, Ill., where he remained until 1861, coming in that year to Cairo, Ill., which has since been his home. Here he has been associated with some of the ablest lawyers of Southern Illinois. He was reared under Democratic influences, but has not been a strict partisan, but has acted with that party whose political policy most nearly harmonized with his own. From 1854 until 1874, he was in the Republican ranks, and from 1861 to 1863 was Postmaster at Cairo. In 1872, he was the Republican Presidential Elector of Illinois for the State at large, and cast his vote for Grant. He was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1880 as a Democrat, and is now serving his district with credit and acceptance. He was married in Newburg, Ind., August 24, 1853, to Miss Emma Hutchens. They have two children, viz.: Luella and Lucretia Linegar.

ANDREW LOHR, Cairo, Ill., was born on the 20th of December, 1831, in Prussia. His father, Henry Lohr, was a native of same kingdom, and was a soldier in the Prussian Army, participating in the famous battle of Waterloo in 1815. He was married to Miss Catherine Sticher. They reared but one child, the subject of these lines. The father and mother both died in the old country, the former in 1850, and the latter in 1854. Andrew, at the age of fourteen, was compelled to provide for his own sustenance, and for several years both before and after coming to Cairo, worked by the month. He was married in Germany in 1857 to Miss Catherine Steckhahn, who was born in Germany on the 28th of September, 1837. They came to the United States in 1858, and on the passage was born their only child, Hermine, wife of Harry Schulze, of Cairo. She was born September 5, 1858. They came directly to Cairo, and for some months

Mr. Lohr worked for $8 per month. He soon became the possessor of a cow, and began the milk business on a small scale, but by adding to his herd of dairy cows, he soon built up a desirable trade. He next fitted up a dray, which proved a profitable investment, and thus he worked his way until 1861, when he sold his stock of horses and cows, and bought a soda factory, which he has operated ever since with abundant success. In 1858, he erected a small house at a cost of $300. This building was destroyed by fire on the 7th of December, 1861, just three years from the day on which he moved into it. He next erected a $4,000 brick building, which he now occupies as a family residence. He has erected some substantial brick buildings in connection with his manufactory. Besides, he owns a large amount of city real estate elsewhere. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, having been a trustee since its organization, and for some years Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is a member of the Arab No. 2 Fire Company, and has been three years its President, and the present Vice President. Mr. Lohr is in politics a Democrat, and has served the Second Ward for three years on the Board of City Council. Mrs. Lohr died in Cairo, in June, 1879, and in August of the following year he was married to Miss Amanda Hahn. She was was born in Saxony, Germany, September 14, 1860. This union resulted in two daughters, Rosa and Emma Lohr, the former born on the 19th of August, 1881, and the latter October 7, 1882. Hermine Lohr was married to Harry Schulze on the 21st of November, 1878, and is the mother of three children, viz.: Ida, born October 10, 1879; Herman, born July 10, 1881, died June 8, 1882, and Harry Schulze, born November 7, 1882.

WILLIAM LONERGAN, merchant, Cairo, Ill. The writers of this book are largely indebted to the man whose name heads this sketch for much valuable information that perhaps could have been obtained from no other source. Mr. Lonergan was born May 20, 1833, in Pottsville, Penn. His parents, Michael and Bridget (Riley) Lonergan, were both of Irish birth. They were married in Pennsylvania, and had three children, William being the eldest. His father died while he was yet a small boy, and as a consequence he was deprived of many of the advantages which are the common enjoyment of most boys, especially those that are the result of education. Although he was deprived of the benefit of even a common school, yet by application to study and by close observation, he has been able to succeed very well, and now manages his mercantile business without the aid of a bookkeeper. He came to Cairo in 1852, and has been engaged in various business enterprises ever since, the past nineteen years in the flour and commission trade. He has had a large experience as a steamboat man, and during the late civil war was mate on the boat used as Gen. Grant's flag-ship and headquarters. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Kinney, who was born in Louisville, Ky., but reared in Cairo by Robert H. Cunningham. They have had eight children, the three oldest of whom are deceased. Their names are Michael, William E., John K., Alice, Mary, Margaret, Frank and Thomas Lonergan. The family belongs to the Catholic Church of Cairo. Mr. Lonergan enjoys the enviable reputation of never having been intoxicated. He has served the county as Constable and the city of Cairo on the Board of Councilmen.

WILLIAM LUDWIG, manufacturer and dealer in harness and saddles, at No. 121 Commercial avenue, Cairo, Ill., was born June 22, 1854, in Hanover, Germany, but came to the United States with his parents, Henry and Sophia Ludwig, when three years old. His parents are both natives of Hanover, and are still living at Warrington, Ind., where they settled when they first came to America. Will-

iam is the youngest of their family of seven children, and was educated in the public schools of Warrington, Ind. He took the trade of harness-maker and saddler at Fort Branch, Ind., in which business he has since engaged. He came to Cairo in 1872, and in August of that year established a harness shop, which he has conducted ever since with varied success. He now carries a $4,000 stock of harness and saddles, in addition to which he is dealing in hides, tallow, wool and furs. He was married, December 31, 1876, in Cairo, Ill., to Miss Thakla Whittig, daughter of Carl Whittig, a noted musician who died some years ago in Cairo, her mother having previously died in Memphis of yellow fever. They had three daughters, one of whom is a resident of Pittsburgh, Penn., and one of Golconda, Ill. The Ludwig family has been represented in Cairo by a daughter, wife of William Beerwart, who was well and favorably known in Cairo, and intimately connected with the business and official interests of the city. He died on the 3d day of February, 1879, at Evansville, Ind., where his wife and four children now live.

JACOB MARTIN, book-keeper, Cairo, Ill., was born in Londonderry, Ireland, April 21, 1836. His father, Hugh Martin, was born in Ireland March 30, 1801, where he died September 11, 1837. His mother, Hannah Livingston, was also of Irish birth, dating from the 4th of May, 1803. She and family came to the United States in 1841, and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where, on the 13th of May, 1878, the mother died. Jacob was educated in the city of Cincinnati, and acquired proficiency in the science of book-keeping, and in early manhood came to Mound City, Ill., as book-keeper and secretary for the Mound City Emporium Company. For the past eighteen years, he was been in the employ of the Halliday Bros., in the capacity of book-keeper and financial secretary. He was married, October 4, 1863, to Miss Amarala Arter, daughter of Daniel Arter, whose portrait will be found elsewhere. The record of Mr. Martin's family is as follows: Amarala (Arter) Martin, born May 2, 1837; Edith L., born October 20, 1864; Laura I., born November 25, 1871, died October 25, 1873; Jacob P., born March 22, 1877, and died June 24, same year; and Jessie V. Martin, who was born on February 7, 1879, and died April 16, 1881.

JAMES S. McGAHEY, lumber dealer on corner of Twentieth street and Washington avenue, was born at Jackson, Mo., on the 7th of December, 1834. His father, Edwin McGahey, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1804, where he grew to manhood, and married Eleanor McNeely, also of same State, and born in 1803. They emigrated to Missouri in 1832, and settled at Jackson, where he for many years followed farming and dealing in merchandise. J. S. McGahey is the fourth of a family of eight children born to these parents. The father died in Murphysboro, Ill., in 1874, and the mother in Missouri in spring of 1845. Edwin C., the sixth member of this family, has for several years been in Anna, Union Co., Ill. J. S. McGahey was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools of his native State, and married in Duquoin, Ill., September 2, 1862, to Miss Carrie E. Dyer, daughter of Dr. L. Dyer, of that place, and one of the old physicians of Southern Illinois. Mrs. McGahey was born in Martinsburg, Knox Co., Ohio, on the 23d of September, 1837. Their family consists of four children, viz.: Laura, Eleanor, born in Vergennes, Jackson County, Ill., on the 18th of August, 1863; Clara D., born in Duquoin, Ill., September 19, 1865; Marcus H., born in Pulaski County, Ill., September 29, 1869, and Ruth Lee McGahey, born in Cairo August 2, 1873. From 1862 to 1868, he engaged in the produce business at Duquoin, and from there went to Pulaski County, where he engaged in the lumber business. He came to Cairo and established a lumber trade in 1871,

since which time it has been his permanent home. He is a member of the Widows' and Orphans' Mutual Aid Society, and is its present President; also a member of the American Legion of Honor. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gahey are members of the Cairo Baptist Church. Family residence on Twenty-eighth and Poplar streets. Dr. Lewis Dyer, father of Mrs. McGahey, was born in Manchester, Vt., on February 24, 1807, and reared to manhood in Vermont, and when a young man taught school to secure funds with which to qualify for his chosen profession, that of physician. He graduated from different medical institutions in the East, and while a young man came to Ohio, where for a time he was physician and surgeon for the Kenyon College in Knox County. He was married in Vermont to Miss Laura A. Purdy, a native of Vermont, on December 24, 1828. She was born at Manchester, Vt., January 21, 1810, and died in Illinois on the 27th of August, 1858. Mrs. McGahey is the fourth of a family of seven children born to these parents. The father was for three years a surgeon in the late war, entering as Regimental Surgeon of the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from which he was promoted to Brigade, and finally to Division Surgeon. He is still a resident of Duquoin, Ill.

JAMES W. McKINNEY, of Cairo, Ill., Captain of the Illinois Central Transfer, is a native of Beaver County, Penn. He was born on the 21st of December, 1839, and is a son of Charles McKinney and Permelia Lytle. But little can be learned of his parents, his mother dying when he was but nine years old, and his father when he was twelve. He was then left an orphan in childhood, and reduced to the necessity of supporting himself, which he managed to do quite handsomely. About the time of the death of his father, be became a cabin boy on the steamboat Irene, running on the Ohio River from Pittsburgh, Penn., to Wheeling, Va. He continued to serve as cabin boy until strong enough to assume the duties of a deck hand. He rapidly worked himself into the position of pilot, receiving his first license to that position in 1861. In 1862, he was appointed to the position of post pilot at Cairo, and Captain of the boat Champion No. 2. He continued in this position until September, 1865, and during the war made some very perilous trips on the Mississippi River. At the last-named date, he was employed as Captain of the Illinois Central R. R. Passenger Transfer from Cairo to Columbus, Ky., and during a period of eight years made 12,040 round trips, never meeting with the slightest accident. Since 1873, he has been Captain and pilot of the company's transfer boat at Cairo. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.—Royal Arch and Knights Templar. Mr. McKinney was married in Champaign, Ill., March 17, 1873, to Lulu J., daughter of D. W. and Tabitha Robinson, of Effingham, Ill. She was born in Lima, Allen Co., Ohio. They have had six children, three of whom are dead: Fannie S., James W., James W., Jr., William H. G., Josie Bell, and Clarence Wilbur. They own a city residence at No. 20 Twentieth street, besides a valuable property on corner of Ninth and Cedar streets.

HERMAN MEYERS, dealer in cigars and tobacco, 62 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill., was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, on the 29th of May, 1835. At the termination of his school years, he adopted the trade of locksmith and machinist, serving an apprenticeship thereat of four years. In 1853, he came to the United States and located in Chicago, Ill., where he engaged to work in the machine shops of Seville & Sons, who had a contract for the first locomotive engines ever built in Illinois. He was afterward employed in the Wright Reaper Factory, and finally in 1855 he opened a cigar manufactory in Chicago, which he operated with varied success until the panic of 1857, when he was compelled to seek other fields. He next located at Davenport, Iowa, from

whence he went to St. Louis, where he became associated in business with his brother-in-law, William Meyers, and enjoyed a successful business until the breaking-out of the civil war, when he came to Cairo, Ill., in 1861, and opened a manufactory there, and is now the oldest tobacconist in the city. Here he has a very lucrative trade, as his brands of cigars are of the best quality on the market. He was married on the 9th of August, 1863, and has a family of nine children, of whom two are dead.

WILLIAM M. MURPHY, a native of Adams County, Ohio, and present Postmaster of Cairo, was born on the 24th day of September, 1836. His parents, R. S. Murphy and Rachel Kelley, were natives of New Jersey, but came with their parents to Ohio while young. The grandfather of our subject was the original settler on land now occupied by the city of Cincinnati. R. S. Murphy and Rachel Kelley were married and reared their family in Adams County, Ohio, where they still reside. William M. was educated in the common school of his native county, and in a college of Cincinnati. He first came to Cairo in 1858, when he engaged as salesman in the dry goods firm of Kelley Bros., with whom he remained until the breaking-out of the rebellion. He became a member of the Eighty-first Ohio Regiment and was mustered in as private in Company H, from which he was mustered out as Captain in May, 1865, at the city of Cincinnati. He participated in all the active service incident to the siege of Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea. From the close of the war until 1869, he was connected with J. H. Kelley in hotel business, but that year entered the office of revenue department as clerk. In 1870, he was made Chief Deputy Collector of the district, which position he filled until March 1, 1883, when he received the appointment of Postmaster under President Arthur. He is a member of Masonic fraternity, holding the position of Captain General of the Cairo Commandery, No. 13.

PETER NEFF, retired, Cairo, was born on the 18th of July, 1826, in the kingdom of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. His parents, Bernhard Neff and Barbara Bœhm, were natives of same place and reared a family of six sons, Peter being the youngest. The family have been represented in the United States by the three sons, Adam, George A. and Peter; the former died in Cairo, Ill., in 1867, leaving a family consisting of wife and two daughters, who are now residents of Cairo. George A. is a resident of St. Louis, Mo. The subject of these lines was reared and educated in the old country, where he learned the trade of merchant tailor. He came to the United States in 1847, and that year located in the city of St. Louis, where, for four years, he worked at his trade. In September, 1851, he removed to Jonesboro, Ill., where he made his first independent business venture in the way of a small stock of clothing. He remained in Jonesboro until 1854 (spring), at which time he removed his stock to Cairo, where he has since lived. Here he soon merged into an extensive trade in clothing and furnishing goods, and for many years enjoyed an immense patronage. In 1878, he sold his entire stock of clothing to A. Marx, but continued in the tailoring business until 1881, when he retired. He has erected several business houses and controls a large interest in city real estate. At present he is Vice President of the Alexander County Bank. He has a family of four children, of whom one is deceased, those living being Calvin, Alexander W. and Effie Neff. The maiden name of his present wife was Rachel Lence, who was born at Jonesboro, Ill., in 1841.

GEORGE F. ORT, general merchant, on the corner of Commercial avenue and Twenty-eighth street, Cairo, Ill., is a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and was born November 27, 1842; son of G. F. Ort and Elizabeth De L'Etang, both natives of Holland, the former of German descent and the latter of French

origin. The father was born in 1812 and the mother in 1807; both are living and are the parents of five children, of whom George F. is the second. Names of children are as follows: Elizabeth, resident of Amsterdam; George F., of Cairo; Charles P., of Amsterdam; Jeanette, wife of John Vergonue, of Holland; John G. N., present book-keeper for the City National Bank at Cairo. George F. was reared and educated in his native country, and took a practical business training in the mercantile line in the old country. He came to United States, and in the fall of 1860 located in Eastern Iowa, where, for three years he engaged in agricultural pursuists. He came to Cairo, in June, 1864, and engaged in market gardening, associated with Mr. Smallenburg, but after returning from a visit to the scenes of his boyhood, in 1867, he engaged alone in the same business, and continues the business still. In connection with this in the spring of 1882, he opened a general store, where he is now located. He employs regularly three salesmen. He was married in Cairo, Ill., on the 6th of November, 1874, to Miss Ellen DeGelder, of Holland, where she was born, September 7, 1850. She came to the United States with her parents, Matthew and Gertrude (Vermazen) De Gelder, in the year 1856. The parents are now residents of Alexander County, Ill.

CHRISTOPHER M. OSTERLOH, dealer in hay, corn, oats, and proprietor of general feed store on Commercial avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Cairo, Ill., was born April 27, 1823, in Brunswick, Germany. His father, John H. Osterloh, was a native of the same dukedom, where he was reared and married, and died in 1845, leaving a family of six children, Christopher M. being the third. The family was first represented in the United States by the oldest son, Henry, who came and located in Missouri in 1845 soon after the death of his father. In 1848, the mother and four children came, and also settled in Missouri, where, in the fall of 1852, the mother, Mary Osterloh, died. Christopher M. remained in Germany until 1850, when he, too, came to this country, but made his first permanent location at Yazoo City, in Mississipi, where he opened a barber shop, having learned the "art tonsorial" in the old country. He was afterward employed as barber on a steamboat, and thus he came to Cairo, Ill., in 1852, and was induced by its people to open a barber shop, which he did, first on a wharf-boat, but soon after removed upon the levee. He continued to be a "knight of the razor" until 1864, in the fall of which year he sold out; the year following he built the brick storehouse which he now occupies, located on Commercial avenue, where he has done a general grain and feed business ever since. On the 3d of October, 1858, in Cairo, Ill., he was married to Miss Catharine Wagner, of Germany, where she was born April 7, 1838, coming to St. Louis in 1847. Their union has been blest with eight children, all born in Cairo, viz.: Charles, born November 22, 1859; Louisa, born November 30, 1861, and died January 5, 1863; Amelia, born December 31, 1863; Ernest, born October 3, 1866; Ada, born December 20, 1868; August, born September 28, 1871; Louisa J., born April 1, 1874, and Frank Osterloh, born July 14, 1876. Mr. Osterloh is a Republican, has served four years on Board of City Councilmen, and for twenty-seven years a member of the I. O. O. F.

MILES W. PARKER, Treasurer and Assessor of Alexander County, was born June 12, 1826, near the site of the village of Sandusky, in Alexander County, Ill. His father was born about 1772, in the State of Maryland, where he grew to manhood, and married Ellen Guerten, who was also a native of same State, and was born perhaps in 1782. After a brief residence, they moved to Virginia, thence to Kentucky, and in 1818 removed from Kentucky to Illinois and settled in the western part of Alex-

ander County. The father died in Pulaski County, Ill., in 1833, and the mother in Alexander County in 1837. They had a family of sixteen children; of these Miles W. is the fifteenth. Through force of circumstances, he received but a limited common school education, being reared under the influences incident to pioneer life. He possessed however a natural business ability, which he took opportunity to develop as soon as he became of age, coming to Cairo in 1847, to engage in the steamboat wood trade, continuing it until 1852, when he embarked in the grocery trade. He continued in the grocery business until 1863, and some time later invested his means in the livery business. In 1875, he was reduced to "first principles" by the burning of his stable and contents, which, being uninsured, was a total loss in less time than is required to pen this sketch. His loss is better described in his own words: "I saved nothing but a set of broken buggy shafts, which I turned over as a part pay on a blacksmith's bill." He is now engaged in business on Washington avenue, near Tenth street. In 1879, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer and re-elected in 1882 and now fills that office. He cannot be termed in any sense a politician, but has acted with the Democratic party. He was married in 1852, to Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, who was born in Pennsylvania on the 24th of September, 1826. She came to Illinois with her parents when a child. Their family consists of six children, of whom three are deceased—Mary, wife of W. F. Axley, of Cairo; Gilbert Parker, deceased; Emma, deceased wife of H. A. Harrell; Nellie, wife of William Winter, and Lizzie Parker. Mr. Parker is a member of the Knights of Honor.

CHARLES O. PATIER, wholesale and retail merchant, Cairo. The subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born January 1, 1839. He is of French descent, his father having emigrated to this country in 1820, and located at Easton, Penn., where Charles O. was born. He was educated in the public schools until twelve years of age, when he was sent to Williamsport, Penn., to learn the mercantile business with Adam Follmer, then a leading merchant of that place, and while a resident there, took a course of instruction in the Commercial College of that city. At an early age, he became noted for his great energy and success as a salesman, to which he seemed peculiarly adapted. At the age of eighteen, he came West, and stopped at Freeport, Ill., where he was employed as salesman for William Allen, and soon established for himself a reputation for ability and efficiency equaled by few men of his age. He had always been a strong Republican, in all the political issues of the time, and immediately upon the breaking-out of the late civil war, he went to St. Louis, and there aided in raising a company of volunteers, and joined the Sixth Missouri Regiment, under the first call of President Lincoln for troops. He was mustered into the United States service as First Lieutenant of Company D, of the Sixth, and took part in the march to Southeastern Missouri after the Confederate Gen. Price. Afterward he was appointed Provost Marshal of Jefferson City, in which capacity he remained about two years, and became noted for his patriotism and the able manner in which he discharged the duties of this office. After this, he again joined his command; took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and the battles following; participated in Sherman's march to the sea; was seriously wounded in the right breast, at Goldsboro, N. C. After which he was sent to David's Island, New York Harbor, to be cured, and after four months was again with his command, which was then on duty at Little Rock, Ark., and there remained until the close of the war. He was promoted to the rank of Captain, and mustered out with his regiment in June, 1865, having served his country faithfully and nobly—not from a taste for the profession of arms, or for official po-

sition, but from a strict sense of duty. He settled in Cairo in 1866, and was engaged as salesman, by William H. Purcell, whose stock of merchandise at the time consisted of a remnant of sutler's goods, not exceeding $1,000 in value, but under the stimulus of Mr. Patier's activity, the business rapidly increased, and the house assumed the style of the "New York Store." In 1868, he bought a half interest in the firm, which continued to prosper and grow in favor with the public. In March, 1872, Mr. Patier bought the remaining interest of the firm and became sole proprietor, and taking into partnership with him Mr. William Wolf, the former book-keeper of the house. The new firm now entered upon a career which, for success and rapidity of growth, has had but few equals, and still fewer superiors in the annals of commerce. They commenced business in a small frame house, with a small stock of miscellaneous goods, valued at $5,000, while today they have a stock embracing every variety of articles needed in the economy of home, person or farm. From the little hampered room in which they commenced business, they have enlarged and expanded their trade, until in 1875 their present magnificent brick and iron store was erected. It is 175 feet deep and seventy feet front, three stories high, every floor of which is packed with goods. The house began with two salesmen, the proprietors; and now they employ a full force of clerks, with several salesmen on the road. A quarter of a century ago, Mr. Patier was an obscure clerk, in an interior town in Pennsylvania. Through his own efforts, firm business integrity, and tireless industry, he has risen to the proud distinction of a leading merchant and capitalist of Illinois. He has achieved this success fairly and honorably, and truth, candor and inflexible uprightness have characterized all of his transactions. Mr. Patier was married on the 27th of November, 1874, to Miss Mary Toomy, of Chicago. They have two children—a son and a daughter.

ALMANZER O. PHELPS, artist, Cairo, Ill., a native of Natchez, Miss., was born on the 6th of October, 1842, soon after which date, the parents, Clark L. and Pascalena (Paul) Phelps, removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he was reared and educated. The father was born near Hartford, Conn., in 1816, where he resided until grown to manhood, going thence to Natchez, where he married Miss Pascalena Paul. She was born in Natchez in 1819, though of French ancestry, and died in Muscatine, Iowa, on the 12th of June, 1880. The father in early life was an extensive trader and speculator, and later in life was engaged in the interest of steamboating, being for thirty years the Captain and owner of a steamboat on the Upper Mississippi and tributaries. He is still living and a resident of Cairo, Ill. He reared a family of seven children, of whom Lorenzo A. is the eldest, and subject the second. Two sons and one daughter—Charles F., Joseph P. and Nancy C. Phelps, are residents of Muscatine, Iowa; one son and daughter, Clark L. and Flora Phelps, are deceased. A. O. Phelps began life as an engineer and became a regularly licensed engineer on river and ocean steamers, but becoming wearied of this life determined to turn his attention to photography, for which the family appear to develop a natural fitness, the four brothers being each skilled artists. He came to Cairo, Ill., in 1876, and at once engaged in this work, and now has two galleries, one on Eighth street, and one on Sixth street, under the management of his brother, L. A. Phelps. They are prepared to execute all kinds of artistic work coming within the range of their profession. A. O. Phelps was married in Quincy, Ill., on the 15th of August, 1868, to Miss Ella Vance, daughter of John and Mary (Kreel) Vance, the former deceased, the latter of Keokuk, Iowa. She was born at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 11th of May, 1853. They have one son, viz.: Almanzer O. Phelps, Jr., born in Muscatine, Iowa,

on the 11th of July, 1871. Lorenzo A. Phelps was born in Natchez, Miss., on June 11, 1840, was educated in Muscatine, Iowa, and spent his early life as pilot on the Upper Mississippi River. He began the trade of photographer in 1871, at which he engaged in Muscatine until coming to Cairo in the fall of 1881. He was married in Muscatine, on the 16th of October, 1874, to Miss Lillian S. Perkins, daughter of Capt. T. P. Perkins, a well-known steamboat man and owner of the vessel "Mongolia," which burned several years since at St. Louis, Mo. Both the father and mother—Annie Perkins—were natives of New England, and are now deceased. She was born in St. Louis, September 29, 1855. They have a family consisting of Lillian A., born August 8, 1875; Frederick L., born February 22, 1877; Ada P., born October 18, 1878, and Frank S. Phelps, born December 22, 1881. Mr. L. A. Phelps is a member of the American Legion of Honor and one of the board of managers of the Widow's and Orphan's Mutual Aid Society. The grandfather on the mother's side was Paul Pascaline a relative and body guard to Napoleon Bonaparte, after whose defeat he fled to the United States, dropping the name Pascaline, and was afterward known as Mr. Paul.

GEORGE B. POOR, present Wharfmaster at Cairo and one of the oldest of its inhabitants, is a native of Steuben County, N. Y. He was born on the "old Holland Purchase" February 29, 1828, and when eight years old his parents, Samuel Poor and Elnora Begole, removed to Michigan. The father was a native of Massachusetts, and was born about 1782; was a soldier under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Black Rock. He was married in Steuben County, N. Y., about 1822, to Miss Elnora Begole. She was born in Maryland, and descends from French origin, and was a first cousin to Hon. Josiah Begole, present Governor of Michigan. She died in Michigan May 9, 1848. They had a family of nine children, of whom George P. is the second; Elizabeth, widow of Daniel Fenn, of Jackson, Mich.; Jane, deceased wife of M. Powel, of Grass Lake, Mich.; Hannah, wife of Aaron Morfort, of Barry County, Mich., William, deceased; Samuel B., of Dongola, Ill., married to Nettie Hite, of Pulaski County, Ill; David M. Poor, Methodist Episcopal minister, of Kansas; Evan J., of Barry County, Mich.; and Harlan Poor, killed in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House in Virginia. George B. grew to manhood in Michigan, and took the trade of millwright, which he followed until the fall of 1850, at which time he commenced laying railroad track for the Michigan Central Company. In 1854, on the 9th of April, he arrived at Cairo, where he took charge of the track-laying for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, putting down the first rail in Cairo on the following day, April 10. He remained in the employment of the company until July, 1861, as the supervisor of their track from Cairo to Jonesboro. On the 26th of July, 1861, he was mustered into military service as Captain of Company K, Ninth Illinois Volunteers, in which he served until December of the same year, when he resigned on account of the ill health of his wife, who died on the 30th of April, 1862. He afterward took command of a dispatch boat from Cairo southward. In November, 1865, he became Captain of the boat "Ike Hammitt," and held the position until August, 1875, since which time he has devoted his attention to the interests of his farm in Union County, Ill., until November, 1882, at which time he took the office of Wharfmaster at Cairo. He was first married in Cairo, June 14, 1855, to Miss Julia Clerry, who was born at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1838, and died as above stated. Married to his present wife, Addie Osborn, daughter of Otis A. Osborn, of Cairo, Ill., on the 17th of September, 1863. She was born in Hartford, Conn., December 17, 1839. Their family consists of six children, only two

of whom are living, viz.: Lewis C. Poor, born January 24, 1869, and Vida V. D. Poor, born November 29, 1877. Mr. Poor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Dongola Lodge, No. 581.

THOMAS PORTER, a pioneer of Cairo, Ill., was born on the 11th day of April, 1820, in Stokes County, N. C. His father, whose name was also Thomas, was born in the same county, and married Miss Elizabeth Brand, by whom he had two children—Thomas Porter, of Cairo, and James Porter. The parents died in North Carolina while Thomas was yet a child, and he removed with an uncle to Tennessee when twelve years old. There he grew to manhood, and married in 1848 to Miss Martha Ely, of Kentucky. She died in Cairo in 1859, leaving a family of four children, three of whom are still living. Came to Cairo in January, 1856, and has been a resident ever since. His present wife was Mrs. Mesnier Knight, daughter of William and Sarah Knight. She was born in Kentucky, March 26, 1840. Their union has been blest with five children, two of whom are deceased—Henry B. and Edward Porter, are deceased; John W., William E. and Addie D. Porter are living with the parents. Of the first family, there are living Mary, wife of Harry Clifton, of New York City; Julia, wife of Frederick Lawton, of New York City, and Thomas B. Porter. Family residence on corner of Twenty-first street and Commercial avenue, Cairo.

NATHANIEL PROUTY, of Cairo, Ill., was born near Boston, Mass., June 3, 1830. The father, Elijah Prouty, was born in the same State, and there married to Mary Stoddard, of Massachusetts. To these were born six children, Nathaniel being the oldest. The parents and three of the children are deceased. Nathaniel left the parental roof at the age of twelve years, and when seventeen went to Boston, and there took the trade of house-carpenter, at which he worked until 1875, with the exception of three and a half years—while he was connected with Company I, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry. He left Massachusetts in the summer of 1857, and the same year located at Cairo, which has been his permanent home since. During his military service, he was taken prisoner at Newnan, Ga., and for five months was a prisoner of war in Andersonville and Florence Prisons. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Stone River and several others of minor importance. He was mustered in at Mound City, Ill., in October, 1861, and discharged with the rank of Sergeant, at Louisville, Ky., April, 1865. He returned to Cairo and pursued his trade until 1875. On the 12th of May, 1876, he was married to Elizabeth Dinkle, widow of Henry Dinkle. Mr. Prouty, for more than twenty years has been a member of the Arab Fire Department. Since 1875, he has been the proprietor of a saloon on Commercial avenue, No. 92, with family residence connected.

JOHN T. RENNIE, manufacturer, Cairo, was born in Ayr, Scotland, May 20, 1819, where he grew to manhood, and remained until coming to the United States in 1840. Being a blacksmith by trade, he worked at various places in this country before coming to Illinois. He was married, in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1845, to Margaret J. McFarrel, a native of Pennsylvania, but of Irish parentage. She died in Cairo, Ill., in 1876, leaving eight children. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Rennie went South and located in Louisiana, where, until 1852, he carried on a shop; but, owing to the prevalence of the cholera, returned North, and, in 1852, located at Metropolis, in Massac County, Ill. There he engaged in the dry goods business until 1862, when he came to Cairo and established his present business, though on a limited scale. In 1878, he sustained a very severe loss in the destruction by fire of his entire foundry and shops, but rebuilt, and was in active operation in less than one month from

the time of the fire, a fact which speaks much for the business energy of Mr. Rennie. His business location is between Eighth and Tenth streets, on the Ohio levee. Family residence on Walnut street. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the I. O. O. F. He was married to his present wife, Jane K. (Davison) Kennedy in June, 1877.

WOOD RITTENHOUSE, merchant, Cairo, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and was born June 21, 1835. His father, Joseph Rittenhouse, was born in the same county in 1808, and, in 1828, married Miss Sarah J. Ewing, who was born in 1812 in Hamilton County, Ohio. To these parents were born five sons—William E., John H., Wood, James A. and Joseph H. Rittenhouse. Their father died in 1842, and the mother was subsequently married to Thomas Lind. She is now living on the old Rittenhouse homestead in Ohio, though enfeebled by age. Wood Rittenhouse received a common school education in his native State, to which he added a course in the Evansville Commercial College of Indiana. In 1858, he came to Cairo, Ill., and for four or five years was employed in the capacity of salesman for B. S. Harrell and William White. At the death of Mr. White, Mr. Rittenhouse and C. Hanny, another clerk, became his successors, and continued their business for a term of eight years, the last five years of which time they occupied the building now used for the Alexander County Bank, which they erected in 1865. At the termination of this partnership, Mr. R., in 1870, began his present line of trade, that of flour and commission business, locating on the Ohio levee. In 1872, he associated with him in business his brother, Joseph H. Rittenhouse, which partnership still exists, and is one of the standard firms of Cairo. Mr. R., for several years past, has been and now is President of the Chamber of Commerce. He has served the city for several years as a member of its Council, and also of the Board of Education. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a Republican in politics, and morally and socially he exerts an extensive influence for good. He was married, in Pulaski County, Ill., December 31, 1863, to Miss Laura J. Arter, daughter of Dr. Daniel Arter, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere. She was born in Pulaski County April 30, 1841. Their family consists of Isabella Maud, Wood Arter, Harry H., Fred M. and Robin C. Rittenhouse.

JOSEPH H. RITTENHOUSE, junior partner of the firm of Rittenhouse & Bro., was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, on the 7th of November, 1840, and grew up to manhood in his native State, receiving in the meantime the benefits of a common school education. On the 29th of August, 1862, he became a member of Company D, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, in which he served for the time of his enlistment, or to the close of the war, being discharged June 26, 1865, and was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C. Until May, 1864, he was employed principally on detached duty in Tennessee and Mississippi, but at the latter date was connected with the Atlanta campaign, and was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. He came to Cairo in October, 1865, and entered the custom house as Deputy Surveyor of Customs under Dr. Daniel Arter, in which office he continued until May, 1869. In 1872, he became a member of the firm of Rittenhouse & Bro., and has continued a member of that firm since. He was married, October 15, 1874, in Hamilton County, Ohio, to Miss Martha E. McIntyre, daughter of Peter and Mary McIntyre, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Rittenhouse was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, on the 18th of October, 1852. Their family consists of two children, of whom one died in infancy, the other, Archie M. Rittenhouse, was born in Cairo December 7, 1875. The family residence is on Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Cairo.

JOHN H. ROBINSON, County Judge, Cairo, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and is the fourth of a family of eleven children of John J. and Katie Robinson, both natives of Westmoreland County, Va. They were married in the State of Ohio, about 1826, and settled in Ross County, where John H. was born May 31, 1833. The father was born December 17, 1801, and died in Springfield, Mo., December 24, 1882. The mother, whose maiden name was Katie Hutt, was born May, 1809, and is now a resident of Springfield, Mo. John H. left the parental roof at the age of sixteen, and worked for some time at his trade of cigar-making which he had previously learned. In 1853, in Somerset, Ohio, he was married to Miss Clara M. Brunner, daughter of Jacob and Julia Brunner. She was born in Ohio, October 9, 1833. Mr. Robinson came to Cairo, from Louisiana, in May, 1858, and started a cigar manufactory on the corner of Eighth street and Commercial avenue, which business he continued for about one year. He was soon after elected to the office of County Constable and Deputy Sheriff. In 1862, he organized Company C, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as its Captain, which position he continued to the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River and the siege of Vicksburg; was then transferred to the department of the Gulf under Banks, and participated in the famous and fatal Red River expedition. He was mustered out at New Orleans in February of 1865. On returning to Cairo, he was appointed Chief of Police of the city, which he filled about two years to acceptance. Since that time he has been for about nine years in the employ of the Cairo City Property Company, as superintendent of lands and levees, during which time he was twice elected to a seat in the Board of Aldermen. Has been frequently elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and in November of 1882, he was the choice of the people for the office of County Judge, which position he now holds. In politics he is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F. He has a family of two children, viz.: Kate, wife of James M. Murry, of Alexander County, and Florence Robinson. Family residence on Eighth street, between Walnut and Cedar streets.

SAMUEL ROSENWATER, of the firm of Goldstine & Rosenwater, Cairo, Ill., was born in Hungary on the 13th of May, 1840. His parents, Aaron Rosenwater and Leah Gross, were each natives of Germany, the former born in 1798 and the latter in 1809. The father, who was a farmer and hotel-keeper, died in Europe, in 1872. The mother is still living and enjoys a pleasant home with her son, Samuel, in Cairo. She is the mother of seven children, three of whom are deceased, and of the four surviving ones, two are in Europe, one in Sikeston, Missouri, and one in Cairo, Ill. Samuel was educated in his native place, and when twenty years old came to the United States, and, being possessed of limited means, he began business as a peddler at Cleveland, Ohio. He pursued this business in Ohio for three years, and also for a few months after coming to Cairo, which he did in 1863. During this time he had so multiplied his twenty-dollar gold coin (which was the amount of his cash account on landing in this county) as to be able to locate in regular style; accordingly, in the early part of 1854, he formed a partnership with J. A. Goldstine in the dry goods and clothing trade, and has been in active, successful business ever since. They are located on Commercial avenue and have three well stocked rooms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the I. O. B. B. and the Hungarian Aid Society. Politics, Republican. He was married in Cairo, Ill. August 31, 1868, to Miss Fannie Black, daughter of Adolph Black. She was born December 31, 1850. Their family comprises three children—Eddie L., born June 5, 1869; Ernes-

tine B., born August 23, 1879, and Vintie Rosenwater, born December 31, 1881. Family residence on Eighth street, between Washington avenue and Cedar street, Cairo.

JAMES ROSS, grocer, on the corner of Tenth street and Commercial avenue, is a native of Ireland, County of Cork. His parents, James Ross and Margaret McCarty, were both natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married, and where they died, leaving the subject, a lad of tender age. When he was about fifteen years old he came, unaccompanied by any relatives, to the United States and located in the city of "Brotherly Love," where he managed to avail himself of the privilege of going to school for a brief period. He soon obtained regular employment in a hat manufactory, and remained thus employed in Philadelphia, until 1858, when he came to Cairo, Ill., where for about three years he was in the employ of W. Graham. He was thus enabled to provide himself with a horse and dray, which, during the war, produced a very handsome income. He also established a retail coal business, which he conducted with profit until 1875, when he embarked in mercantile business, and that year established his grocery store, where he is now located. He was married in Cairo, Ill., on the 24th of November, 1863, to Miss Ellen Farrell, who was born in Ireland in 1844. Their marriage has been blest with a family of ten children, viz.: James Ross, born April 19, 1865; John Ross, August 17, 1866; William Ross, April 12, 1868, died on the 14th August, of same year; Margaret Ross, born April 29, 1869; George Ross, January 16, 1871; Anna Ross, November 27, 1874, Mary E. Ross, September 2, 1876; Katie Ross, October 15, 1878, and Henriettie and Antenettie Ross, November 2, 1880. Henriettie died May 18, 1881, and Antenettie, died June 21, 1881. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Cairo. Mr. Ross owns four lots including the residence houses on Walnut street.

HERMAN SANDER, dealer in groceries and provisions, No. 113 Commercial avenue, is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born on the 19th of February, 1826. His father, Gerhardt Sander, was born in Hanover in 1795; served as a soldier in the German army, after which, in 1825, he married Miss Rebecca M. Wessel, of Germany; she was born in 1806, and is now living with her son, John H. Sander, in Missouri. The father died in the old country, in 1843. They reared a family, consisting of seven sons—Herman, John H., Casper, Conrad, Gerhardt H., George H. and George Herman Sander. Casper, Gerhardt H. and George Herman are deceased. Herman Sander, our subject, came to the United States in 1847, and was for fifteen years a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he adopted the trade of machinist, and where, on the 8th of January, 1850, he married Miss Maria Horstmann. She was born in Germany on the 19th of January, 1826, and came to this country in the same year and in the same vessel in which Mr. Sander sailed. She died in 1861, leaving but one child, John D. Sander, the junior partner of the firm of Sander & Son; he was born December 8, 1859. Mr. Sander came to Cairo in 1869, and for ten years was employed as salesman in the business house of William Kluge. He opened a store in 1879, on the corner of Tenth street and Washington avenue, where he remained about a year, when, in 1880, in connection with his son, John D. Sander, he purchased the stock of L. H. Meyers and then removed to Commercial avenue, No. 113, where they now have a full and complete line of groceries and provisions. In January, 1864, he was married to his present wife, Mary K. Cohn, who was born in Hanover, on the 2d of July, 1846. Their marriage has been blest with six children, viz.: Marie E., born November 21, 1865; Casper L., born June 25, 1868; George W., born March 4, 1870; Herman, born December 10, 1872, died in infancy; Herman, Jr., born October 25, 1874, and died

in May, 1877; Carolas B. Sander, born February 28, 1881. The family are members of the Catholic Church and have a city residence on Cedar street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Cairo, Ill.

WILLIAM G. SANDUSKY, Captain of the Iron Mountain Railway Transfer (Julius Morgan), is a native of Fayette County, Penn. He is the oldest of a family of seven children of Albert G. Sandusky and Martha McClain, and was born August 4, 1846. The parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Scotch and English ancestry, and the mother of Irish origin. The former is now living in his native State, at an advanced age. The mother was born in 1827, and died in 1865, at the old homestead in Fayette County. The father served as a soldier through the late war, being a member of a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, with which he took part in several of the most decisive and hard-fought battles of the war, and during his service received but one wound. William G., when a mere child, manifested a strong inclination for a life on the water, which was as strongly discouraged by his father, resulting, as is often the case, in a radical move on the part of the boy. He left home when eleven years old, and was that year (1857) in Cairo, but not to remain, and his experience for several years was a varied one, although he demonstrated his ability to take care of himself, which is an exception to the rule, with boys under similar circumstances. He spent considerable time in traveling in different parts of the South and West, thus gaining a practical idea of life while a mere boy. His first experience in boating was on the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, and on the Ohio, as far south as the city of Cincinnati. He was a regularly licensed pilot on those rivers before he had become of age, and has been thus employed ever since with slight exception. During the war, he was in G nment employ as pilot, principally on the Mississippi River. From 1868 to 1877, he was Captain of the steam ferry boats "Missionary," "Cairo" and the "Three States," but in July of the latter year, was appointed to the position of Master of Iron Mountain Transfer "Julius Morgan," which he still retains. He was married in Dubuque, Iowa, to Miss Mary E. Deveren, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Their residence is Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

PETER SAUP, Cairo, Ill., was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., on the 18th of August, 1839. His father was a native of France. and came to the United States in 1816, being then sixteen years old. In 1833, he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, who was born in France in 1815. Her ancestors are characterized for longevity, the parents celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of their wedding, in Mansfield, Ohio, where they died, the father at the advanced age of one hundred and thirteen years, and the mother at the age of ninety-nine years. Mr. Saup's father died in February, 1860, at Zanesville, Ohio, where the mother is still living. Peter is the third of their family of ten children, three of whom are dead. He was educated in Zanesville, Ohio, and learned the trade of cabinet-maker and wood-turner, which he followed for some years. He came from Zanesville, Ohio, to Cairo, Ill., in 1860, where, for some time, he was employed in a planing mill. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B of the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, in which he served until they were mustered out. He then became a member of Company G, of the One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio Regiment, from which he was discharged at the close of the war. In each of these organizations he held the office of Sergeant. In the winter of 1865, he returned to Cairo, Ill., which has been his home since. He has served the county as Sheriff one term, the city in the office of Councilman for several years, and is now one of the Board of County Commissioners. He was married in Cairo on the 17th of November, 1872, to Miss Philomena Botto, a

native of Italy, where she was born in 1840.

SOL. A. SILVER, Passenger Agent for the Anchor Line Steamers at Cario, Ill., is a native of Baltimore, born July 26, 1830. His parents were Lewis Silver and Leah (Abrams) Silver; his father was born in Maryland, in 1798, and was married to Miss Leah Abrams, in New York City, about 1827, by which union there were ten children, Sol A. being the second. The father followed merchandising in New York and Baltimore, and died in New York City in 1846. The mother is still living, and though seventy-five years old, retains much of her youthful vigor. She is still a resident of New York City. Sol A. was educated in Baltimore, Md., where he was reared until fifteen years old. His parents then removed to New York City, and three years after the death of his father, in 1846, he went to California, where he remained until 1853, engaged in merchandising and mining, which proved successful. The two years intervening from 1853 to 1855 were spent in traveling in South America and Australia, returning to New York in 1856, by way of California. In 1857, he located at Centralia, Ill., where he was appointed to the office of Postmaster, by President Buchanan, in connection with which duties he conducted a book store. He remained there until coming to Cairo, Ill., in the fall of 1859, since which time the latter city has been his permanent home. During the war he was engaged in a general auction business, together with a news stand, continuing this business until 1869. In 1870, he was employed by the St. Louis Anchor Line Company, and has remained in their constant employ since. He was married in Cairo, Ill. on the 8th of September, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Wallace, daughter of Bertrand Wallace, of Pulaski County, Ill. She was born at Villa Ridge, in Pulaski County, on the 22d of January, 1853, and is a second of a family of six children, the parents of whom are still living in Pulaski County; her mother was originally Miss Mary Robinson. Mr. Silver is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Knights of Golden Rule. Ownes a fruit farm in Villa Ridge of fifty acres in Section 24, of Town 15, Range 1 west, including a dwelling house and other improvements.

PAUL G. SCHUH, one of the leading merchants and a prominent druggist of Cairo, is a native of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born on the 8th of January, 1838, and where, until fifteen years old, he was reared and educated. His father, Christian M. Schuh, was a native of Germany, and a Lutheran minister of some note. His mother was Augusta Geysel, also a native of Germany, where both parents died. Mr. Schuh received his early mercantile training with his brother, Herman Schuh, of St. Louis, who died several years ago. He was engaged in mercantile labor in St. Louis, Paducah, Ky. and Alton, Ill., until April, 1861, when he responded to the President's call for troops and became a member of Company K, of the Ninth Illinois Regiment, enlisting for three months, but before the expiration of this time, he was detached to take the position of assistant, in the office of Medical Purveyor, under Dr. John P. Taggart. Mr. Schuh filled this position to acceptance until the time of his final discharge, January, 1863. Since that time he has been engaged in the drug business in the city of Cairo, in which he has been eminently successful. Being an able pharmacist, as well as an energetic and aggressive business man, he has been able to surmount all opposing obstacles, and while carving for himself the reputation of an eminent man of business, he has not stooped to any of the groveling customs so frequently resorted to by tradesmen. In 1863, Mr. Schuh commenced business in a frame building on Commercial avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, paying the first year a rent of $40 per month and double that amount the following year, at the

close of which he purchased the property at a cost of $5,000. He built a brick addition to this building and still owns it. In 1879 he erected a large brick business house, No. 106 Commercial avenue, where, two years later, he sustained quite a loss to building and stock by fire. He was married in Cairo 1866, to Miss Julia Korsmeyer, who died in 1869, leaving one son, Julius P, born November 10, 1867. Miss Evaline Clotter, his present wife, to whom he was married in October, 1872, was born July 21, 1854, in the city of St. Louis, Mo. They have two children—Carl and Alma, the former born October, 1873 and the latter November, 1877.

JAMES R. SMITH, merchant, Cairo Ill., of the firm of Smith Brothers, on Washington avenue, was born in the Dominion of Canada on the 3d day of August, 1854. His father, George Smith, who died in Cairo October 24, 1864, was born in England, in 1809, where he was married to Annie Groves, who died, leaving a family of six children. George Smith, with his children, emigrated to Canada about 1839 or 1840, and was there married to Catherine Turner, and to these parents were born seven children: Cyrus Smith, now of Denver, Col.; Arthur W. Smith, deceased by drowning; James R. and Egbert A. Smith, of Cairo; beside whom there were three daughters—Clara, Mary E. and Carrie F. Smith. The two older are deceased, and the latter of Cairo, Ill. This family came to Cairo in 1859, and the father, the year following, engaged in the mercantile business which he continued with varied success until his death, after which a son by first marriage, William H. Smith, continued the business until 1869, when it was closed out. The mother having married Mr. Lewis Lincoln, of Carbondale, the family removed to the latter town in 1869. In the fall of 1870, the members of the present firm of Smith Brothers returned to Cairo, and in 1872, having less than $100, laid the foundation of their immense business by opening a small store, fronting on Poplar street, which is now a portion of their business house. Owing to their business energy and ability, their success has been very marked, and they now occupy a store room over forty feet in width, and extending from Poplar street to Washington avenue, in which they employ a large number of regular salesmen, and in addition to their extensive stock of merchandise, they own a large quantity of valuable city real estate. James R. Smith, the senior partner, was married in Milan, Tenn., on the 8th of January, 1882, to Miss Emma McDonald, who was born in Tennessee April 21, 1862. They have one child, James A., born in Milan, Tenn., October 6, 1882. They are members of the Episcopalian Church, and Mr. Smith is a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the American Legion of Honor. Egbert A. Smith, junior partner of the firm of Smith Bros., was born in Canada June 18, 1856. He is a man of pronounced business ability and sober habits, enjoying the confidence of an extensive circle of friends, and is now representing the Third Ward in the City Council for the second term. He is a member of the A. L. of H. Too much credit cannot be given to these sterling young men for their enterprise and material aid rendered to the city of Cairo. They have bravely fought for success, which has been won fairly and honorably, and their experience affords a valuable example to other young men, proving what may be achieved in a few years, by persistent and honest industry.

ROBERT SMYTH, merchant, Cairo, is the youngest of a family of six children of Dennis and Mary (Healey) Smyth, being the only surviving member. The family was first represented in Cairo by Thomas Smith, who came to the United States in 1850, and to Cairo in 1855. His first business connection with the city was in the capacity of book-keeper for the Old Taylor House, which burned in 1859. He was afterward book-keeper for the wholesale

firm of William Stephens & Co. His brother Bernard having come to Cairo in 1858, they began business together on corner of Sixth and Commercial avenue, but soon after moved to the building now occupied by Robert Smyth. In 1862 Thomas Smith died, leaving a wife and three children, of whom but one is now living. The business was conducted by Bernard Smyth until 1870, when the entire business fell into the hands of our subject, Robert. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1843. He was reared in Ireland, where he received a fair business education. He came to Cairo in 1863. He owns the building known as the Stephens Block, including two large store rooms, one of which he rents. It was erected in 1855, and is the oldest brick building in Cairo. Mr. Smyth is a member of the A. O. H. and the Hibernian Fire Department, also of the Catholic Church. Politics, Democratic. Bernard Smyth, who was highly respected by the people of Cairo for his social and genial nature, as well as many other excellent qualities, died at his residence in Cairo on the 14th of June, 1883.

GEORGE W. STRODE, Cairo, Ill., was born in Galena, Ill., and is a son of Col. James M. Strode and Mary B. Parish. The father was born in Fleming County, Ky., about 1798, where he grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education and where he prepared for the profession of law. He was married in Elkton, Todd Co., Ky., in 1818; shortly afterward moved to Sangamon County, Ill., and while there was a contemporary lawyer with A. Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, and was a warm friend of Judge Sidney Breese. In 1827, having removed to the north part of the State, he was enrolled as Captain of company known as the Galena Mounted Volunteers, and served in the Black Hawk war. He was afterward appointed to the position of Registrar of the land office in Chicago. While on a business trip to his native State in 1862, he died, near Flemingsburg. Mary A. Parish was a daughter of Benjamin Parish, an extensive land-owner, planter and tanner of Elkton, Ky. She was born in 1800, and died in Denver, Colo., in 1879. They reared a family of seven children—Eugene Strode, deceased; William Strode, deceased; Mary E., deceased wife of Dr. Banks of St. Louis; James A. Strode, a lawyer and planter of Huntsville, Ala.; Fannie, wife of Hon. J. Q. Charles of Denver, Col.; George W. Strode, of Cairo, and Dr. E. C. Strode, who was a surgeon in the late war, and a young man who had acquired an enviable distinction. He died in Denver, Col., in 1871. George W. was educated at Galena, Crystal Lake and Woodstock, and his first business experience was in the capacity of druggist clerk; then for several years was the business manager of the forwarding and commission business of H. F. McClasky, of Galena, Ill. In 1859, he went to the city of Memphis, Tenn., when he obtained a position as Cashier for the firm of J. D. Morton & Co., remaining in this connection for three years, when he became the successor of W. D. Love, a former member of the firm. In 1866, he took a clerkship with the firm of Halliday & Co. in Columbus, Ky., and continued with them four years. He then established an implement store in Nashville, Tenn., which, owing to unfortunate business association, proved unsuccessful. He then returned to the employ of Halliday & Co., at Columbus, where from 1871 to 1877, he had chief control of their banking and stock yard business. At the latter date he came to Cairo, Ill., since which time he has been corresponding secretary for the Halliday Brothers. Mr. Strode was married in Gainsville, Ala. November 14, 1865, to Miss Mary P. Stuart. She was born in Greene County, Ala., September 24, 1845, and is a daughter of Dr. R. F. Stuart, a planter and physician of Alabama. He was a man who was characterized for broad and liberal views, and possessed of benevolent heart, with an open hand to relieve any who

needed sympathy. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church in which he was a pillar. He died on the 25th day of December, 1867, leaving the indelible impress of his exemplary life written upon the memories and hearts of an extensive circle of ardent friends. His wife, Martha A. Wilkes, was a remarkable adaptation to a remarkable husband. She also was a native of Greene County, Ala., born September 19, 1821, and for many years was devotedly attached to the Baptist Church in which she was an active member. She died March 10, 1863. They had but two children—Mrs. Strode and a brother, Emmett Stuart, who died September 27, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Strode are members of the Baptist Church, in which he sustains the relation of a Deacon; he is also an ardent Sunday school worker, and the President of the Alexander County Bible Society. They have had but one child—Mary Strode. She was born in Edgefield, Tenn., in 1870, and died in Cairo, Ill., September 13, 1880.

FRANK W. STOPHLET, grocer, Commercial avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, Cairo, was born in Pulaski County, Ill., February 9, 1858. He is the eighth member of a family of nine children born to Preserved and Sophia (Hurd) Stophlet, who were among the pioneers of Southern Illinois. Frank W. received the advantages of a common school education, and in 1872 came to Cairo, where he became a salesman for the firm of C. O. Patier & Co., with whom he continued about eight years, thus laying the foundation of a practical knowledge of business. He established his business house at the present location, on the 5th of July, 1882, and has thus far met with satisfactory success. He was married in Mound City, Ill., April 23, 1879, to Miss May Hawley, daughter of Robert and Mary Hawley, of Mound City, where the father still lives. The mother is deceased. Mrs. Stophlet was born in Cincinnati in 1862, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cairo. They have two children—Rose Stella and Elmer Stophlet, the former born February 13, 1880, and the latter April 28, 1882. Mr. Stophlet is a member of the American Legion of Honor.

SIMPSON H. TABER, dealer in watches, jewelry, etc., at No. 128 Commercial avenue, and also on corner of Seventh street and Washington avenue, Cairo, Ill., is a native of Knox County, Ill., and was born on the 21st day of June, 1843. He is the fourth of a family of six children of Benjamin and Caroline Taber. The parents are both natives of New Bedford, Mass., where they grew to maturity and married. The father was born on January 21, 1814, and after the usual school training, entered the Medical College of Providence, R. I., and from which he graduated. The mother was born in 1807, and is still living. About 1834, they came West and located in Knox County, Ill., where the father began his long career as a practicing physician. He is still actively engaged in practice, and resident at Mound City, Ill., being among the oldest practitioners in the State. Caroline, mother of S. H. Taber, is the second of a family of four children of the Rev. John Briggs, of New Bedford, Mass. Simpson H. was educated in Springfield, Mass., and in 1861 came to Cairo, Ill., and began the trade of watch-maker, under the instruction of an older brother—John C. B. Taber, now of St. Louis. The firm of Taber Brothers was established in 1869, and continued thus until 1880, since which date S. H. Taber has conducted the business alone, the older brother that year retiring from the firm. Mr. Taber was married in Brantford, Canada, to a native of that place—Miss Mary E. Workman, born January 28, 1848. They were married on the 28th of June, 1872. She is a daughter of Hugh Workman and Elizabeth Turner, the former born in January, 1818, and the latter on the 15th day of July, 1825. They were married on the 18th of Jan-

uary, 1844, and had a family of seven children, viz.: Robert Workman, born December 23, 1844, and died on his birthday in 1873; John Workman was born on the 16th of December, 1846, and was married to Mary J. Burton, April 25, 1871; they have one daughter—Ethel May Workman, born March 15, 1872; Mary E. (Workman) Taber; Lizzie S. Workman, born October 15, 1851; Sarah J., born September 8, 1853; Jennie A., born October 14, 1855, and James Workman, born December 1, 1857. Mr. Taber has a family of eight children—Hugh Taber, born September 23, 1873; Eugene Taber was born October 12, 1875; Jaunita and Anita were born August 12, 1877, and the latter died on the 2d of December, 1877; Orvil and Clyde Taber were born August 8, 1879; Eidola Taber, born July 20, 1881, and one unnamed, born June 2, 1883.

JAMES M. TATTEN, Cairo, Ill., Captain and pilot of the W. Butler Duncan, Cairo, Ill., was born November 19, 1840, in Crawford County, Ind. His father, John Tatten, was born in 1796, near Atlanta, Ga., and emigrated to Southern Indiana about 1820, where he married Miss Sarah Smith, who was born in Indiana in 1801. James M. is the seventh of a family of nine children born to these parents. His mother died in Indiana in 1844, and the father subsequently married a Mrs. Williams, Nancy, wife of James B. Edgeman, of Missouri is the only child born to this union. The father died in Missouri on the 7th of Octqber, 1881. James M. early in life developed a fondness for the water, and at the age of fifteen years went on the river to prepare himself for the position of pilot, the duties of which he assumed in 1861. During the civil war, he was duly commissioned as pilot in the navy, and was one of the pilots who ran the blockade at Vicksburg on the night of the 23d of April, 1863. From the close of the war until 1870, he was on the Mississippi River between St. Louis and New Orleans, the next four years in the employ of the Government, and from 1874 until 1880, was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railway Company as pilot of their transfer boat at Cairo. In April, 1881, he was made Captain of the Mobile and Ohio Companies transfer, which position he now holds. He was married in New Albany, Ind., September 2, 1863, to Miss Anna Z. Barnett, daughter of John S. and Sarah (Hale) Barnett. Mrs. Tatten was born in New Albany, Ind., June 8, 1844. Their family consists of George B., born August 15, 1865; Harry, deceased; Blanche, deceased; Addie C., born October 8, 1873; Ella, January 5, 1877; Josie, deceased; and Nina B. Tatten, born November 16, 1882. Mr. Tatten is a member of the Knights of Honor, and Mrs. T. of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Family residence on Eighteenth street, Cairo, Ill.

FRANCIS VINCENT, Cairo, Ill., and one of the pioneers of the Cairo peninsula, is a native of Southern France, and was born June 4, 1814. His father, Andrew Vincent, was born about 1763, and during his life engaged in farming pursuits, with the exception of the time spent in military service, being a volunteer in the French revolution of 1789. He died in France at the age of eighty-two years. The mother of Francis Vincent, whose maiden name was Louisa Bertram, died when he was but three years old. He was educated in France, and at the age of sixteen went to Paris, and there learned the trade of baker. In 1836, he set sail for the United States, coming by way of New York. His aim was to reach the city of Louisville, Ky., but before reaching that point his means were exhausted, he was accommodated by a fellow-traveler to a small loan, with which to complete the trip. Arriving at Louisville, he had a solitary 5 cents with which he procured a shave and started in pursuit of work. This was finally secured on a snag boat that was about to start on an extended trip from that

point to the mouth of the Red River. By this means he obtained a start in the new world, and since that time has never lacked employment. He next obtained work on a steam boat, and soon after, in connection with a German, fitted up a store boat at Paducah, Ky., and started on a mercantile trip down the river; this partner abandoned him at Vicksburg, but he continued the trip to New Orleans, returning to Vicksburg where he established a grocery store, remaining until the spring of 1845. He next went to Yazoo City where he was for twelve years engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the month of April, 1848, he returned to his native country, where, in February, 1849, he married Miss Virginia Veirum, who was born in France in 1830. They came to Cairo, Ill., for permanent residence in 1857, and have taken an active part in the interests of the city ever since. While in the main he has been very successful, he has met with some severe financial losses from fire and other sources. They own the property fronting on Eighth street, between Commercial avenue and Old Railroad street, which they have improved. He also built the residence owned by James Reardon at a cost of $10,000, and his present family residence on Ninth street, between Washington and Commercial avenues. Their family consists of Henry E., Louisa A., Meiraban, and Tillie E. Vincent. Mr. Vincent is now engaged in wholesale and retail trade in lime and cements, located on Eighth street. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1848.

HARRY WALKER, Alderman in the First Ward, Cairo, Ill., was born on the 3d of November, 1842, in Clinton County, Ill. His parents, Herman and Annie Walker, were natives of Prussia, from where they came to the city of New Orleans. They were married in Prussia, and two children were born to them before coming to the United States, Mary and George Walker, the former a resident of Indiana, and the latter an entensive stock dealer in Kansas. Coming to the United States in 1840, they located for a short time in New Orleans, soon removed to St. Louis, and thence to Hanover, Clinton County, Ill.; there they died about the same time, having had four children born in this country, Harry being the first; he left home at the age of thirteen years, and for a time made his home in St. Louis, where he attended the Jones College. In August, 1862, he came to Cairo, Ill., and has made it his permanent residence since. He has been employed much of the time as a salesman in different business houses of Cairo, and in 1868 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Sisson, in the hotel business, under the firm name of Walker & Sisson. In 1871, they were burned out, sustaining a loss of several thousand dollars. Since 1879, he has been conducting a house of amusement, known as the Theater Comique, in his own building, fronting on Commercial avenue and Fifth street. He was married in Cairo, in 1865, to Miss Maggie O'Connel, a sister of John W. O'Connel, of St. Louis. She was born in Ireland in 1845, and came to the United States when a child. They have four children, viz.: Maggie, Harry, Allie and Nettie Walker. Mr. Walker is independent in politics, a member of the K. G. R., the K. C. C., and of the fire department.

JACOB WALTER, meat market at Nos. 38 and 39 Eighth street, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born December 25, 1837. He is a son of Andrew and Catherine (Hag) Walter, both of whom were born in Germany, the father born in 1798, and the mother in 1804. They had a family of six children, of whom Jacob is the fourth. He was educated in Germany, and came to the United States in 1852, locating first at New York, where he began the trade of butcher, and afterward worked in many different cities of the United States. He went to St. Louis in 1857, where he worked for four years, enlisting in the

Fourth Missouri Cavalry in the fall of 1861, and served three years, and was mustered out at St. Louis in 1864. Participated in the battles of Pea Ridge and others incident to the campaign of the West. Soon after the war, he settled in Cairo, Ill., where he has followed his trade since, opening a shop in 1867. In 1868, November 29, he was married to Miss Wilhelmina Lemm. She was born in Prussia September 16, 1846, and came to the city of Cairo in 1867. They have a family consisting of John J., born in Cairo August 19, 1869 ; Wilhelmina, born February 24, 1872, and died in infancy ; Albert, born March 6, 1873, and died January 6, 1875; Rosa L., born September 2, 1878 ; Frank J., born September 4, 1880, and Gustav Walter, born February 24, 1883. He is a member of the Cairo Casino Society, and the family of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Walter is a daughter of John and Doretta Lemm, the mother deceased, and the father living at an advanced age in the old country.

HENRY WELLS, banker, Cairo, was born in Rising Sun, Ind., on the 12th of March, 1850. Jacob Wells, father of Henry Wells, was a native of Corinth, Vt., but principally reared and educated in the State of New York ; he was born in 1815. Having arrived at manhood, he went to Indiana, where, in 1837, he married Miss Fannie S. Shaw, a daughter of Lloyd and Ellen Shaw, and a native of Taunton, Mass., where, in 1813, she was born. Henry Wells is the fifth of a family of six children born to these parents ; but two of whom are now living, there being one daughter, Emily, who is the wife of Charles J. Noyes, a statesman of Massachusetts. Mr. Wells pursued the ordinary common school course at Rising Sun, Ind., after which he continued his studies at the Haverhill High School, of Massachusetts, and in the Brown University of Providence, R. I., and in 1866 entered the Harvard University, taking the complete classical course, receiving the degree conferred by that institution in 1870. The two years following his graduation, he was associated with his father in a general mercantile business in Rising Sun, at which time he assisted in the organizing of the National Bank of that place, becoming one of its Directors. After the death of his father, which occurred on July 5, 1872, he decided to close up the business interests in Rising Sun, and seek a banking location, and for this purpose; in 1875, started to Florida. He, however, located in Cairo, Ill., where he assisted in the organization of the Alexander County Bank, and under the first organization was made Vice President. It was re-organized in the same year, and Mr. Wells was made the Cashier, which position he still occupies. He was married in Rising Sun on May 25, 1872, to Miss Emma C. Morse, daughter of George W. and Mary Morse—the father a native of Ohio, born March 19, 1821, and at present a resident of Cairo ; the mother was born July 5, 1823, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and died in Cairo on the 24th of October, 1880. Mrs. Wells was born in Rising Sun, Ind. Their family consists of two sons—James C. and Harry M. Wells. Mr. Wells is a member of the Masonic order, and of the I. O. O. F. Family residence on the corner of West Twenty-fourth street and Holbrook avenue, Cairo, Ill.

SAMUEL P. WHEELER, lawyer, Cairo, Ill., was born at Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., on the 13th of January, 1839. His father, Alvan Wheeler, was born in Massachusetts in 1797. He was an eminent educator and physician of Massachusetts from 1820 to 1832, when, on account of failing health, he removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where he purchased a farm, and spent the remainder of his life. He died October 12, 1869. The mother of Samuel Wheeler, Harriet A. Bulkley, was a descendant from an English family which was first represented in the United States by the Rev. Peter Bulkley, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1635. She died in Williamstown, Mass.,

in 1875, having reared a family of six children, of whom Samuel was the fourth. He was educated liberally in New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and the same year located at Mound City, Ill., where he remained until coming to Cairo in 1865. Though his influence has been chiefly with the Democratic party, he has studiously avoided the political arena, and adhered strictly to his profession with commendable zeal. In 1875, he was appointed General Solicitor for the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company, which position he held until that company was consolidated with the St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and is now General Solicitor for the Cairo Division of the latter company. He was married on the 11th of January, 1860, to Miss Kate F. E. Gross, daughter of Milo J. Gross, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

CHARLES W. WHEELER, of Cairo, Ill., was born in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Conn., on the 10th of October, 1840. His parents, Levi Wheeler and Elvina Booth, were both natives of Connecticut, though of English origin. They reared a family of six children, of whom Charles W. is the fifth. Levi Wheeler died in Connecticut in 1873, and his wife in the same State in 1882, both in advanced age. Charles W. was educated in his native county, and at the age of eighteen left the parental home, coming West. He located at Olney, Richland Co., Ill., where, until 1861, he was in the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the thirty days' service, and at the expiration of that time re-enlisted for three years, but on account of physical disability was discharged in June of the following year. In the fall of 1862, having sufficiently regained his health, he again engaged with the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company at Olney, Ill. Early in 1863, he was employed by the Adams Express Company as messenger on the road between Olney and Cairo, Ill., continuing, however, but about six months, when he was placed in their office at the last-named place. He remained in this office until the fall of 1866. For six years subsequent to this date, he was in the employ of Cairo City Coal Company, in the management of their business. In 1873, in connection with J. C. Stiers, he established a retail wood and coal yard, from which is supplied a large portion of the fuel of the city of Cairo. Their partnership continued until October, 1879, when it terminated by the retirement of Mr. Stiers. Mr. Wheeler still conducts the business in his own interest, and besides owns and operates a farm of 160 acres in Pulaski County, Ill. In June, 1863, in Wisconsin, he was married to Miss Amanda Bragg, daughter of Samuel G. and Lorinda Bragg, of Wisconsin, where they are now living, and where Mrs. Wheeler was born on the 6th of December, 1840. Their family consists of Sarah A., Ella, Josie and Charles F. Wheeler.

SCOTT WHITE. We glean from the columns of the Cairo city papers the following facts concerning Mr. Scott White, one of the prosperous and most respected men in Cairo's history. Scott White was born in Ireland in 1813, and grew to manhood in his native country, coming to the United States in 1832. He took this step as the result of a determination to make his mark in the world. From the time of his arrival in this country until he came to Cairo in 1855, we have learned but little of his experiences ; but perhaps the time was principally passed in Pennsylvania, where, in November, 1856, he was married to Miss Rosy Hunter, who was born in 1828, in the immediate locality of the birthplace of Mr. White. He was a man who was possessed of a strong will power and a kind and generous nature, which appeared to develop more fully as he increased in years. These characteristics, coupled with his native business ability, insured his success. In 1855, he came to Cairo, Ill., and formed a partnership with R. H. Cunningham, which existed for about ten years. The

first business house on the Ohio levee was erected for this firm. In his composition, there was nothing assumed, and he had no compromise to make with a dishonorable transaction, always able to say "No," when his judgment dictated that answer, regardless of consequences. In his earlier business life in Cairo, this straightforward, outspoken style sometimes amounted almost to sternness, but was always the result of honest promptings. Later in life, he lost, to some extent, his business enthusiasm, and having amassed a handsome fortune, his business activity, in a great degree, gave place to the more kindly influences of social life. He laid aside, so to speak, much of his business care, and looked more to the encouragement of efforts to improve the moral and social condition of Cairo. But in the hour of his greatest usefulness, after having successfully fought the battle of life, just at the moment when his ample hand was being stretched out in the work of making the world happier, thereby making it better, he was taken away. In all the relations of husband, father, and citizen, he was a model of uprightness, justice and true manliness. He honored the position he occupied in the estimation of his large circle of friends. He died at his residence in Cairo on the 19th of April, 1871, leaving his wife and three children—Maragret A., Scott A. and William White—who still survive him. Resolutions of respect were adopted by the officers of the City National Bank, of which he was a director, and by the Delta Social Club, of which he was an honored member.

DR. E. W. WHITLOCK, dental surgeon No. 136 Commercial avenue, Cairo, was born on the 22d day of June, 1855, in Jefferson County, Ill. His father, George Whitlock, was born in 1818, in Virginia, where he grew to maturity and from where he came to Illinois. He was married, in Illinois, to Miss Angeline Caldwell. She is a daughter of Wallace Caldwell, a lineal descendant of Dr. Charles Caldwell, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and the acknowledged father of phrenology in this country. Angeline was born in Illinois in 1828, and is now a resident of the city of Cairo, Ill. To these parents were born five children, of whom the Doctor is the youngest, the three older children being deceased. The names are Abigail, Isabelle, Charles R., George T. and Edward W. Whitlock. George T. is married to Miss Ada F. Hambleton, of Mound City, Ill., and at present a resident of Marshall, Ill. Edward W. Whitlock was reared and educated in Jonesboro and Cairo, coming to the latter place with his parents in 1866. In 1876, he became a student of the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he graduated in 1877, when he immediately opened rooms in Cairo for the practice of dental surgery. His professional skill, together with the principles of thorough gentleman have secured for him a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a member of the Episcopal Church, as is also his mother. George Whitlock, father of E. W., died in Cairo, Ill., in April, 1881, having been engaged in mercantile business since 1866.

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS is a member of one of the old families of the early settlers in Cairo, the members of which were among the most prominent and best people of the town. The brothers, Capt. Abram and Isaac Williams, for many years well known as among the best business men of the place, and in their active lives here made a wide acquaintance and a strong and deep friendship with all who came in contact with them. They were exemplary citizens, honorable men and most genial and pleasant companions. They came from Virginia here, and especially Capt. Abe was possessed of all those better qualities of that people without the sometimes glaring faults in social life that characterize too many men of that State. They built and for many years carried on a saw mill in the northern part of

the city, and during their long residence here were engaged in several successful enterprises of different kinds. In the hearts of those who knew these brothers is a sufficient and enduring monument, but this mention is due the good name of two men whom the coming generations should learn to respect and venerate. William M. Williams was born in Kanawha County, Va., May 4, 1831; his parents were Isaac and Mary (Torrence) Williams. The father, a Pennsylvanian, born in 1802, and was a farmer and steamboatman in the early days of steam navigation, and William is the younger of two children; his sister Anna J. married Dr. Wilson, of Baltimore, and died some years ago. His mother died in 1844, in Ohio and his father died in Kentucky in 1857. William resided in Virginia until he attained his majority and had learned the printer's trade, and had also engaged in the salt manufacturing in West Columbia, Va. He came to Cairo in 1855, in company with his cousin, Capt. Abram Williams, and at once engaged in a general mercantile business, pork packing, wharf-boat interests, etc., during a period of four years. He was one of a company that organized the St. Louis Silver Mining Company of Arizona, and in the year 1860 took the first mining engine that was ever taken to that Territory. He continued in the mining business until every member of the company, except himself, had been massacred by the Mexicans. He escaped the fate of his companions by almost a miracle. He then became a Government contractor in the Territory, his partner being William S. Grant. During the war, he was steamboating and carried on a wharf-boat at Vicksburg, and he made his home in the latter place until 1870, when he returned to his old Illinois home, Cairo, where he came to carry out and complete an enterprise that had been inaugurated by his cousin Abram. Of late years, he has been actively connected with the Cairo press, and also in the employment of different railroads and is now the efficient and popular Cairo agent of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad. At the early age of eighteen years he was the publisher of a daily paper in Wheeling, Va. He was married in Kentucky, in 1865, to Miss Rachel Williams, daughter of George and Mary Williams. He has long been an honored and exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Honor, and also of the Knights of the Golden Rule. He has one child, Mary L., living, born in Vicksburg, February 5, 1868, and has buried one other child, Caroline Or' Lea, born in Cairo, December 5, 1871, and died in May, 1881.

GEORGE D. WILLIAMSON, merchant, Cairo, is a native of Hunterdon County, N. J., and is the fourth of a family of twelve children of Samuel Williamson and Maragret Giltz, both of whom descend from German parentage, and both natives of New Jersey. George D. was born on the 30th of May, 1815. He was principally reared and educated in his native county, but at the age of sixteen began his business career as a grocer clerk in New York City, where he remained about one year. In the fall of 1832, he went to Philadelphia, where, for six years, he engaged as clerk in a hotel, and for five years of this time was a member of the fire department of that city. From Philadelphia he came to Smithland, Ky., in 1838, and the following year to Cairo, Ill., where he took business control of the old Cairo Hotel, under the direction of D. B. Holbrook. A change in the administration of the hotel, which was owned by a company, caused him to sever his connection therewith, and he returned to Smithland, where, until 1859, he was successfully engaged in mercantile business. At the last-named place, he constructed a wharf-boat, which was the first on the Ohio River provided with staging for the passage of teams in landing freight. In 1859, he landed this boat at Cairo, and owned until 1863, when he

sold it for $25,000. He then engaged in mercantile trade, where he is now located, having previously formed a partnership with G. W. Hagy. This partnership terminated about 1875. He now conducts the business alone, and does an extensive grocery business, both wholesale and retail. Mr. Williamson was married in Kentucky in 1850, to Miss Nina McCauley, daughter of James McCauley. The result of this marriage was three children, but one of whom is living—Mattie, wife of W. W. Wright. Her mother died about 1857. Mr. Williamson's present wife was Mrs. Harriet P. Smith, widow of John H. Smith, and daughter of John H. Wood. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been several years a member of the City Council.

THOMAS WILSON, ex-Mayor of the city of Cairo, and one of its oldest living residents, is a native of Northumberland, England. He was born on the 23d day of July, 1823, and came to the United States with his parents, Andrew and Mary Wilson, in 1835. The family settled in New York City, where they remained until 1838, in which year they removed to Illinois and located at Fairfield, in Wayne County, where the parents died. Thomas was educated in England and in New York City, and married in Shawneetown, Ill., to Miss Sarah Marshall, daughter of Samuel Marshall of that city. For several years following, Mr. Wilson had his residence at Shawneetown, a portion of the time engaged in boating interests, and for a time was Sheriff of this county. In 1854, prompted by the flattering prospects for the future greatness of the town of Cairo, which, besides its manifest river advantages, gave an omen of coming renown, in that year being united with the north by the Illinois Central Railroad, he came to this place, where he engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business. Notwithstanding his attention has been largely absorbed in his private business, he has frequently been called to positions of public trust, having a decided ability in matters pertaining to the public good. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees ever elected to preside over the business affairs of the town of Cairo, since which time he has served the city for three terms as Mayor, and from 1868 to 1872, was a member of the State Board of Equalization. His first wife died in 1872, leaving two children—Mary E., wife of George Dougherty, of Jonesboro, Ill., and Amy M. Wilson. In 1877, he was married to Mrs. Wicker, widow of P. J. Wicker, and daughter of John Hodges, one of the pioneers of Southern Illinois. She was born in Thebes, Alexander Co., Ill. Their union has been blessed with two children—Margaret and Thomas Wilson. Mr. Wilson, at present is the corresponding secretary for the firm of Halliday Bros. Politics, Democrat.

HENRY WINTER, ex-Mayor of the city of Cairo, was born in Portsmouth, England, August 15, 1829, being the thirteenth of a family, of sixteen children of Robert and Jane Winter. The family emigrated to the United States in the summer of 1837, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where Henry remained until 1849, receiving in the meantime the advantage of an ordinary common school education. After the death of his mother, he was bound as apprentice to the trade of tinner, but in consequence of ill treatment, at the end of four years, he left his employer, and under the instructions of another party completed his trade, becoming a first-class tinner. During eight years of his residence in Cincinnati, he was an active member of the fire department. He left Cincinnati in 1849, to take a position in Cannelton, Ind., where he won the esteem of many warm friends, among whom was the Hon. Jacob Maynard, who advanced him the money to establish a small business, which proved very prosperous, and by which he was soon able to branch out largely, but in consequence of an unfortunate

partnership alliance, his business was completely broken up. During his residence of seven years at Cannelton, he organized two fire companies, and was for five years the President of one of them. On the 20th of August, 1856, he came to Cairo, and soon had started a tin shop on a paying basis, and for several years, so marked was his success that in the years 1867–68 he was the largest tax-payer in Alexander County. It is said that previous to this date, he had built over $180,000 worth of brick buildings, besides several frame houses, and was the owner of three flourishing business houses in Cairo, two in Paducah, Ky., and one at Omaha, Neb. In many instances the city of Cairo to-day bears the impress of his molding hand. During the war, and from its beginning, he was a stanch supporter of the Union at a time and place where to be loyal meant a great deal. He acted with the Republican party until 1872, when he supported the nomination of Horace Greeley to the Presidency, and was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated him. In local affairs, he takes a liberal view, always acting according to his best judgment in the best interests of the people. He has been twice elected Mayor of the city, and has proven himself an able and wise leader. Since his residence in Cairo, he has been intimately connected with the fire department; was President of the Arab Fire Company for ten years. He is noted for his unselfish, generous spirit, having given many thousands of dollars to benevolent institutions, in fact while he has accumulated an untold amount of money, it has mostly gone to bless others, and to-day he is possessed of only a moderate subsistence. He was married on the 13th of August, 1851, to Miss Margaret Murdock, of New York.

MAJ. WILLIAM WOLFE, deceased. In the history of the city of Cairo, no event, perhaps has occurred which caused such universal gloom and sorrow as did the sudden and wholly unexpected death of Maj. William Wolfe, which took place Thursday, January 4, 1883. The Major was born on the 24th of January, 1832, near Williamsport, Penn., where he spent his childhood. His parents removing to Williamsport, he there grew to manhood; at this place was formed the friendship between himself and Charles O. Patier, which ripened into a mutual attachment, and continued until his death. In 1855, Maj. Wolfe went to St. Louis, where he became the general manager in the house of Baker, Mills & Co. This position he held until the civil war broke out, when, with the assistance of Mr. Patier, he organized a company for the Sixth Missouri Volunteers, in which he was Second and Mr. Patier First Lieutenant. With this command he served with credit three years, when, he was mustered out on his march to Atlanta, just after the fight of Resaca. He remained with the army, however, and was detailed as aid-de-camp to Gen. Jones, First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and went through to the sea. After the war, he returned to St. Louis, and was there appointed Major in Adjutant General's office, by Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher. After this and until 1866, he was engaged as clerk in the court house. In the last-named year, he came to Cairo at the solicitation of Mr. Patier, and accepted the position of book-keeper in the general business house of Messrs. G. H. Greeley & Co., whose house was then known as the New York Store, and located on Commercial avenue, corner of Nineteenth street. A year later, this firm changed to Greeley & Patier, and in 1872 Mr. Wolfe took the place of Mr. Greeley, under the firm name now employed of C. O. Patier & Co., which is one of the strongest and most respected in the country. In 1872, Maj. Wolfe married Miss Dulcina, daughter of Justice Otis A. Osborn, who, together with three sisters and one brother, survives him. Maj. Wolfe was a director of the Alexander County Bank, and an honorary member of the

Delta Fire Company. In his death the business interests of Cairo suffer an irreparable loss, and society loses one of its brightest ornaments, and his wife, a devoted husband.

WILLIAM WOOD, M. D., was born on the 8th of February, 1822, in Bethlehem, N. H. He is the oldest of a family of three children of David Wood and Abigail Hosmer. The father was of English birth, and the mother a relative of the famous sculptor (Hosmer) of Massachusetts, and also of Lieut. Abner Hosmer, who, as history tells us, was the first to sacrifice his life in the cause of American independence, being killed in the battle of Lexington, Mass. Of the other two members of the Wood family, one is deceased. Charles Wood, who for several years was engaged in the wholesale mercantile business at St. Louis. The third is Clara A. Clark, a resident of Bloomington, Ill. William Wood, on arriving at manhood, decided to learn the blacksmith trade, having two objects in view, namely, physical development, but more especially that he might obtain the means with which to defray the expense of a course in college, for which he was preparing. He afterward became a student in the Burlington College, where he continued his studies one year. Later, he entered the Dartmouth College, where he graduated in the year 1850. He then entered the Castleton Medical College of Vermont, and received the degree conferred by that institution in 1852. In the fall of the same year he came to Cairo, Ill., and immediately entered on what has proven a long and prosperous practice. Though he may not compare favorably with many others of his profession as a collector, he has, by good investment and strictly temperate habits, succeeded in acquiring a handsome income for his old age. He is the maker and proprietor of the Wood's fever and ague pills. Subject was married, at Cairo, Ill., on the 3d of April, 1863, to Miss Ann E. Spiller, daughter of W. H. Spiller, one of the pioneers of Southern Illinois, who died in Cairo in 1882. Mrs. Wood was born in Union County February 5, 1844. Their family consists of five children—Kate C., born August 12, 1868; David C., born September 28, 1870; William H., born March 16, 1875; Flora, born August 2, 1880, and Henry F., born September 24, 1882. Family residence and office on the corner of Third street and Washington avenue.

JOHN WOOD, mill, and grain dealer, of the firm of Wood & Bennett, Cairo, Ill., is a son of John Wood and Ann (Stephenson) Wood, of Scotland, where he was born January 8, 1833, being the fourth of a family of nine children. John Wood, Jr., and subject of these lines, came to the United States in 1850, and located at Milwaukee, Wis., the family coming the year following, locating also in Wisconsin, where the father died in 1861. The mother died in Wisconsin in 1876. In Milwaukee he learned the trade of brick-layer, working at this business there until the spring of 1852, at which time he went to Chicago, where he was employed in building until 1862. In the early part of that year, he enlisted in the service, and was mustered in as First Lieutenant of Company A, of the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry Regiment; he was soon promoted to the commission of Captain, and later in the same year received a promotion to Major of his regiment, which office he held until mustered out in May of 1864. He participated in several earnest engagements, and was made a prisoner at Harper's Ferry. In June, 1864, he came to Cairo, Ill., where he associated himself with J. C. Rankin, under the firm name of Rankin & Wood, engaged in merchandising, also contracting and building. This partnership, by mutual agreement, terminated in 1868. Mr. Wood continued to work at building until 1872, and for three years was one of the committee to construct the Asylum for Feeble-Minded at Anna, Ill., and the State Normal Institute at Carbondale, Ill. From 1872 to 1878, he was

engaged in the commission grain business in the firm of Green & Wood, later Green, Wood & Bennett, and now as Wood & Bennett, Mr. Green having retired from the firm in 1882. Mr. Wood was married, in Chicago, Ill., November 16, 1857, to Miss Mary L. Young, daughter of Peter and Lizzie (Dougan) Young. Mrs. Wood was born in Scotland September 1, 1835, and came with her parents to the United States in 1855. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church of Cairo, and Mr. Wood of the Masonic order. Their family comprises nine children, three of whom are deceased. Those living are John H., Elizabeth D., James C. R., Walter H., Lillian D. and Mary L.

C. R. WOODWARD, wholesale and retail hardware merchant of Cairo, Ill., was born in Lockport, N. Y., on the 12th of July 1831, son of Warsham M. Woodward, who is a native of Connecticut, but for over sixty years a resident of Lockport, N. Y., where he still lives, being in his eighty-third year. He was married in Lockport to Miss Abigail Richardson, a native of New York, but of English parentage. She died, a few years after marriage, leaving one son, Gorodon R., who, at the time of the mother's death, was but a few months old. The father was subsequently married and reared two children, viz.: Chauncey (deceased), and Mary S., widow of James Gash, formerly of Lockport, and later of Cairo, where he died. C. R. Woodward was reared in Lockport, N. Y., and at the age of seventeen came to St. Louis, Mo., where he afterward took a thorough course in business training in a commercial school of St. Louis, attending the school through the winter term and engaging as pilot on the river the remainder of the year. He was for five years a pilot and five years a Captain of a steamboat on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. During the year 1859 and 1860, he was in the employ of a hardware firm in the city of St. Louis. In 1861, having embarked in the iron business on his own responsibility, and having taken a sub-contract of Capt. Eads to furnish boat supplies for Com. Foote's gunboats, he came to Cairo. as it afforded better facilities than at that time were to be had at St. Louis. Thus the city of Cairo obtained one of its most enterprising and energetic business men. He was married in 1852, at St. Louis, to Miss Christina, daughter of William and Celeste Christman, the former of German and the latter of French ancestry. She was born in East St. Louis on the 25th day of December, 1828. Her parents having died when she was a child, she was reared by a relative in St. Louis. They have four children—Agatha L., the wife of Alexander G. Boyse, Jabish H., Robert K. and Christina A. Woodward. Mr. Woodward is just completing a family residence on the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, which, in architectural design, is a marvel of beauty, and which for durability perhaps surpasses any building in the city of Cairo. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F.

CAIRO EXTRA.

[BIOGRAPHIES RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.]

ALFRED BOARDMAN SAFFORD, deceased, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Hyde Park, Vt., January 22, 1822. When fifteen years of age, his parents removed to the then so called far West—to Illinois, where they preëmpted a Government homestead in the primeval prairie, at Crete, thirty miles south of Chicago. That year, 1837, Chicago became a city with a population of between three and four thousand. Who to have looked upon the low, flat, muddy surface of the Chicago of that time, would not have been hooted at as a false prophet, had he foreshadowed the wonderful growth and business capacity of the Chicago of to-day. With the exception of a small hotel located at Blue Island, twelve miles from Chicago, there was scarcely a house, as a waymark, the entire distance to Crete, where one or two New England families had previously located. There was a public thoroughfare leading from Chicago to Southern Illinois. The sparse settlers along it, remote from each other, received their meager supplies from what were called the "Hoosiers," who, making Chicago an objective point for the sale of their products, peddled them out on the way to those who sought after them. These "Hoosiers" seemed a curious folk to the New Englanders. They traveled in covered wagons, often as many as fifteen and twenty in file, and a distance of from one to two hundred miles. They made camp-fires out of what, it now seems a mystery, since the prairies were almost destitute of trees. They cooked their own food and usually slept in their wagons. The supplies they brought were smoked bacon, corn meal, flour, potatoes, and, in their season, apples and peaches. There was great advantage in several teams traveling in company. In seasons of heavy rains, the roads were almost impassable, and it often required a frequent doubling up of teams to extricate the wagons from a slough, into whose black, heavy mud they had settled to the hub. Then the tediousness of a long, slow journey was greatly ameliorated by the social evenings the teamsters would spend around the camp-fire, and their frugal meal, composed of fried bacon, corn dodgers, and black coffee. They all wore homespun, and made clothes of blue or butternut colored jeans. With all of their uncouthness and illiteracy, they were an honest people, and they were certainly benefactors to the new settlers who had to build their log cabins, plow, sow and reap before they could become self-supporting. These efforts were often retarded months by prostrating fevers, which not unfrequently incapacitated, in turn, or at the same time, every member of

a family. The habits of industry and of frugality that were prominent factors in the boyhood training of Mr. Safford, shaped his useful and successful career as a man. His opportunities for an early education were limited to a public country school, which was a crude affair as compared with the country schools of the present time. Mr. Safford's mother had a great desire that her children should be well educated, and there was no sacrifice among the many she was called upon to make which she made more cheerfully than when she could provide good books for them, or give them opportunities for study. She used to stimulate them to read, by reading to and with them, and she used to talk with them about the lives of the great and good benefactors of the world. And in every way she strove to incite them to seek after such knowledge as would enable them to do more for themselves and for others. When Mr. Safford was about eighteen years of age, he expressd a desire to study law, and the noble mother, ever on the alert to gratify every worthy aspiration of her children, made the way clear for him to follow out his inclination. He went to Joliet, Ill., and studied in the office of his cousin, William A. Boardman, Esq., at that time a prominent lawyer of that town. He proved a very apt student and gave promise of a brilliant career in the profession. But when he put the knowledge he acquired to a test, he found the practical application of it very distasteful to him, and he very soon abandoned the practice of law to enter upon mercantile pursuits. In this line of business he was very successful. First, because he gave to it his undivided attention, and second, because he was sincere and truthful; and third, because he was genial and courteous to all with whom he came in contact. After doing business for several years in Joliet, he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he continued in trade for five or six years. While living in St. Louis, a very severe scourge of cholera was visited upon the city. While some of his associates in business were carried off by it, he did not abandon his post, nor shrink from giving aid to those who were attacked by it. He always felt that his immunity from the disease was largely due to the fact that he had no fear of it; he did not deviate from his regular habits and kept his mind constantly occupied. But during his residence in St. Louis, he was brought to the verge of death by an attack of small-pox; he attributed his recovery to the considerate, tender care that was given him by friends. In 1854, a bank was established in Shawneetown, Ill., and he was appointed cashier of it. The only communication that Shawneetown had with the outside world, at that time, was by boats that ran upon the Ohio River. It not unfrequently happened that runs were made upon the bank, and at most unpropitious times, when the Ohio was at low water, and communication in consequence obstructed for days and sometimes even for weeks, by boats getting stranded on sand bars. It was upon such an occasion as this that a carpet-bagger made his appearance, and demanded the redemption of several thousand dollars of the bank's paper.

Specie had been sent for and was expected on a boat that was stranded, and in order to gain as much time as possible, the money was counted out in the smallest coin, from 10 cents upward, that the bank had on deposit. So much time was consumed in the counting of it that before the man left with his weighty load the boat arrived with re-enforcements that made the bank secure against a repeated run on it. There were some very primitive experiences connected with banking in that section of the country at that time. There was a man in the neighborhood who had accumulated something of a competency. He could not read nor write, and he had great distrust of those who could. He said he did not want his sons to go to school, for if they were educated they might become great rascals. He kept his

money buried, but he lived in constant fear lest some one would find it. One day he came to the bank and asked to see Mr. Safford, and with great secresy divulged to him the nature of his errand. He wanted to know if he might, after unearthing his money, bring it and deposit it in the safe. He came and deposited it in installments, slung in bags across his saddle. He wanted it all counted, but he did not want any writing to show the amount on deposit. Shawneetown was a border town between the North and South. The inhabitants were largely composed of Kentuckians, Tennesseans and Missourians. Although there was a public school fund, there had never been a public school in the town. The one log schoolhouse it once had was burned to celebrate the victory of Gen. Jackson in New Orleans, and none had ever been built to replace it. Mr. Safford immediately went to work to get the public school funds in available shape. A public school was opened by Mr. Safford's sister in the Presbyterian Church. There was considerable opposition to it, and it was called the "Safford Ragged School." But it increased from six pupils the first week, to fifty the first month, and to the ingathering of all the children within a few months. Mr. Safford advanced the money to build a schoolhouse, and from that time to this Shawneetown has had as good public schools as are to be found elsewhere in the State. In 1858, the bank was removed from Shawneetown to Cairo, Ill., and Mr. Safford was still retained as its Cashier. When the civil war was inaugurated, Cairo sprang at once into importance; soldiers poured in from East and West; every available building was seized upon for military purposes. Hospitals increased from one to many, and the din of battle was soon heard. The first engagement occurred at Belmont, twelve miles distant. All day cannonading was heard, and the excitement and anxiety was intense among those who watched and waited. Gen. Grant was stationed at Cairo at this time, and commanded at the attack upon Belmont. A confidence and friendship sprang up between Gen. Grant and Mr. Safford that lasted until the latter's death. He was one of the first to appreciate the skill and predict the future brilliant career of Gen. Grant. Even before the battle of Belmont, he wrote to his brother, then living on the Pacific coast, that if such a man as Grant could be put at the head of the army the success of the Union arms would be secured. While Mr. Safford did not take an active part in the war, the great and innumerable services he rendered those who did will never be forgotten as long as memory lasts in regard to those trying and eventful times. Mr. Safford was possessed of a judgment so candid, and of a mind so comprehensive, that his counsel was often sought after by those in responsible official positions, and his pecuniary aid was called into requisition from the highest to the lowest in command and service. Mr. Safford always responded so readily and generously, and withal so quietly, to calls for help that those most closely associated with him knew nothing of the amounts in money that he gave and advanced to soldiers. And it was not until after his death that unpaid notes revealed all that he had advanced to them and their families. It was said of Mr. Safford, that if any one asked a favor of him that he could not grant, that his refusal was so courteous that the man went away feeling almost as happy as if his request had been granted. As the war advanced, the opportunities were often very great to take advantage of some speculation that had the prospect of great gain in it. But Mr. Safford, when approached by those who were eager to have his clear-sighted business judgment brought to bear upon a scheme of such promise, was often heard to say, "No, it shall never be said of me, whether my country wins or loses, that I speculated upon her misfortunes. What I make shall be done upon an open-handed, unswerving business basis." It will

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never be known, except by those who drew upon his bounties, how Mr. Safford upheld and strengthened the endeavors of those who worked in the hospitals and cared on the battle fields for the dead and the dying. He could not go into the midst of suffering himself. The writer well remembers taking him into a hospital, but before he had passed through one ward he became deathly pale and sick, and had to be helped out. But he was in the closest sympathy with those who did devote themselves to the work, and he gave unsparingly to help carry it on. Mr. Safford always identified himself with the best interests of the community in which he lived. As soon as the country was restored to peace, and life and business moved on in its usual channels, he bent his efforts toward building up first-class public schools in Cairo. The best of teachers were selected, schoolhouses were built, and the public schools of Cairo became the pride and boast of its inhabitants.

The poor widows and orphans found in him an abiding friend, they came to him for advice, and if they had a pittance to be cared for he was the one to whose keeping it was intrusted. He was the first to establish a Savings Bank in Cairo, into which the mites of the working people could be put with safety, and thus help to encourage them to save, rather than to squander their earnings. When festal days occurred, it was Mr. Safford's custom to see to it that there was none so poor and friendless in the community as to be forgotten. He gave often without the recipients knowing the source from whence it came. He was one of those rare characters who lived to do good and to make others better and happier for his having lived, but so modest and unselfish was he that he wanted no praise for what he did, and his only reward was the consciousness that he had done good. Mr. Safford's position led him in close contact with young men, and his living example was an inspiration to them. He was the soul of industry; he never delegated to others duties that belonged to him. He never was in debt; when his means were limited, he lived within them. He never used intoxicating drinks in any form. He never indulged in the use of tobacco in any shape. He was temperate in all things, and his habits and tastes were all simple. He was never happier than when he saw others prosperous, and he contributed to the success of a great many young men by encouraging them, and by helping them into good business habits. Mr. Safford was very jovial and fond of playing jokes upon others, but he could take a joke as good-humoredly as he gave it. He abhorred shams and pretensions. The writer was with him once at a hotel where there was a family who put on a great deal of style and made themselves rather conspicuous in many ways. He remarked in regard to them: "They can afford to put on airs; the man has recently gone into bankruptcy, but we who pay our debts as we go along, need to move on quietly." Mr. Safford's love for children and the ready confidence they gave him, spoke volumes for the beauty and tenderness of his nature. When quite a young man, his greatest pleasure in winter was to get a spacious sleigh and fill it with children unable to indulge in such pleasures, for a merry ride, and all his life he was ever mindful of ways to make children happy. Although married twice, he was never blessed with children of his own. He cared very little for society, but his home was everything to him, and was the center of genuine hospitality. Mr. Safford took no interest in party strifes, but was devoted to his country and its welfare, and he was always firm in his support of such men for office as he believed would best serve the public weal. Mr. Safford left his home in July, 1877, for a rest of a few weeks in New England. He spent a week at the seashore with an enjoyment of old ocean that was refreshing to witness. He was very fond of nature, and seemed a boy again in the buoyancy

and freshness of his spirit, when in close communion with her. His face was so expressive of geniality, that strangers were invariably attracted to him. He had the tender, shrinking nature of a woman, with all of the finest, noblest traits of a man. He was most loyal in his friendships, and it can be truly said, that he had no enemies, but a host of friends ; he was so just and true in his dealings with men, that they could afford to differ from him in opinions, and yet harbor no feelings of ill will or distrust toward him. After leaving the seashore, Mr. Safford went on a visit to his native State. He seemed in perfect health. Along the journey he called the frequent attention of those traveling with him to the beauty of the scenery, his soul seemed attuned to all beauty in nature, and to all goodness in mankind. The day after his arrival, he was constantly occupied in rendering kindly services to those about him. He drove with an aged relative to the beautiful cemetery in Burlington. She said to him while driving, do you not have a dread of death ? No, he replied, it is inevitable, and comes in the order of nature, and when it calls me, I shall be ready and willing to meet it. This remark was made in the forenoon, and at 10 o'clock in the evening, he had passed on to that bourn from whence none return. He went for a stroll in the evening, accompanied by his cousin, and fell insensible on the street in a fit of apoplexy. He was taken to the home of his cousin, where he was visiting in Burlington, Vt., and regained consciousness so as to speak to those about him, but soon sank into a swoon, and passed away as calmly as if falling into a peaceful sleep. He had often remarked that it would be his desire to die in harness, and so it was; up to the last hour, he was useful and happy in conducing to the happiness of others. Not alone did those who were nearest and dearest to him, feel that his loss was irreparable, but in business circles, in the Odd Fellows Lodge, to which he was attached, in the public schools, and in all places where there was need of aid to further noble effort, he was missed and mourned.

"So calm, so constant was his rectitude,
That by his loss alone we knew its worth,
And feel how true a man has walked with us on earth."

HENRY HINSDALE CANDEE, Cairo, was born at Harwinton, Litchfield Co., Conn , on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1833. At the age of three years, his parents moved to Illinois and settled in the old town of Kaskaskia, where they resided till December, 1844, when, having been rendered homeless by the unprecedented floods of that year, they removed to Cairo, Ill. At that date, the facilities for obtaining an education in Cairo were very meager. Mr. Candee's parents being anxious that their boy should receive an education, sent him, at an early age, to Jubilee College, a promising institution then just established by Bishop Chase at Robin's Nest, Peoria Co., Ill. ; but, before finishing his education, young Mr. Candee was called home by the death of his father, and was compelled to seek employment and assist his mother in the support of herself and three children. He engaged in various occupations, learning telegraphy, etc., till finally, by the assistance of friends, he was enabled to purchase a grocery stock. He continued in this business till the outbreaking of the rebellion, when he entered the United States Navy, first as a Clerk in one of the departments at Cairo, and later receiving an appointment as Assistant Paymaster. He served on the United States Receiving Ships "Maria Denning" and "Clara Dolsen," stationed at Cairo, and in the office of the Fleet Paymaster. At the close of the war, he accepted a position in the City National Bank of Cairo, and was appointed Assistant Cashier. He remained in the bank about a year and a half, when he left that institution to engage in his present business, that of insurance. Mr. Candee ranks among the oldest residents of the city of Cairo. He was its first

City Treasurer, and has held other offices at the hands of its people. He is now a Notary Public and United States Commissioner, and holds other responsible positions, being the President of the Enterprise Savings Bank and a Director of the City National Bank. In religion, Mr. Candee is an Episcopalian, and is a zealous member of the church. He is held in high esteem in the councils of his church; among other positions, he is the Treasurer of the Endowment Fund and the Secretary of the Province of Illinois—the first Province established by the American Church. On the 20th of February, 1868, Mr. Candee married Miss Isabella Shepard Laning, daughter of Capt. James Laning (late of the United States Navy), at La Salle, Ill. One son—Henry Safford Candee—has been the fruit of this marriage.

UNION COUNTY.

ANNA PRECINCT.

OLIVER ALDEN, merchant, Anna, is a native of Plympton, Mass., born August 7, 1828. His father, John Alden, was a farmer, a native of Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife and mother of our subject was born in Massachusetts, and died in her native State. They were the parents of two children, of whom Oliver was the oldest child. He was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools. At twelve years of age, he left his home and apprenticed himself at the shoemaker's trade. When he was sixteen years of age, he gave up the shoemaker's trade and began learning the blacksmith's trade, and worked at the same in Massachusetts until he was twenty-two years of age. In the winter of 1850, he came to Illinois, and again worked at his trade until 1859. He first came to Jonesboro, Union County, in 1856, and three years later engaged as clerk with John E. Nail, in a general merchandising store. He continued with this gentleman until 1862, when he engaged with C. M. Willard & Co. in the same business. In 1863, he bought the stock of goods of his former employer, John E. Nail, and engaged in business for himself. In 1879, he removed his stock of goods to Anna, where he is now doing a large and lucrative business. Mr. Alden was united in matrimony in 1853 to Miss Sarah Tripp, a native of Union County. She is a daughter of William and Frankie (Grammer) Tripp, who were among the first settlers of Union County. They were from Tennessee, but natives of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Alden have the following children, viz.: Abby, wife of L. T. Cook; Alice, wife of H. C. Bouton; Ernest (John and Thomas—twins) Oliver, Betsey, Robert, Everett and Mary. Mr. Alden votes with the Democratic party.

F. P. ANDERSON, jeweler, Anna, was born in St. Paul, Minn., September 1, 1858, and is a son of Dennis and Mary (Cullen) Anderson, and one of a family of ten children—nine of whom are still living. He was educated in the High School at Shelbyville, Ill., whither his parents had removed in 1868. At the age of thirteen years, he apprenticed himself to the jeweler's trade with Mr. R. N. Mitchell, with whom he worked nearly eleven years, becoming a thorough and practical workman in every department of the business he has chosen. In June, 1880, he came to Anna, Ill., and opened a jewelry store, a business he has successfully conducted ever since. He carries a large and well-selected stock of his line of goods, consisting of a full assortment of clocks, watches, jewelry of all kinds, together with a complete stock of picture frames, stationery, etc. His square dealing, gentlemanly manners toward his customers, and uniform courtesy, has won for him a large and profitable trade and hosts of friends throughout the county. Mr. Anderson was married in 1881 to Miss Anna M. Dennis, of Pana, Ill., a daughter of Frank and Hannah (Colby) Dennis. They have one child—Ora, born October 28, 1881.

CAPT. HUGH ANDREWS, the second child of Samuel A. and Margaret (Ramsey) An-

drews, was born in Dayton, Ohio, March 16, 1834. Samuel Andrews was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1802, and with his parents removed to Dayton in the year 1804. In this place he was reared and became a farmer. His father, Hugh Andrews, was a native of Ireland, who came to America in company with two brothers, and located in Pennsylvania. He was married in December, 1831. His consort was born in Hanover, Penn., December, 1811. They were both exemplary members of the Presbyterian Church. The issue of this marriage was eleven children, nine of whom, four sons and five daughters, survive to light with love and joy the evening of life of the venerable father. The mother passed away October 19, 1868. Capt. Hugh Andrews was reared in Dayton, and attended the common schools of that place, and afterward studied at Wittenburg, and graduated in law department of Ann Arbor University in 1864. In 1855, he came to Union County and taught school. In 1859, he went to California, and for three years was a traveller and miner in that wild, rough country. He returned to Union County in 1862, and entered the service of his country as a Captain of Company D, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and continued in this service for nine months. He had studied law with Judge James Baggott, of Ohio, and with Col. Dougherty, of Jonesboro, and in 1864, he entered upon the practice of the law, opening his office at Anna, where he is still in the active practice of his profession, and conducting his fruit farm. In 1865, he was elected County School Superintendent, which position he filled with signal ability for four years. He entered into his office, finding it simply unorganized chaos. From this he brought order and placed the entire system of schools in Union County upon their present successful career of usefulness. He organized teachers' institutes, brought the teachers together and trained them to their work in a systematic way, and thus created a high order of graded schools. He built the most of the schoolhouses that now ornamented the school districts of the county, and has here erected a monument that will stand for many years as a fitting tribute to his intelligence, his energy and fine executive abilities. Capt. Andrews was married to Miss Kate E. Groff, October 8, 1867. She is a native of Lawrenceburg, Ind. Of this issue there have been eight children, of whom four, all girls, are now living, as follows: Christie L., Maggie, Mary and Sarah Belle. Capt. Andrews has had a busy life in Union County, practicing law, farming, and widely influencing the politics of the county, and filling important official positions. He has long been a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor societies, and has frequently represented the first two in the Grand Lodges. He is a young man yet, hardly reached the prime of his mental life, and is well justified in looking forward to a most promising future, and being a man of noted integrity, a high sense of honor, and a genial, warm heart, with the best of social qualities, there is around him and among his extended acquaintance a host of friends who will rejoice at any and all success that may await him.

JOSIAH BEAN, farmer, P. O. Anna, is a native of Union County, Ill., born in December, 1835. His father George Bean, was born in Virginia in 1806, and was there raised and educated; arriving at his majority, he removed to Tennessee, and there married. In 1831, he removed to Union County, Ill., and settled in Jonesboro Precinct. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in the fall of 1856. Elizabeth (Taylor) Bean, subject's mother, was born in Tennessee, in 1807, and died in Union County, Ill., December 25, 1880. She was the mother of eight children, of whom the following are living: Thomas, Josiah, Amanda, wife of Henry Hess, Emma, wife of Marshall Rendleman. Josiah, our subject, was raised on the

farm and educated in the subscription schools common in his day. At twenty-three years of age, he left home and engaged in farming on his own account. He commenced life in very limited circumstances, and has succeeded in accumulating good property, and is the owner of about 1,000 acres of good land. In May, 1858, he married Miss Caroline Hileman, a native of the county. They have the following children: George C., Monroe, Nancy, Emma and Carrie. Mr. and Mrs. Bean are members of the United Baptist Church of Anna. Politically, he is a Democrat. He was at one time President of the Union County Agricultural Association for two years.

HARVEY CADY BOUTON, proprietor *Farmer and Fruit-Grower*, Anna, Ill. Some individuals spend a life-time in the endeavor to discover the avocation for which nature has best fitted them, and to which their talents can most profitably and usefully be directed. Not so with the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bouton was born to his business, his father and his uncle being old in experience in printing, publishing and general newspaper enterprise before him. His birth occurred on June 28, 1856, in Centreville, St. Joseph Co., Mich. From his infancy, he was accustomed to watch the manipulations of type and press, and while yet in his early boyhood handled the composing stick and rule. His education was received at good home schools, and at Notre Dame University, Ind. After serving several years with his father in publishing the Jonesboro *Gazette*, he in March, 1877, struck out for himself, and began issuing the *Farmer and Fruit-Grower* in Anna, at first as a semi-monthly. In December, 1877, it was made an eight-page weekly journal. In 1882, it was again enlarged, and has remained thus to the present time. On October 10, 1877, he was married to Alice Alden, by whom he had one child, Susie S., born March 9, 1880.

S. D. CASPER, farmer, P. O. Anna, is a native of Union County, Ill., born June 25, 1858, to Peter H. and Elizabeth (Henderson) Casper. He was born in Union County in 1822, and was here raised on a farm and educated in the subscription schools of his day. He first left his home to enter the Mexican war, and served in it to its close, when he returned to Union and engaged in farming and fruit growing to the time of his death, which occurred December 2, 1878. His wife (subject's mother), was born in Tennessee December 29, 1828, and was brought to Union County by her parents in 1837. She is the mother of the following children: Walter J., America J., S. D., Addie L., Lincoln L., John R. and Oscar. Our subject spent his early life at home, assisting to till the soil of his father's farm, and receiving such an education as could be obtained in the common schools. At nineteen years of age, he took the management of his father's farm, and is now the owner of about ninety acres of good land. His farm and its general surroundings show the marks of a good agriculturist and an enterprising man.

H. M. DETRICH, Steward of the South Illinois Insane Asylum, Anna, is a native of Sparta, Randolph Co., Ill. He was born April 29, 1856, to J. E. and Lydia (Wise) Detrich. He was born in Pennsylvania, where he received a common school education and a knowledge of the German language; he learned the printer's trade in Pennsylvania in 1832. He came to Illinois and located in Randolph County, where he worked at his trade for some time, and later became the editor and proprietor of the Columbus *Herald*. After two years, he engaged in the mercantile business, at Sparta (formally Columbus). He was elected Representative of Randolph County, and afterward was elected Senator of his district. After the expiration of his Senatorial term, he again engaged in the mercantile business, and while thus engaged was appointed Internal Revenue Collector. At the breaking-out of the late rebell-

ion, he raised a company of men, known as Company K, of the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment Volunteers, and was appointed Captain of the company. He served three years and was engaged in many battles. He was mustered out of the service on account of poor health; he returned to Randolph County and again engaged in mercantile pursuits. Under Gen. Grant's first administration, he was again appointed Internal Revenue Collector, which position he held for several years, and in connection with his official duties engaged in real estate. He was appointed Trustee of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, and elected President of the board. In 1882, he was appointed to a position in the Pension Department at Washington, D. C., in which he is now engaged. He has been married three times; his first wife was a Miss Shannon, who bore him two children — Robert and Fred; the former is now Deputy Clerk of Randolph County, and the latter a druggist of Alton, Ill. His second wife was Lydia Wise, the mother of our subject, and Don E., who is State's Attorney of Randolph County, Ill. He was married a third time to Mrs. S. A. Jacobs. Harry M. Detrich was educated in the high schools of Sparta, Ill., and in early life learned the printing and newspaper business; he worked at the same in this State, also in Colorado. In the spring of 1878, he was appointed Clerk of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, and after one year was promoted to the position of Steward by Dr. H. Wardner, which office he now holds. Mr. Detrich was married at Anna, Ill., October 19, 1881, to Miss Anna M. Hay, a native of Illinois. They have been blessed with one child, Burke H., born July 7, 1882. Mr. Detrich is an active member of the order K. of H., Anna Lodge, No. 1892. In politics, he is a Republican, and in 1880 he stumped this Congressional District for James A. Garfield.

JAMES DEWITT, blacksmith, Anna. This gentleman is a native of Union County, born November 9, 1844. His father, John Dewitt, was born in Virginia, where he was only partly raised, when he was removed to Kentucky by his parents. He was a farmer by occupation, and engaged in the same until the breaking-out of the late war, when he entered it; was wounded at Fort Donelson, and died at the St. Louis Hospital from its effects; also sunstroke; it occurred in June, 1863. His parents were natives of Virginia, and of French descent. Margaret (Cruse) Dewitt, (subject's mother), was born in North Carolina, and came to Union County with her parents who settled south of Jonesboro. She died in 1873, aged forty-six years. She was the mother of six children, of whom the following four are now living: Martha, wife of Henry Douglass, a farmer of Jonesboro Precinct; Mary, wife of Eli Douglass, a blacksmith of Alexander County; Laura, wife of E. C. English, a cooper of Jonesboro, and James, our subject, who was the fourth child; he was raised on the farm, and educated in the common schools; at twenty-one years of age, he left his home and apprenticed himself to Eli Douglass to learn the blacksmith's trade, and remained with him for about three years; when he came to Anna, and opened a shop on his own account. He is now engaged in the same business in partnership with William W. Stokes, and besides doing a general blacksmithing business, they carry a large and complete stock of farm wagons, road buggies, also a large assortment of plows, cultivators, harrows, and in fact a general line of agricultural implements. Mr. Dewitt was married in 1869, to Miss Laura A. Walker, a native of Union County, and a daughter of Hiram Jay and Nancy (Hargrave) Walker. This union has been blessed with the following children: Estella and Mamie. Mr. Dewitt is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the I. O. O. F.

PETER DILLOW, farmer, P. O. Anna. The

subject of the following sketch descended from a long line of ancestors, all tillers of the soil, and has spent nearly the whole of his active life as a farmer, and now enjoys that respect, confidence and affection of his fellow-citizens which a useful and upright life can permanently secure. He was born February 28, 1820, in Union County, Ill., and is the son of Samuel and Margaret (Lingle) Dillow, natives of North Carolina and residents of this county. While yet single, the father settled with his father, Jacob Dillow, near Cobden. He is deceased. The mother of our subject survives, with him, at the ripe old age of ninety years. She is the mother of five children ; the subject only survives. Peter's educational advantages were such as only a district school afforded, and were limited at that, the entire amount not being more than one year. He was subjected to the command of his father to attend the duties of farmer life until having reached his majority, when he set out for himself, marrying at that age Mahulda Treece, a daughter of Alexander Treece, the result of which union is ten children, all of whom survive, viz., Calvin, Walter, James, Nelson, Columbus, Sydney, Mansena, Alice, Frances, Dora. Immediately after his marriage, he located on a tract of land yet in his possession, and in real earnest set about the business of taming the wilderness, which, under his strong hand, guided by his consummate skill and taste, has long since been made to "rejoice and blossom as the rose ;" he is one of the most successful and dexterous farmers in his neighborhood, and is the artificer of his own fortune of 400 acres of finely improved land. He has long since laid aside the wooden mold-board plow, and has at his command the modern implements for tilling the soil. Although he had but little chance for education, yet he has given his family of children every advantage he reasonably could. He votes the Democratic ticket. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

HORACE T. EASTMAN, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Anna, Anna Township. The subject of this sketch stands prominent among the leading farmers of Union County, and justly merits a most honorable mention. He was born in Orleans County, N. Y., October 27, 1820, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Tanner) Eastman. The former was born in Vermont in 1793, and was there brought up on a farm and educated. At the age of nineteen years, he enlisted in the war of 1812, participating in the battles of Plattsburg and Burlington, under Gen. Dearborn, serving his country about two years. After the war was over, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed during his life. In 1819, he removed to Orleans County, N. Y., and in 1835 to Ohio, locating at Sandusky. He came to Illinois in 1857, and settled in Union County, and died in Anna in 1858. He was of English descent, and a son of Samuel H. Eastman, who was a native of Rhode Island, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and who died at Sandusky, Ohio. He was a son of Ichabod Eastman, of Rhode Island, and also a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The mother of our subject was born in Vermont in 1799, and died in Michigan in 1826. She was a daughter of Josiah Tanner, a native of Massachusetts. His father, with his seven brothers, were in the United States service during the Revolutionary war. The parents of our subject had two children, he being the eldest, and the only one surviving. He was raised mostly in Ohio, and was educated in the common schools of that State. At the age of seventeen years, he left his home and commenced business for himself. He worked for other parties and also with his father at the carpenter's trade, becoming an efficient mechanic. In 1845, he engaged with the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and remained with them for eleven years, five years as a journeyman carpenter, and car builder, and nearly six years as master carpenter. Upon leaving the employ of the

company, he was presented by the President and other officials with complimentary recommendations as to his ability as a workman, and his industry and business habits. At the time, and in connection with his duties in the railroad company, he was interested in a sash and blind factory, at Sandusky, in partnership with Samuel J. Catherman, under the firm name of Eastman & Catherman. Mr. Eastman came to Union County in December, 1856, and located at Anna, where he worked at his trade for several years. He built many of the residences and business houses of that place, including the brick mill, recently burned, also many of the finest residences and barns throughout the county. In 1861, he removed to his present farm, which he managed in connection with his trade, until 1880, when he gave up carpentering for the purpose of devoting his entire attention to his farm. He has 120 acres in a fine state of cultivation and well-improved. Formerly he was largely engaged in fruit-growing, but is at present giving his attention almost wholly to the dairy business, and is supplying with milk some of the largest hotels in Southern Illinois, among which are the European at Anna, and the Halliday at Cairo—furnishing to the latter over $200 worth of milk per month. He keeps now about thirty cows. Mr. Eastman was married in 1849 to Miss Hannah L. Snow, a native of Genesee County, N. Y. She was born in February, 1828, and is a daughter of Libeas and Mercy (Smith) Snow ; her father was a native of Vermont and a marine in the war of 1812, with Com. McDonough, in the battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain. He lived to be eighty-four years of age, and died in Michigan about the year 1865. His wife died in Holmes County, Ohio, October 18, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have eight children living—Julia, wife of Henry A. Walls, a farmer of Morgan County, Ill. ; Fanny, wife of L. N. Davis, a farmer of this county, Elmer B., Nora, Harmon, Horace G., Kittie and Samuel. Mr. Eastman is a Republican in politics ; he is probably the largest bee-raiser in the county, and has made many improvements in hives and in bee-culture generally. On the 19th day of September, 1830, the subject of this sketch was with his father and brother on board of steamer Peacock, and when off Cattaraugus Creek, N. Y., she blew up, blowing off her forward upper works, killing, scalding and drowning over seventy people, but he escaped with a few slight burns.

M. V. EAVES, merchant, Anna, is a native of Union County, Ill., and was born five miles east of Anna, August 28, 1845, and is a son of Judge William and Martha (Williams) Eaves. They had five children, of whom our subject was the youngest. He was brought up on the farm and educated in the common schools of the county. At the age of twenty-two years, he left home and commenced the battle of life for himself; he engaged in clerking in the store of C. M. Willard, at Anna, remaining with him for about two years, when he commenced merchandising on his own account, but after two years went back to his former employer, and after two years more engaged in trading in live stock and grain, and in April, 1878, engaged in his present business in partnership with Mr. Goodman. In 1866, he married Miss Fanny Braiznell, a native of Union County and of English parentage, a daughter of Andrew Braiznell, a native of England. They have one child living—Eva, born in Anna, July 22, 1867, and two children dead. He is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM MICHAEL EDDLEMAN, physician, Anna. One of the old and prominent families of Union County is that of Eddleman. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Eddleman, was born in North Carolina in 1802, and was a son of John Eddleman, a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to North Carolina at an early day. The wife of Joseph Eddleman

was Sarah Hess, a native of Illinois, and who was born in Union County in 1806. She is still living, and is the mother of thirteen children—ten boys and three girls—all of whom lived to the years of maturity. Joseph Eddleman was a prosperous farmer and died in 1856. Eli Eddleman, father of our subject, was born February 21, 1831, in Union County, and is now the owner of over 500 acres of excellent land. He was for a time engaged in milling and merchandising, but gave up the former for a number of years, and afterward engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in 1852, in this county, to Miss Mary L. Halterman, a native of North Carolina, born September 24, 1829, and came to Union County with her parents in 1850. She has nine children, viz.: Henry E., born September 1, 1853; Sarah J., born June 8, 1855, and the wife of William N. Jenkins; John Wesley, born December 14, 1856; William Michael (subject), born March 22, 1858; Walter Allen, born January 10, 1860, deceased; George, born September 18, 1861, deceased; Daniel T., born February 3, 1863, deceased; Mary Ellen, born August 26, 1865, and the wife of D. Penninger; James Cyrus, born November 14, 1867. Mrs. Eddleman's father was Abraham Halterman, a native of North Carolina, and born in 1800. He was a farmer and carpenter, and in 1823 built the County Court House at Concord, N. C., and in 1850 came to Union County, Ill. He was a large land holder, owning some 2,500 acres of land; he died in 1853. His father was Christian Halterman, a native of Pennsylvania, but an early emigrant to North Carolina. Our subject was raised on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, and receiving during the time, the benefits of the common schools. Small events sometimes change the whole current of our lives. as the following incident in the life of Dr. Eddleman will show: In his boyhood, he took great interest in domestic matters, and particularly in the raising of poultry, so much so that he soon relieved his mother of all care of her chickens and other fowls. So great was his devotion to his feathered charges, that if one met with the slightest accident, he nursed it, and cared for it to such an extent that the family in derision applied to him the title of "Doctor." This was at first somewhat embarrassing, but as he grew older the idea of making a physician of himself was conceived. At the age of nineteen, he entered Ewing College, at Ewing, Ill., where he remained for about five months and then returned home. In the fall of 1878 he went to Valparaiso, Ind., and there attended the Indiana Normal School, graduating from that institution in June, 1880. He had, however, taken lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and the Hospital College at Louisville, and in the fall of 1881 entered the Medical Departmert of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, and after seven months, graduated, receiving his diploma February 23, 1882. In June following, he located at Anna, Ill., and entered upon the practice of medicine. His natural ability, education, and a strong sympathy for the woes of suffering humanity, qualify him in an eminent degree for the profession he has chosen. Although he has not yet been in practice a year, he has professional charge of the County Almshouse. Dr. Eddleman is a Democrat in politics, is connected with the Lutheran Church, and is a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association.

REV. JOHN M. FARIS, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born in Ohio County, Va., May 23, 1818, to William and Elizabeth (McDonald) Faris. The elder Faris was a native of the same county, born in 1793 and died in 1873. He was a farmer, a soldier of the war of 1812, and home guard of the late civil war. He was a son of John Faris, a native of Ireland, who, with his father, William Faris, came to America in 1850. John served in the Revolutionary war three years. Our subject's mother was a native of Washington County, Penn., born in 1797. She re-

moved to Ohio County with her parents in 1812, and was married to William Faris (subject's father) in 1817, and died in 1876. She was a daughter of Archy McDonald, a native of Scotland, who came to America at the age of twelve He was seven years in the Revolutionary war as a fifer, and played at the battle of Yorktown. Subject's parents had twelve children, of whom four are now living, viz.: Margaret, wife of Richard Carter, residing in Virginia; Sarah J., wife of David Flock, residing in Atchison County, Mo.; Mary Ann, wife of Joseph E. Stewart, residing in Topeka, Kan., and John M., our subject, who was the oldest child. He was raised on the farm; taught school at fourteen years of age, and at sixteen entered the Washington (Penn.) College; graduated in 1837, and from the Western Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny City in 1840. He immediately commenced preaching at Barlow, Washington Co., Ohio. In 1844, he removed to Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio, and remained until 1855, when he became financial agent, raising funds for the Washington College. In January, 1858, he was called to first Church of Rockford, Ill., and held the same for five years, when he took the financial agency of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago, and resigned the same in November, 1866, when he came to Union County and engaged in farming on his present farm. He has spent fifteen or sixteen years in the church financial work with notable success. He resigned all of his positions in the spring of 1883. In 1840, at Allegheny City, he married Miss Anna E. Wallace, a native of Pennsylvania who has borne five children, two of whom are now living, viz.: William W., whose biography appears in this work, and Sarah Anna, wife of E. R. Jennette, of Anna, Ill. Mr. Faris is a man well worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by the community in which he lives; he has given up active life and is now residing on his farm, enjoying the fruits of his past labors.

REV. WILLIAM W. FARIS, editor of Anna *Talk*, minister of Presbyterian Church, was born in Barlow, Washington Co., Ohio, August 25, 1843; passed through the high school of Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio, in 1855–56; spent the winter of 1856–57 on the farm of his grandparents in Ohio County (now West), Va.; was at Miller Academy, Washington, Guernsey Co., Ohio, during the summer of 1857, and immediately thereafter took the freshman and sophomore years at Washington College, Pennsylvania; taught school in Winnebago County, Ill., during the winters of 1859–61, spending the one summer mostly as a farm laborer, and the other as a book-keeper in N. C. Thompson's bank, Rockford; went to California in August, 1861, spending most of the time until September, 1864, in teaching; enlisted in the First Nevada Cavalry in September, 1864, and received his commission as Second Lieutenant of the same in 1865; owing to the close of the war, he was not mustered in as such. Returning East, he graduated from Chicago University in 1866, and from the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago in 1869. He was licensed in April, 1867, and ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in June, 1868. He served the church of Vermont, Ill., from 1867 to 1869, and again from 1871 to 1874, spending a few months in 1869 in charge of the Twenty-eighth Street Church, Chicago, and the interval till 1871 as pastor in Cape Girardeau, Mo. He was pastor of Grace Mission Church, Peoria, from 1874 to 1876; of the church in Clinton, from 1876 to 1881, and the church in Carlinville, from 1881 to 1883; when, finding a large family on his hands inadequately provided for by strictly ministerial income, he removed, May, 1883, to Anna, under call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in that place, and also to the Principalship (with

the Rev. C. W. Sifferd as his associate) of the Union Academy, originated by the citizens of that place, and announced to be opened in September, 1883. With this work, he has also undertaken the conduct of a local newspaper with religious and literary features, known as *The Talk*, the first number of which was issued May 11, 1883. On June 22, 1868, he was married in Chicago to Isabelle Hardie Thomson, daughter of the late Thomas and Marion (Somerville) Thomson, who was born in Linlithgow, Scotland, in 1843. To them have been born nine children, eight of whom survive, one having died in infancy. In 1876, he was awarded by the Trustees of Dartmouth College the Fletcher prize ($500) for the best essay on worldliness among Christians, and the book was published in 1877 by Roberts Bros., Boston, under the title "The Children of Light." Further than this his literary productions have so far been confined to pamphlets and fugitive articles in *Scribner's Monthly*, the *Independent*, and other secular and religious periodicals. His political sympathies have always been with the conservative wing of the Republican party.

E. H. FINCH, livery, Anna. The subject of this sketch was born in Wayne County, N. Y., on the 14th of December, 1818. He was the son of Andrew Finch, a carpenter and builder, and a native of Connecticut, born May 27, 1781. He built some of the first houses in Lyons, N. Y. In 1834, he removed to Ridgeway, Orleans Co., N. Y., and subsequently to Medina County, Ohio, where he died on the 22d of August, 1863. His wife was Catherine Crandall, of Kinderhook, N. Y., and was born November 24, 1787, and died in Medina County, Ohio, July 20, 1869. She was the mother of twelve children, six of whom are now living. E. H. Finch, our subject, was educated in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to the trade of blacksmith. He worked at the forge until 1850, and during the time was engaged in New York, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, and in 1850 he came to the latter State, where he was employed on the Chicago, Alton & St. St. Louis and the Illinois Central Railroads, grading under contracts from the companies. He came to Anna in 1855, and engaged in the lime business with Mr. Cyrus Shick, an industry in which they are still engaged. In addition to this business, Mr. Finch owns an extensive livery stable, which he has very successfully carried on for about eighteen years; was for a time employed in operating the People's Mills. Mr. Finch ranks among the solid, enterprising business men of the county, and one of its most honorable and respected citizens. In politics, he is a Republican, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, and is President of the board. He was married in 1840 in Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y., to Miss Angeline Gregory, a native of Greene County, N. Y. She died in 1851, leaving one child, Edgar A., now clerk at the Insane Asylum. Mr. Finch was married a second time, December 21, 1853, to Miss Sarah A. Philips, of Belleville, Ill.

A. D. FINCH, dentist, Anna, was born in Hinckley, Medina Co., Ohio, October 13, 1838, and is a son of William and Louisa Ann (Marquitt) Finch, natives of New York State. He was born in 1806, and was brought up on his father's farm, where his education was confined to the subscription schools of the period. When he reached manhood, he became a carpenter and builder, and in 1836 emigrated to Hinckley, Ohio, where he died in 1849. He was a son of Andrew Finch, a native of New York, of German descent, and a farmer and carpenter. The mother of subject was born in 1806, and died at Hinckley, Ohio, May 6, 1880. She was the mother of seven children, of whom our subject was the fifth, and is the oldest of the three now surviving, the other two being Mrs. Ellen Wait, the widow of Henry Wait, a farmer of Hinckley, Ohio, and

Mrs. Kate, wife of William Kratzinger, a farmer of Anna Precinct; he also attends to the pumping of water for the tank of the Illinois Central Railroad at Anna, and is one of the oldest men in the employ of the road. Dr. Finch was educated at the common schools, and at Hillsdale College of Michigan, and afterward studied dentistry. He enlisted April 23, 1861, in Battery A of the First Ohio Volunteers, under the first call for troops. He re-enlisted for three years, and in 1864 veteranized, serving until the close of the war in 1865. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign, Nashville and many others. He was taken prisoner at Stone River, and spent a time in Libby Prison, but was soon paroled at Annapolis, and with four others walked from there to Cleveland, Ohio, in sixteen days, in the month of March. Upon his return home after the close of the war, he commenced the practice of dentistry in Medina, Ohio, and remained there until April, 1867, when he came to Illinois, and located at Anna, where he has practiced his profession ever since. He owns a good farm within the corporate limits of the town, which he operates for his amusement and recreation of mornings and evenings, and not allowing it to interfere with the practice of his profession. He was married in 1857 to Miss Ruth Damon, a sister of Rev. J. H. Damon, of Medina, Ohio; she died in July, 1866, leaving two children, viz.: Addie B., wife of D. W. Goodman, a merchant of Anna, and Nettie R. He was married a second time, in 1868, to Miss Mary Bowman, a native of Medina County Ohio. The result of this union is five children—Carrie L., George L., Nannie L., Flora E. and Andrew M. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Knights of Honor.

E. A. FINCH, clerk at Insane Hospital, Anna, was born April 27, 1841, in Orleans County, N. Y., and is a son of Mr. E. H. Finch, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum. He was educated principally at Adrian, Mich., and in May, 1855, came to Anna, Ill., where his parents were living. In 1861, on the 4th of May, he enlisted in Company I, of the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After six months' service, he was transferred to Company M, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Col. Grierson, afterward Major General. Subject served in the army about twenty-three months, mostly on detached duty. It was his regiment that made the famous raid from Memphis to Baton Rouge. He was a private while in the infantry service, but was Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry. After his discharge from the army, he returned to this county, where he was appointed Provost Marshal for Union and Palaski Counties. After this he was appointed agent of the Adams Express Company at Anna, and held the position almost five years. In 1869, he entered the Anna City Mills as a partner, in which he remained until 1872, when he sold out and went to Kansas. After remaining there engaged in farming for a year and a half, he returned to Anna in the fall of 1873, and took charge of the express office until 1877, when he farmed for one year, and was then appointed by Superintendent Wardner to the clerkship of the insane hospital, which position he still holds. He was married, March 29, 1863, in Anna, to Miss Rebecca Dresser, born November 21, 1842, near Springfield, Ill. She is the mother of seven children—Leod G. Nathan D., Eleazer C., Kate, Charles E., Rebecca and Ford S. Mr. Finch is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and is a Republican in politics.

JAMES W. FULLER, farmer, P. O. Anna. This gentleman is a native of Cayuga County, N. Y., born February 6, 1832. His father, Levi Fuller, was a native of one of the New England States, and was born in 1788. He was brought

to New York State by his parents when a boy, and there learned the blacksmith's trade, but worked at the same only for a short time. He went to New Jersey after he became of age, and while there married and soon after removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently to Jefferson County, Ill., in 1843-44. Here he remained actively engaged in farming to the time of his death, which occurred in 1875 ; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at Buffalo, N. Y., at the time the city was taken. His wife, Elizabeth (Wescott) Fuller (subject's mother), was born in New Jersey in 1808, and died in Jefferson County, Ill., in 1872. She was the mother of nine children, of whom the following are now living : Maria, widow of Michael Bond, John W., William, Robert, George and James W., who was the second child. John, William and Robert served through the late war;William was wounded in the head by a shell at the charge on Tunnel Hill. James W. Fuller remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age and in the meantime received the benefit of the common schools. For eighteen years he was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as track-layer. In the winter of 1852, he came to Union County and located at Anna. He engaged in farming and working at his trade, that of carpentering, which he had learned when a young man. In 1882, he gave up working at his trade, and is now devoting his whole time and attention to his farm which contains 130 acres of good land. On the 30th of July, 1856, he married Miss Emily Mangold, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born July 2, 1835. Her father, Henry Mangold, was born in Germany in 1804, and when he was four years of age he came to America with his parents, who located in Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, carpenter and cooper. He died in 1876. Her mother, Catherine (Gunnold) Mangold,was born in Virginia in 1800 and died in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have been blessed with the following children : Laura, wife of I. C. Piercol; Kittie, wife of H. J. Hileman ; Harry, James L., Franklin and Fred, at home.

D. WEBSTER GOODMAN, merchant, Anna, was born in Union County, Ill., January 8, 1855, and is a son of Moses and Amanda C. (Peeler) Goodman. He was born in Rowan County, N. C., September 27, 1806, and brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools of the time. When he attained his manhood, he engaged in farming and teaming, in the latter business often making trips from his own county to Charlestown, S. C., and to other distant points. In 1852, he with two sons came to Union County, Ill., and settled at Peru, or the cross roads in Dongola Precinct, where he engaged in merchandising. He remained there until about 1868, when he retired from active business, giving his attention only to his farm interests. He is now the owner of 100 acres, mostly in grain and fruit. In 1827, he was married, but his wife died in North Carolina, leaving two children, viz.: Dr. M. M. Goodman, of Jonesboro, and J. V., who died in California about 1878. In 1854, he married in this county Miss Amanda C. Peeler. The result of this union is five children, of whom are living D. W. (subject), Thomas B., Nettie E., Charles H. and William W., who died in 1879, aged nineteen years. The mother of subject was born in Union County, September 22, 1836. She is a daughter of John C. Peeler, a native of North Carolina, and residing now in Anna. Our subject received the benefits of a common school education, and as soon as he was old enough, he worked with his father in the store until he closed out his business, and in 1869 he entered the employ of C. M. Willard, with whom he remained until 1878, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Eaves in his present business. He was married, September 6, 1882, in Anna, to Miss Addie B. Finch, a daughter of Dr. A. D. Finch. Mr. Goodman is identified with the Democratic party.

HALL FAMILY.—Benjamin Hall was born in Maryland, on the coast, and was drowned in the Mississippi River, while engaged in trading by flat-boat on the river. His parents were natives of Charleston, S. C.

Green W. Hall, a son of Benjamin Hall, was born in Tennessee, and was educated principally at Baltimore, Md., where his parents had sent him, and where his education was liberal. At the age of twenty-one years, he left home, and commenced his own business career as a carpenter, a business he had learned from his father, who was a ship builder. He was about six years old when his parents moved from Tennessee to Union County, Ill. Here he has remained ever since, with the exception of about three years he was engaged at the Ferry at Commerce, Mo. He is now engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed since 1860. He owns a fruit farm of forty acres, in a fine state of culture. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is identified with the Republican party. In 1834, he was married to Miss Minerva Douglass, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Armstrong) Douglass, both natives of Virginia. Henry Douglass served in the war of 1812 and in the Black-Hawk war. They had twelve children, of whom seven are now living, viz.: Frank H., the oldest; John W. D., tin and slate business at St. Joe, Mo.; Margaret, wife of Thomas Crews, a bricklayer at Duquoin, Ill.; Eliza J., wife of James R. Kiger, a bricklayer of Jonesboro; Thomas W. C.; Emma C., at home, and Athena A., wife of Alonzo King.

Frank H. Hall, a son of Green W. Hall, was born in Commerce, Mo., February 4, 1840. He was educated in the common schools, and learned more from his father and by observation and experience in business, than in any other way. He was raised mostly in Jonesboro, whence his father removed when he was but four years of age. When he was eleven years of age, he was apprenticed to A. C. Caldwell, a tin-smith of that town, and remained with him for four years, after which he worked for different individuals in Jonesboro and Anna until the year 1861, when he removed to Cairo, and worked for the Government on gunboats until Fremont had the Mississippi fleet ready to sail. He then returned to Vienna, and enlisted in Company A, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. Lackey, serving for about four and a half years, and until the close of the war. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, and with the Army of the Cumberland. After his discharge from the army, he returned to Vienna, and engaged in business for himself—tin and general merchandise. In the fall of 1868, he was burned out, sustaining a loss of all his goods, and was compelled to again go to work, which he did, with his brother at Cincinnati, in the tin and slate roofing. In 1874, the year after the panic, he returned to Anna, and has since been here, working at his trade. In the fall of 1866, he was married to Miss Flora A. Elkins, a native of Johnson County, Ill. They have five children—Flora A., Mary C., Adaline, Maggie and Frank. Politically, he is a Republican; he is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

T. W. C. Hall, a brother to Frank H. Hall, whose sketch precedes this, is a native of Union County, and was born April 1, 1850, a son of Green W. and Minerva (Douglass) Hall. His early life was spent on his father's farm, receiving the benefits of a common school education. At the age of twenty-two years, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in partnership with his brothers, Frank H. and J. W. D. Hall, in the roofing business. He remained there until 1878, when he returned to Anna, and engaged in the stove, tin and furniture business, in which he has been successful. He was married in Jonesboro, in September, 1875, to Miss Emma A. Hileman, a daughter of

Daniel and Sarah J. (Hargraves) Hileman. They have only one child—Stella, born in Cincinnati June 29, 1876. Mr. Hall is a Republican, but does not take much interest in the political questions of the day.

J. I. HALE, physician, Anna. Among the rising medical practitioners of Anna, and her influential and self-made citizens, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Union County on the 16th of April, 1844. He is a son of James V. and Susan Hale, who were natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Southern Illinois. Mrs. Hale is still living and resides with our subject. She is the mother of three children, of whom he is the second. When he was six years of age, he was apprenticed to Adam Lentz, a farmer in Saratoga Precinct, and while with him received the benefits of the common schools at such times as the work of the farm would permit, which, to say the least, was very limited. He remained with Mr. Lentz until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in the late civil war, and served in Company C, One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was principally engaged in hospital duty, first as nurse and afterward as hospital warden and steward. He was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg, and as a proof of his patriotism now carries the ball in his arm. July 21, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and immediately returned to his native county, and soon after entered the Southern Illinois College at Carbondale, where he remained until the summer of 1867, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. S. S. Coudon, of Anna. In the fall of 1868, he entered the Chicago Medical College, and after attending a course of lectures he in the spring of 1869 began the practice of his chosen profession at Saratoga, and in the spring of 1870 removed to Penninger; but, in the fall of 1873, he returned to Chicago, and in the same college he had already attended he completed his medical studies and graduated in the spring of 1874. Since then he has resided in Anna, where he has, by a faithful attendance to duty, acquired a large and lucrative practice. It became so extensive that recently (in the spring of 1883) he took into partnership Dr. Martin, a gentleman of fine ability and an ornament to the medical profession. Dr. Hale was married in Caledonia, Ill., in 1868, to Miss Mary J. Wilson, a native of Union County. Three children have blessed their union—John Adam, Esculapius V. and Flora Ann. Religiously, they are connected with the Presbyterian Church of Anna, of which he is one of the Elders. Dr. Hale is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Association and of the Southern Illinois Medical Society; of the latter body he is Secretary. He is also a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and K. of H. orders. He was State Grand Master of the order of Knights of Trinity, an order that is still flourishing in some locations. He has served two years as Postmaster at Penninger, this county. Is now holding his second term as a member of the City Council, and is Coroner of Union County. Politically, he is a Democrat.

REV. ASA HARMON, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born in the town of Rupert, Bennington Co., Vt., July 9, 1830, and is a son of Elijah and Martha (Lamphear) Harmon, both natives of Vermont; he was a farmer by occupation; she was born in 1795, and died in Missouri in 1877, and was the mother of six children, five of whom are living. Mr. Harmon, our subject, was raised on the farm, and received but a limited education in the common schools of the time. When he was six years of age, he removed to New York with his mother, and at seventeen came with her to Michigan, and there lived with and cared for her until he married. In 1856, he was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, and was pastor of a church near Pawpaw, Mich., for five years. In 1861, he enlisted in the Second Michigan Cavalry, and

stood guard one night, after which he was promoted and transferred to Hospital Steward of the Third Regiment. The command went to St. Louis, and he remained in the army until May, 1862, when, owing to failing health, and at the advice of his physician, he was discharged and taken to his home by the attending physician. In the fall of the same year, having somewhat recovered his health, he was elected Chaplain of his old regiment, and in February following was commissioned to that office by Gov. Blair. He remained with the regiment until the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service in February, 1866. He then removed to his present residence, bought a farm of forty acres, and since has added sixty-three acres to it. His success has been good, and his farm which is highly improved, shows the care he has bestowed upon it, and his superior judgment as an agriculturist. In 1854, he married Miss Lucy Courtright, a native of Ohio. They have had five children, but two of whom are now living—O. E. Harmon, a lawyer at Chehalis, Lewis Co., W. T.; he married Miss Viola Noyes, a daughter of James A. Noyes, of Missouri, and is doing well; Ulysses who is farming with his father. Mr. Harmon and his family are members of the Christian Church, and he often occupies the pulpits of different churches as his health will permit. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the K. of H. Politically, he is a Republican. He has served one year as President of the Union County Agricultural Fair Association.

JOHN HESS, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born in Union County, Ill., near his present residence, November 21, 1821. His father, Joseph Hess, was among the first settlers of the county; he was born in Rowan County, N. C., in 1800, and came to Union County, Ill., in 1818, where he entered eighty acres of land, and later eighty acres additional. He is now residing near our subject, enjoying in his latter years, a life of ease and influence. He is a son of John Hess, a native of North Carolina, he came to Union County with Joseph in 1818, and lived but a few years afterward. He was of German descent. Mary (Hartline) Hess (subject's mother) was born in Rowan County, N. C., in 1798, and is still living. She is the mother of the following children: John, Mrs. Rendleman, Silas, Elijah, Isaac J. and Nancy. Our subject spent his early life at home assisting till the soil of his father's farm and receiving a limited education in the subscription schools common in his day. At twenty-three years of age, left his home and embarked on life's rugged pathway as a farmer. He commenced on a forty acre farm and has added to it since, and now is the owner of 265 acres. In 1844, he married Miss Soloma Craver, a native of North Carolina, born August 16, 1824. They are the parents of the following children, James C., Emaline M., wife of Jerry Boyds; Malinda, wife of Thomas Manees; Soloma M., wife of John Hileman; John, Allen V., Dennis and Mollie at home.

JASPER L. HESS, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born in Union County, Ill., four miles southeast of Anna, August 12, 1849. He is a son of Silas and Mary (Hileman) Hess; he was born in Union County in 1826; was raised on a farm and educated in the subscription schools of the county; he is now engaged in farming and is the owner of 249 acres of land; he is a son of Joseph Hess (subject's grandfather), a native of North Carolina, born in 1798; he came to Union County in 1820, and still living, residing in Anna Precinct. The mother of our subject was born in Union County, Ill., in 1826; she is the mother of the following children: Henry L., Jasper L., Mary E., the wife of William Boswell, George W., Silas F., Nancy C., John W. and Frances I. Jasper L. Hess was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools of his native county; he remained with his parents on the farm until 1877, when he married and embarked on his career in life

as a farmer, upon his present farm, now containing 151½ acres of the best land in Union County. In 1847, on the 2d of October, he married Miss Clemmie Eaves, a native of the county, born March 8, 1854. Mr. Hess is for the second year President of the Union County Agricultural Fair Association. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JACOB HILEMAN, farmer, P. O. Anna, Anna Township. To mark the progress in the history of Union County during the last half century, one need only compare the condition of the country at the present time with its flourishing villages and growing cities; its farms, with their waving crops, their blooming orchards, groves and hedges, and substantial dwellings; its system of schools; its railroads and its net-work of telegraphic wires, to its condition over fifty years ago, when its soil was unbroken by the hand of husbandry, and the stillness of its forests was undisturbed, save by the noise of the hunter's tread, and the crack of the Indian's rifle. It was at this early day, in 1819, that the Hileman family moved from North Carolina to Union County. Jacob Hileman, the subject of this sketch, was born in Union County, Ill., on the 21st day of December, 1823, and is of German descent. His father, Christian Hileman, was born in North Carolina in 1797, and was brought up on a farm, an occupation he followed during life. In 1819, he came to Union County with his father's family, and settled near St. John's Church, south of Jonesboro. In 1823, he married and settled in Anna Precinct, near where the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum now stands. He became the owner of about 500 acres of land, and was an excellent farmer. Both he and his wife were members of the Reformed Church; he died October 18, 1857. His father, Jacob Hileman, was a native of Pennsylvania, but his parents came from Germany prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Pennsylvania. Subject's mother, Nancy (Davis) Hileman was born in Rowan County, N. C., in 1805, and came with her parents to Illinois in 1817, settling about three miles south of Jonesboro; she is still living, and resides in Anna. She was a daughter of George and Catherine (Trexler) Davis, both natives of North Carolina—the former a farmer and tailor, and the first tailor in Union County, having his shop on his farm. The parents of our subject had nine children, of whom he is the oldest; Mary, wife of Charles Barringer, grocer of Jonesboro; George, a farmer near Duquoin, Ill.; Thomas, who died from disease contracted while in the late war, his death occurring at home in 1863 or 1864; Levi, a farmer of Anna Precinct; Lavina, wife of John Barringer, a farmer of Anna Precinct; Caroline, wife of Josiah Bean, a farmer of Anna Precinct; Christian M., a farmer of Anna Precinct. Subject spent his early life at home, assisting to till the soil of his father's farm, and receiving such an education as could be obtained in the subscription schools of the pioneer period, taught in log-cabin schoolhouses, with their slab seats, writing desks, etc. He remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age, when he married and went to farming on his own account. He at once located on his present farm, which then comprised but eighty acres, with only ten acres in cultivation. It now contains 120 acres, with about eighty-five acres in a high state of cultivation. He erected, in 1870, a handsome brick residence, which he has well and elegantly furnished. Mr. Hileman has been quite successful in raising sweet potatoes and small fruits, but makes wheat a specialty. In February, 1846, he was married to Miss Tena Sifford, a native of this county, born in October, 1825, and a daughter of Peter and Leah (Mull) Sifford, natives of North Carolina. They came to Union County in 1819, the Mull family settling north of Anna, and the Sifford family south of Cobden. Mr. and Mrs. Hileman have been blessed with eight children,

viz.: Phillip W., John L., James N., Ellen D., Hamilton J., George T., Charles C. and William W. Both Mr. Hileman and his wife are members of the Reformed Church; he is an Elder in the same; is also a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Anna. He is a Democrat, and, though not an office seeker, was Sheriff of Union County from 1870 to 1874.

HON. MATTHEW J. INSCORE, attorney at law, Anna, was born at Springfield, Tenn., February 2, 1841. His great-grandfather came from Germany, and settled in North Carolina, where his son William was born. The latter was a farmer, married there, and was the father of five children—Louis, Matilda, William W., Louisa and Joseph, the brother of subject, who was born 1811, in North Carolina. He went to Tennessee with his parents, and there learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Nashville. He came to this county in 1850, and died there in 1854. He was married at Springfield, Tenn., to Mrs. Eliza J. Fyke, who was born in South Carolina, and died at Springfield, Tenn., in 1846. She was the daughter of William C. and Eliza Powell, whose parents came from England. She was the mother of seven children—Matilda, Oliver C., William W., Mary J., Matthew J., Martha A. and John L. Our subject received the full benefit of about thirty days' schooling during a three-months term in a district school in Union County. At the age of fourteen, he commenced to work as an apprentice for Klutts & O'Neal, saddlers and harness-makers at Jonesboro for a three-year term. After the shop had changed to Samuel Flagler, who had bought it and moved it to Anna, our subject continued to work for him. After working two years and seven months, as an apprentice, in 1863 he commenced working for himself, and continued in that until 1869, when he was admitted to the bar. Our subject is a self-educated man, in his youth his books being his dearest companions, and while working at his trade he would have a law book before him, and thus through his own exertions he rose from the harness shop to the bar. Mr. Inscore has devoted most of his attention to the criminal law, that being his favorite department. He has filled the offices of Town Clerk, Treasurer and Police Magistrate of Anna, Ill. In 1872, he was elected by the Republican party, as Representative for the Fiftieth Senatorial District of Illinois. He was re-elected in 1874, and since then has followed his profession. Our subject has been married twice. The first time in Xenia, Ill., to Amanda J. Haskins, who died June 26, 1876, at Anna, Ill. She was the mother of four children, now living—Frances E., Stella B., Leet and Henry W. Mr. Inscore was married the second time to Miss Mary E. Brown, born April 17, 1841, in Pulaski, Ill. Subject is a member of the Hiawatha Lodge, No. 291, I. O. O. F., and in politics is identified with the Republican party.

C. KIRKPATRICK, Anna Pottery, Anna, was born in Fredericktown, Ohio, December 23, 1814, and is a son of Andrew and Anna (Lafever) Kirkpatrick. His great-grandfather was a native of Scotland; his grandfather, Alexander Kirkpatrick, was a native of New Jersey, and his father, Andrew, was born in Washington, Penn., in 1788. He learned the trade of potter in that State, and came to Anna, Ill., with subject in 1859, where he died April 5, 1865; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife, subject's mother, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died at Vermillionville, La Salle Co., Ill. She was a daughter of Minor Lafever, a Revolutionary soldier, also of the war of 1812, and of French descent. Subject is one of a family of thirteen children, ten boys and three girls, five of whom are now living. His education was limited to the common schools, and at twelve years of age he left home and commenced clerking in a store and keeping books, where he remained for seven years. He then returned home and learned the trade of potter with his father, remaining about one

year, and mastering the business before the year expired. After this he went to Cincinnati, and then to New Orleans on a flat-boat, for the purpose of seeing the country, and though receiving but $10 per month, felt well repaid in the strange sights which met his view. This was in February, 1837. Being taken sick on the way, he returned home to Cincinnati, and in May of the same year he went to Urbana, Ohio, and engaged in the pottery business for himself, but after two years there went back to Cincinnati, married, and built a shop at Covington, Ky., where he remained for about nine years. In 1848, he sold out and removed to Point Pleasant, Ohio, where he bought the Lacon Pottery and the house in which Gen. Grant was born, and two of his own children were born there. In 1853, he returned again to Cincinnati, and in 1857 came to Illinois, locating at Mound City, in Pulaski County, where he built a pottery. In 1859, he came to Anna, and built the pottery where he is now engaged, and where he has since resided. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1839, to Miss Rebecca Vance, eldest daughter of Capt. Alex. Vance, who died in 1847, leaving two children—Sarah and Alexander—both now dead. In 1849, he again married, Miss Amy Vance. She is the mother of six children, five of whom are living, viz.: William, Cornwall, Anna, Amy and Edward. Harriet is dead. Of his daughters, Amy is quite an artist. Of her talent, the Chicago *Tribune*, of March 4, 1883, says: "Miss Kirkpatrick, of the Vincennes Gallery of Fine Arts, a pupil under Messrs. Bromley & Green, has just finished a painting, a scene at Conway Meadows, with the White Mountains in the far distance, which reflects very great credit upon her; also a farm scene, being a composition characteristic of Southern Illinois rural life, etc. These paintings possess unusual merit for one so young, and her teachers and friends are enthusiastic in predicting for her a future." Mr. Kirkpatrick has never aspired to any political office that would materially interfere with his private business. He was a Whig in politics, and afterward a Republican. He relates an incident which occurred when he lived in Covington, Ky. He was a candidate for Councilman against a preacher, and defeated him by one vote. When the result was known, the defeated parson took Mr. K. on his shoulder, and carried him through the streets in front of the polls. He is now Mayor of Anna, an office he has filled for five years previous to this term. A charter member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow Lodges of Anna; he holds the following official positions in the same; Secretary of Anna Lodge, No. 520, A., F. & A. M.; Secretary of Anna Encampment, No. 59, I. O. O. F.; Treasurer and Conductor of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 291, I. O. O. F.; Secretary of Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois Insane Asylum; Director of Southern Illinois Fair Association; Chairman of Committee on Chartered Lodges in Masonic Grand Lodge of Illinois, and King of Egyptian Chapter, No 45, R. A. M.

W. W. KIRKPATRICK, Anna Pottery, Anna, was born at Urbana, Ohio, September 23, 1828, and is a younger brother of C. Kirkpatrick, whose sketch appears in this volume. He was the twelfth in a family of thirteen children. When nine years of age, his parents removed to Illinois, in 1837, and settled at Vemillionville, in La Salle County. Here his father carried on a pottery, and subject received a limited education in the common schools. When he was twenty years of age, he went to Point Pleasant, Ohio, and learned the trade of potter with his brother, remaining with him about two years, and about the year 1850 went to California, where he engaged in mining for some two years, and then returned to Cincinnati, working in a pottery for a year. He then removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he carried on a pottery for himself. Two years later, he removed to Mound City, Ill., and was engaged as the General Supervisor

of the Mound City Building Company on all out-door work. He remained there two years, and in 1859 came to Anna, Ill., where he has since remained, in partnership with his brother in the Anna Pottery. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Martha Vance, of Cincinnati. A family of seven children have been born to them, of whom one is living, Wallace, born in 1865. Politically, Mr. K. is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities; is Warden of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment.

C. E. KIRKPATRICK, photographer and Amercian Express agent, is a native of Point Pleasant, Ohio, born January 15, 1852, to C. and Amy (Vance) Kirkpatrick, whose history appears in another part of this volume. Our subject was educated in the common schools; he came to Anna with his parents in 1859; he worked with his father in the pottery until he was eighteen years of age, when he apprenticed himself to Mr. McGahey, of Anna, and learned the photographer's trade. In 1876, he engaged in the drug business at Anna, on his own account, and continued the same until 1878, when he sold his business and took the agency of the American Express Company, at Anna, a position he still holds. In 1883, he opened a photograph gallery, which he controls, in connection with the duties of the Express Company. He is also agent for eight different fire insurance companies. He was married at Pana, in 1878, to Miss Frances Hubbard, a native of Indiana; she has borne him three children, viz.: Harlow B., Olive M. and Harriet V. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H., and is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM KRATZINGER, employe of the Illinois Central Railroad and farmer, P. O. Anna, born December 17, 1832, in Darmstadt, Germany. His father, Johann H. Kratzinger, was born in 1797 in Germany; he died in 1849 in Chicago, Ill. He married Elizabeth Dietrich, born in Germany, where she died in 1845. She was the mother of William and Eva. Our subject was educated in Germany, and in 1847, he came to the United States with his father and sister, and settled in Chicago. In 1848, he went to Michigan City, where he clerked in a general store till 1851, when he returned to Chicago, where he commenced to work for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as messenger, till the road was completed in 1855; then he was appointed conductor on the Southern Division, running till 1863, when he quit the road and went to farming in this county, near Anna. He also runs the steam pump on the Illinois Central Railroad. He has 125 acres of land on which he has a dairy. His residence is close to the noted Cave Spring. Mr. Kratzinger was married in 1855, in Jonesboro, to Mary C. Condon, of Jonesboro, she died in 1873, on Cave Spring farm. She was the mother of four children now living, viz.: Augusta, Harry, Richard and Mamie. Our subject was married a second time, August 28, 1878, in Hinckley, Ohio, to Mrs. Kate Griffin, born October 13, 1846, in Hinckley, Ohio. She was a daughter of William and Louisa (Marquette) Finch. She is the mother of Bert Griffin. Mrs. Kratzinger is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Kratzinger is a Knight of Honor and member of I. O. O. F. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party.

PHILLIP H. KROH. Much of the real history of a new country is generally contained in the accounts of a few families that became members of the young society and whose force of character impresses itself upon the development of the community, and directs and shapes the destiny of affairs about them. Often a close study of such men is necessary in order to comprehend the commanding forces they have exercised, and while the individual may pass away, the effects of which he has been the cause may go on perpetually. And often such men may not gain great local noto-

riety. The individual may not be self-asserting, the best thoughts of the best men are generally retiring, and yet they will give the world the benefits that may come of strong and active minds. It is impossible to estimate in money value the worth of such men to a community, and there is but one way that a people who reap the benefits of their lives can manifest their appreciation of such men, and that is by gratefully cherishing their memories, and passing them to posterity as a legacy to be guarded, loved and admired, and placed before their children as models for their guidance and control. History, some time in the future, will consist of the biographies of good men, the true soldiers in the cause of civilization and morality, whose lives have tended to advance mankind and beat back ignorance, promote the happiness of their fellow-men, and ameliorate the pains and penalties of ignorance and vice. In other words, it will cause to be known some time that the best history consists of the best biographies of the best men and that here the coming generations may find those lessons that constitute the highest and best type of knowledge. The world's history cannot now be written because the biographies of the true men who have humbly toiled, and thought, and worked, and died, sometimes of want in a garret, and then again of fire and fagot at the stake,has not been preserved, and it is only a modern conception that begins to place the writers of true biographies among the ablest and best of all interpreters of philosophy. The study of the human mind is the source of the best possible education, and the study of the better minds the world has produced is the fountain of the highest wisdom that is given to man to have. All else called history is generally mere chronology, a skeleton of dates and important events that have been most temporary in their effects, and that bear no lesson in their story of which can come the ripened fruit of civilization. In local histories, then, the real eras that are eventful to the young communities are the coming of certain families, who thus cast their fortune among the few simple pioneer settlers in a new country and aid and assist them in developing and building up the blessing of a good government and a ripened and just public and moral sentiment. Rev. Phillip H. Kroh was born in Frederick County, Va., February 10, 1824, and in company with his parents, Henry and Mary (Stough) Kroh, came to Union County in February, 1842, and settled one and one-half miles south of Jonesboro. The father, Henry Kroh, was a minister of the German Reformed Church; had studied theology in Mercersburg College, Penn., and was engaged in the active service of the church during his life. In 1832, he came with his family to Wabash County, Ill., and ten years thereafter, as stated above, came to Union County. In the year 1847, he removed to Cincinnati, and in 1849 he joined the Argonauts in their overland search for the Golden Fleece in California. Something of the character and intellectual force of the man may be gleaned from the circumstances on this trip. He stopped to rest awhile in Salt Lake City, and while there, at the request of Brigham Young, preached to the Mormons from the text, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings of good things." The sermon came like a revelation indeed to the benighted followers of Joe Smith. While this man of God told the story of the true God and His only begotten Son in his simple, touching and eloquent way, the vast audience became entranced, and when the discourse was ended the people were so deeply moved that tears and sighs pervaded the entire congregation, and Brigham Young had become so impatient that he could hardly restrain himself until Mr. Kroh had taken his seat, after which he commenced an excited harangue against the President of the United States and the constitution and laws of the land. The cunning old fox saw the marvelous effect the true word of God had pro-

duced among his people, and he knew he could not directly oppose the fervid eloquence and the sublime simplicity with which the truth had been presented, and so he commenced by complimenting Mr. Kroh very highly upon his great sermon, and the moment he had done this and thus gained the close attention of the audience he commenced to launch his fierce epithets at the United States Government, and thus destroy the effects the word might otherwise produce upon the people. Rev. Henry Kroh died in Stockton, Cal., in 1877, his widow having died in that city in the year 1876. He was the son of Simon Kroh, of Virginia, and his wife was a native of Berks County, Penn., born in 1802. She was of German descent, and the daughter of Conrad Stough, a native of Wittenburg, Germany, who came to America and took an active part in the American Revolution. After the war, he was for many years the cashier of the bank of Wormendorf, Penn., They had nine children, of whom eight are now living, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Clark Flagler, of Evansville, Ind.; Phillip H. Kroh, the subject of this sketch; Matilda, who married William Trembly, of California, both of whom died in the latter State; she was for some years principal of the high school in Stockton; Jane, wife of William Knight, the efficient agent of the Adams Express in Oakland, Cal.; Sarah, wife of William Harrold, a prominent merchant of California; Margaret, wife of Engineer Alivison, of San Francisco; George, who is at present a mechanic in Stockton; Loretto, wife of Mr. Zimmerman, a farmer near Stockton, and Olevianus, who is at the present time a farmer and cattle-dealer of California. Phillip H. Kroh has spent more than an average life-time among the people of Union County. In farming, preaching and in active political life, he has been a leader among men, he has been a conspicuous figure in the county's history for many years. His life has been a busy and useful one, and his versatility of talents are well illustrated by his various occupations and his triumphs in them all. In the pulpit to-day, telling the pathetic and sublime story of the Cross and calling sinners to repentance; in the political rostrum the next day, exposing shams and holding up to the scorn of the people the frauds and demagogues who would cheat and rob the people of their birthright; on his farm the next day, directing, commanding, and with his own hands doing deftly the work of the trained laborer; then in the school room, the lyceum, the debating club, or last and best of all, in his family circle, and everywhere aiding, counseling and directing to the pleasure and weal of all, is the work of no laggard, but constitutes one of those true soldiers of life that make of this a pleasant and wholesome world. Amid all these many self-imposed labors, he has found time to pursue a large and varied course of literary and scientific reading that has kept his growth of knowledge on an even pace with the great thinkers who have in the past quarter of a century fairly startled a slumberous world with their bold and brilliant thoughts and investigations. A mind thus trained and cultivated will produce a liberal, broad and generous religion, a pure and elevating political sentiment, and a warm, generous and noble social life, whose genial effects will remain in the world long after their author has gone to sleep with his fathers. Judge Kroh was educated in Wood College, Indiana, and at the Theological College of Columbus, Ohio, graduating at the latter in the class of 1850. He returned to Union County and had ministerial charge of the Reform Church of Jonesboro, and filled this position until 1854, when he went to California, where he dug for gold and preached for God until 1858, when he returned to his old home in Union County, and resumed the pastorate of his church, at this time making his home in Anna. In 1862, he accepted the chaplaincy of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of Illinois

Volunteers, and continued in this position for eighteen months, when, receiving a serious injury at Bolivar, Tenn., he resigned and returned home. In 1879, he was elected Superintendent of Schools of Union County, and for four years discharged the difficult duties of this position to the entire satisfaction of the people. When he retired from the position, he gave his entire time, except when forced out to stump the district in the interest of some candidate who "couldn't speak," to raising improved stock and farming. He was elected Police Magistrate for the city of Anna, at the last city election, and his friends are well satisfied that for the next four years, he will continue to hold aloft the scales of justice with the same signal ability and integrity that has marked all his past life. In 1851, he married Miss Diana Bowman Perry, of Pulaski County, Ill., a daughter of Capt. Ellery Perry, the popular commander of the steamer Diana, of the Ohio and Mississippi River trade. Of this marriage are four children—Nellie, Jennie, Frank and Lulu.

JESSE E. LENTZ, agricultural implements, Anna, was born in North Carolina in 1831, to Charles and Susan (Simmons) Lentz. He was raised on a farm in North Carolina, and educated in the subscription schools of the period. He died in 1855; was of German descent. She was born in North Carolina and died in Georgia, where the family had removed. They had twelve children, of whom nine are now living, our subject was brought up on the farm, and early learned the trade of blacksmith. He came to Anna in 1851, then scarcely twenty years of age, and when he arrived had but 25 cents and the clothes he wore. He worked with Adam Cruse, of Jonesboro, for two years, and in 1854 went to California. In 1855, he returned to Union County, and resumed his trade and opened a shop of his own, in which he continued until 1879, when he engaged in the agricultural implement business. He is the owner of 126 acres of land. He has been instrumental in building up the town, having erected a number of the fine brick buildings. He was married, in December, 1859, to Miss Sarah Braiznell, a native of England. They have no children. Politically, Mr. Lentz is a Democrat.

SAMUEL MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Anna, is a native of Jackson County, Ala., and was born August 31, 1824. His father, Urias Martin, was born in Clinton County, Ky., in 1796, and was there raised on a farm, and on account of its being a new settled country was deprived of the opportunity of receiving an education. In 1818, he married and engaged in farming, an occupation he followed during his life. In 1828, he removed from Kentucky to Jackson County, Ala., and thence to Tennessee, and after two years came to Union County, Ill., and settled in Anna Precinct. In 1835, he removed to Greene County, Ill., and subsequently to Texas, where he died in 1856. He was of Irish descent. Keziah (Williams) Martin, subject's mother, was born in Clinton County, Ky., in 1800, and died in Texas in 1879. She was of Welsh descent, and the daughter of Hardin Williams, an old-time Baptist Preacher. She was the mother of ten children of whom nine are now living—James H., Urias, Benjamin F., Elizabeth, Jane, Malvina, Lucinda, Joseph, and our subject, who was the third child born. He was brought to Union County by his parents when he was six years of age, and was raised on a farm, and educated in the subscription schools. At twenty-one years of age, he left home and engaged in farming on his own account, and continued the same for one year, when he enlisted in the Second Regiment of the Mexican war, and served under Col. William H. Bissel. His brother, Joseph Martin, also served in the same regiment and company. In 1847, our subject returned home to Union County and resumed the occupation of farming, and has since con-

tinued the same on his farm of 145 acres. In 1849, he married Miss Matilda McElhany, a native of the county, born near Jonesboro in 1828. She is the mother of the following children—Sidney C., M. D., Franklin P., Samuel, Hannibal H. and Anna H. Politically, Mr. M. is a Democrat; he served as Assessor and Treasurer of the county from 1871 to 1875.

MARIA JANE McKINNEY, proprietress of St. Nicholas Hotel, Anna, is a native of Union County, Ill., born November 5, 1844. Her father, James Hanners, was born in Rowan County, N. C.; he was brought to Union County, Ill., by his parents in about 1823; here he was reared and educated; arriving at his majority, he engaged in farming, an occupation he followed during life. He died in 1872; his wife, Elizabeth Davis, was a native of Montgomery County, N. C., and the mother of two children, viz.: William S. Hanners, ex-County Clerk of Union County, and Mrs. McKinney, our subject, who has been twice married, and the mother of the following children: Ida McLain, Albert McLain and W. Frank McLain. Mrs. McKinney is the proprietress of the St. Nicholas Hotel at Anna, and has been thus engaged for the past three years.

ARCHIBALD McNAUGHTON, merchant tailor, Anna. Among the energetic, active and highly respected business men of Anna, who have carved out a successful career in life by their indomitable will and enterprise, is Mr. Archibald McNaughton, whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He is a native of Scotland, and was born May 6, 1849. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and when but twelve years of age, was apprenticed to learn the trade of tailor. He came to America with his father and settled in Washington County, Ohio, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Anna, and engaged in work at his trade as a journeyman. In 1873, he opened a tailor shop on his own account, and subsequently added a stock of clothing, etc., as his means would allow. By dint of close application to business, his uniform courtesy and affability toward his customers, and strict economy, he has won a well-merited success, and has now the largest and best selected stock of goods of his line in the town. He carries a full and complete stock of clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, and by his honor and business integrity has the confidence of all who deal with him. Mr. McNaughton's father was born in 1795, and died in Union County, Ill., January 14, 1883. His wife, Euphemia McNaughton (subject's mother), was a native of Scotland, and died in that country; she was the mother of eleven children, of whom only two are now living, viz.: William, a farmer in Washington County, Ohio, and our subject. The latter was married in Anna, in 1874, to Miss Anna Craver, a native of this county, and a daughter of Levi Craver. Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton have three children, two of whom are living—Elizabeth and Euphemia. They are connected with the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and a Republican in politics.

JOHN B. MILLER, Postmaster, Anna, is a native of this county, and was born September 3, 1829. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Biggs) Miller, the former born in North Carolina, March 5, 1802, and the latter born in South Carolina, May 8, 1795, and died in Arkansas, August 24, 1864; she was a daughter of John Biggs, a native of South Carolina, but a resident many years of Tennessee. The elder Miller was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of the country. In 1825, he emigrated with his wife to Illinois, and settled in Union County, north of Cobden, where he engaged in farming. His father, Joseph Miller, came with him and entered land, but left it soon after. In 1839, Mr. Miller returned to Tennessee, where he died June 5, 1845. Our subject was the third child in a

family of five, three of whom are now living, viz.: Joseph M., a farmer in Kansas; Davis W., real estate, Chicago, and John B., Postmaster at Anna. He was raised on a farm, and his years of boyhood and early manhood were not years of prosperity and ease, but of labor and toil. He and his two brothers worked and saved their money, denying themselves the luxuries of life, in order to educate themselves. Mr. Miller, when about twenty-six years of age, entered the Academy at Alton, having previously enjoyed but a limited attendance at the public schools, and was the first representative student in the State Normal School at Bloomington from Union County. In 1839, he accompanied his parents to Tennessee and remained there until after the death of his father. He taught school while in Tennessee, and upon his return he still followed teaching. After completing his education, he made Union County his permanent home. In 1864, he engaged in merchandising at Jonesboro, in copartnership with his brother Davis. May 1, 1870, he took charge of the post office at Anna, and in 1873 was appointed Postmaster, and as evidence that he is "the right man in the right place," he has held the position ever since, having been twice re-appointed. In connection with his office, he carries on a large store of books, stationery, etc. He was married October 16, 1870, in Jonesboro, to Miss Frances Meisenheimer, a native of Tennessee. She died July 29, 1878, leaving two boys, viz.: John B. and Francis Jeffery. Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, both of the Lodge and Chapter, also of the Methodist Church, of which he is Treasurer.

JOHN B. MILLER, farmer, P. O., Anna, was born in Union County, Ill., October 4, 1826, to Abraham and Nancy (Murray) Miller. He, a native of Rowan County, N. C., was born in 1799. In 1816, with his parents, emigrated to Illinois, and located in Anna Township, Union County. Arriving at his majority, he engaged in farming, and continued the same to the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1840. He was a son of Peter, also a native of North Carolina, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and participated in battles in North and South Carolina. Subject's mother was born in Burke County, N. C., in 1796, and was married in 1818. She was brought to Illinois by her parents, who settled in Alexander County, on Clear Creek, in 1811, and subsequently in Anna Township, Union County, in about 1816 or 1818. They had previously settled in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in about 1799. She was a daughter of John Murray, a soldier in the Revolution, first as a tory, and afterward a rebel. She died in Union County in 1882, and was the mother of nine children, of whom six are now living, viz.: Ezekiel M., Charles M., Jane, Nancy, Abraham and John B., our subject, who was the second child born. He was raised and educated in this county, and has been engaged principally in fruit-growing upon his farm, which is located in Anna Precinct, southeast of Anna. Politically, Mr. Miller is a Republican.

ALEXANDER J. NISBET, lawyer, Anna, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio; lived during childhood at that place, St. Louis, Alton, Ill., Madison, Ind., Louisville and Owensboro, Ky.; was in Kentucky during war; came to Jonesboro, Ill., 1866; resided there a year and a half with his father; went to McKendree College at Lebanon, Ind., State University, Bloomington, and Chicago University; graduated from Law Department of latter school in 1870. Went to Duluth, Minn.; was appointed County Judge and Court Commissioner. Elected to same office on ticket with Gen. Grant at his last election. Resigned on account of bad health; settled at Fond du Lac, Wis.; remained there until his father's death in 1876. Came to Jonesboro; has been there and at Anna since, in the practice of law. Latterly, also engaged in raising

fine blooded stock, hogs and sheep. His father, William Nisbet, was born and educated in Edinboro, Scotland; came to this country when he was about eighteen years old; settled at Cincinnati, Ohio. Married Miss Amanda Lee, oldest daughter of Rodney J. Lee. She was first cousin to Admiral S. P. Lee, who commanded Mississippi and James River flotillas during the war, and Gen. Lee, who commanded Gen. Grant's cavalry at Vicksburg. Was in business at Cincinnati for some years; came West, settled first in St. Louis, later at Alton. Came to Union County in 1854. Came out of Cairo on first train over Illinois Central Railroad; resided six miles east of Cobden until 1860. Made, by request, farewell speech to the first company of Gen. Logan's regiment that left this county—Company C. Came to Jonesboro in 1860; resided there until his death, March 31, 1876. Engaged in farm gardening; was the first man to successfully introduce sweet potatoes North of Mason & Dixon's line in large quantities. Took an active part in all public enterprises.

C. L. OTRICH, druggist, Anna, was born in Union County, seven miles east of Anna, September 16, 1849, and is a son of Henry W. and Caroline (Pinninger) Otrich, he born in Rowan County, N. C., in 1817, and died in this county. He was a carpenter and builder, and also a farmer. In 1837, he emigrated to Illinois, and located in this county, becoming the owner of one of the best farms (of 200 acres) in it, now owned by his son, George W. Otrich. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a stanch Democrat. His wife, subject's mother, was a native of Rowan County, N. C., where she was born in 1818, and is now residing in this county on the old homestead. She was the mother of ten children, five of whom are yet living. Our subject was raised on a farm, and when eighteen years old left home and entered the State Normal School at Bloomington, Ill., having previously attended Southern Illinois College at Carbondale. He read medicine with Dr. Black, of Jacksonville, for eighteen months. In 1869, he began teaching school in Union and Menard Counties, and in 1873 engaged in the drug business as successor to Dr. Dodds, the firm being Parks & Otrich. He soon after, however, bought out his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He was married, in March, 1878, to Miss Mary E. McClure, of Alexander County. She died March 11, 1880, leaving one child, Thomas McClure Otrich. In addition to his drug store in Anna, he in 1879 opened a similar store in Cobden, which is now under charge of Dr. Wilson Brown. His store in Anna is full and complete in its lines, is in the Otrich House Block, and known as "Egypt's Pharmacy." He is also interested in farming in Alexander County, and is an owner of the Otrich House Block, one of the handsomest blocks in the city of Anna. He and four others are directors and have procured the right-of-way for a railroad from Jonesboro to Cape Girardeau.

CLARENCE K. PARKS, druggist, P. O. Anna, was born in Jonesboro, August 29, 1851, and is a son of Luther K. and Amira (Clay) Parks. He was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1819, and brought up on the farm, receiving but a limited education. He made several trips "down the river" on flat-boats loaded with the produce of the country. Of studious turn, he finally decided to become a physician, and in the fall of 1839, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. N. H. Torbet, of Wilmington, continuing with him until October, 1841. He attended a full course of lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, and finally graduating at the St. Louis Medical College when under the management of Pope. He practiced his profession about twenty-five years, but for five years previous to his death, he only attended to office calls. He was not an active worker in politics but an ardent Republican. He was engaged in real estate for some ten years and made considera-

ble money; he was an active member of the Masonic fraternity. His father, John Parks, was a native of Pennsylvania, but principally raised in Indiana, and was of Irish descent. Dr. Parks died in February, 1872, highly respected by all who knew him. The mother of subject was born in St. Charles County, Mo., in 1828, but raised near St. Louis, and is still living. She is related to Henry Clay, the great statesman; her father was George Clay, a native of Kentucky, and a Captain and owner of steamboats on the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. Subject's parents had six children, of whom he is the oldest now living, three of them being dead. He was raised in Union County and educated in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen years began clerking in a drug store. He continued at this occupation until 1873, when he bought a half interest of Dr. Dodds, and since 1877 has been in business alone. In 1874, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bugg, of Alabama, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Baker) Bugg, natives of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Parks have two children —Sybil and Henry. Mr. Parks is a Republican in politics, following the example of his father before him. He is one of the active and wide awake young business men of the city, and highly respected citizen.

THOMAS H. PHILLIPS, attorney at law, Anna, was born in Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill., November 23, 1827, to John and Laura (Tippy) Phillips. His father was a native of Virginia, born in 1789. During his life, he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, and after its close removed from Virginia to Kentucky. In 1816, he came to Illinois and settled in Williamson County, and after a few years removed to St. Clair County, where he died in 1847. His father, (subject's grandfather) was one of three brothers who came to America and settled in Virginia, previous to the Revolutionary war; they were natives of Wales. The mother of our subject was born in Tennessee, in 1797, and was married, in 1818. She died at Anna, Ill., October 14, 1875. Her father was a native of Germany, who emigrated to America, and settled in New York State. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and after its close he wandered away from his home and has not been heard from since. Thomas H. Phillips was of a family of thirteen children, of whom the following are now living: William, a carpenter of Springfield, Ill.; Mary, wife of Isaac Whiteside, a farmer of Madison County, Ill.; Elizabeth, widow of William M. Howell, formally Marion County, Ill.; Capt. Isaac N., a farmer of Union County, who was Provost Marshal of this district during the war; Nancy, widow of John W. Bundy, of Cobden; Sarah, wife of E. H. Finch, of Anna; Thomas H., our subject; and Margaret, wife of Capt. I. M. Spery, a farmer of Cobden. Thomas H. spent his early life at home on the farm, and there received the benefit of the subscription and common schools. When he was twenty-eight years of age, he entered the Shurtleff College of Illinois, and there remained two years. In 1867, he began reading law with Hon. William H. Underwood, of Belleville, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in the fall of the same year. In 1868, he began the practice of law at Pana, Ill., where he remained two years. In 1870, he came to Anna, Ill., where he has since remained. In September, 1882, he went to Washington, D. C., and acted as Clerk in the Department of the Interior; he resigned however on account of a disability in his right arm, and returned to his home at Anna in January, 1883. In 1867, he married, at Belleville, Ill., Miss Ellen A. Hughes, a native of the same place, and a daughter of Judge John D. Hughes and Rebecca W. (Shannon) Hughes. He was a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Illinois, in 1820, and died in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have two children—Maurice H., born May 29, 1873, and Florence L., born

October 19, 1877. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and she of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter; also of the K. of H. Politically, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was twice nominated for the Legislature, and once for County Judge, but owing to the power of the Democratic party he was defeated. He is now City Attorney of Anna. During the war, he was Deputy Provost Marshal of this district, which included fifteen counties. He was Postmaster in 1872, and resigned after holding the office one year.

ANNA POTTERY, Anna. One of the old and valuable industries of this city is the Anna Pottery. It was established in 1859 by C. & W. W. Kirkpatrick, men thoroughly experienced in this line of business, and who can make more articles, both useful and ornamental, out of mud than any men in Illinois. Visitors to their extensive works, as they watch the busy hands molding the clay into hundreds of different shapes, find themselves unconsciously, as it were, repeating Longfellow's lines:

"Turn, turn, my wheel! This earthen jar
A touch can make, a touch can mar;
And shall it to the potter say,
What makest thou?"

The establishment employs some twenty hands, and turns out annually a large amount of sewer pipe, jars of various sizes, fruit cans or jars, milk crocks and, in fact, almost every species of stoneware, together with bull-dogs, owls, snakes, hogs and illustrated railroad maps, pipes by the thousand, bull-frogs, and a variety of other animals and things too tedious to mention. One of their greatest curiosities is the "Pioneer Farm," made wholly out of clay, and fully noticed in a chapter in the historical portion of this work.

REV. WILLIAM RHODES, merchant, P. O. Anna, was born January 15, 1836, in Moultrie County, Ill. His father, John Rhodes, was a native of North Carolina, and was born in Randolph County. In 1816, when but seven years of age, he removed with his father's family to Lawrence County, Ind. There he grew to manhood, and in 1831 removed to Moultrie County, Ill. He married Rachel Senteney, born in Maysville, Ky., in 1813, and died of paralysis in 1881. He settled in his new home in Illinois, with no means for success, save a large endowment of industry, perseverance and hope, and with a companion whose power to perform well her part and sweeten the toils of pioneer life was his constant admiration. He is still living, and where he now sees well-improved farms he found an almost uninhabited wilderness. Eight children were born to him, seven sons and one daughter. Our subject was brought up on the farm and after receiving a full course in the common schools, he spent one year in the Sullivan Academy, one year at Bethany College, West Virginia, and one year at Eureka College, in Woodford County, Ill. He was converted at the age of seventeen years, under the preaching of Elder Etheridge, at his father's house, and united with the sect known as "Disciples" or the "Church of Christ." After completing his education, he began teaching, which he continued, together with farming, until 1862, when he was ordained to the Christian ministry and has remained with that church and labored for its good ever since. In 1877, he came to Anna and engaged in the hardware business, and at the same time occupied the pulpit in the Christian Church. In 1882, he retired from business, leaving his sons to manage it, but he still retains his interest. He was married in Moultrie County, Ill., February 19, 1840, to Miss Sarah C. Souther, a daughter of Abraham and Catharine (Hardin) Souther, natives of Oldham County, Ky. She died in 1864, leaving one child, Thomas B. He was married a second time, November, 1866, to Miss Amanda J. Hatfield, a native of Greene County,

Ind., by whom he has four children, viz.: Rosa A., Rudolph A., William and John. The latter died when three years old. Mr. Rhodes has held six different discussions, one with an infidel on the Divinity of the Bible, the others upon religious matters with ministers of different denominations.

J. H. SANBORN, M. D., editor *Farmer and Fruit Grower*, Anna, Ill., whose portrait appears elsewhere, was born in Boston, Mass., May 21, 1834. His boyhood was passed in the Eastern States, in each of which he lived more or less time. After attending various institutions of learning, and teaching several years, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Having an inclination for the profession of medicine, he studied two years with Dr. C. P. Gage, President of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, and a year with his brother, Dr. J. E. Sanborn, who was for several years Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica in the Medical Department, at that time, of the Iowa State University at Keokuk; and, after attending courses of lectures at Harvard University Medical College, graduated in 1856 at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. He then attended supplementary partial courses in the Philadelphia Medical Schools; returned to the New England States and practiced medicine about ten years. His health becoming poor, he went to Florida and remained there nearly four years as Land Commissioner of the Florida Railroad Company, buying and selling land, locating settlers, and, as opportunity offered, practicing his profession. During these years, he wrote a long series of letters for the *Country Gentleman*, and corresponded with other journals in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. These letters were widely copied, and were the means of first drawing attention to Florida and causing that now immense annual pilgrimage of invalids and others to the land of the orange and magnolia. In July, 1869, Dr. Sanborn came with his family to Anna, and during the following three years was Principal of the city public schools. Since then he has mostly given his time to fruit-growing, occasionally teaching during the winter. Almost from the first issue he has been a contributor to the *Farmer and Fruit Grower*, published in Anna, and for several years has acted as editor of the horticultural department. In 1857, he married Miss Hannah M. Moody, and had one child, Winifred, born March 31, 1861.

CHARLES S. SIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born in Union County, Ill., March 20, 1847, and is a son of Peter and Jane (Frogge) Simmerman; he, Peter, is a native of Virginia, and now residing in Johnson City, Tenn., engaged in the mercantile business; his wife was born in Kentucky, and died in 1847. Charles S. was the only child born to her; at three years of age he was taken to Texas by his grandfather, and was there raised by him on his stock farm. When he became twenty years of age, he came to Union County, Ill. In 1871, he bought his present farm of eighty acres. May 4, 1864, he married Miss Sophronia Jackson, a native of this county; her parents, Reason and Rachael (Gullion) Jackson, are both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Simmerman have six children: William H., Minnie B., Charles S., Cora J., Arthur L. and Lemuel.

W. H. SMART, clerk at Insane Hospital, Anna, was born August 22, 1844, and is a grandson of Ezra Smart, a native of London, England, a lawyer there, and of a very old English family. He came to the colonies before the Revolutionary war, and served in the struggle for independence on the side of the Colonies. He was married in this country to Miss Chapman, by whom he had three children, viz.: Ezra, Edwin K. and Richard, the father of our subject. He was born in 1785, in Grafton County, N. H., and died in 1870 in Rumney, in that county. He was educated to the law

under Josiah Quincy, and practiced the profession for twenty years in Haverhill, N. H.; he was a member of the Legislature for nineteen years, from 1841 to 1860. He married Ancena Chapman, born in 1784 in Grafton County, N. H., and died there in 1865; her father was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. She was the mother of five children, of whom four are now living—Charles C., a brick manufacturer, in Rumney, N. H.; Caroline, wife of J. Greenough, a merchant, in Canterbury, N. H.; Harriet, wife of Frank A. Cushman, a merchant of Lebanon, N. H., and William H., our subject, who was educated in Dartmouth College for the law. He read with Hon. A. F. Pike, of Franklin, N. H., and admitted to the bar, in 1864, at Plymouth. He followed the profession nine years in Mexico, Mo. In 1871, he went to Charleston, S. C., where he had charge of John H. Deveraux's plantation, until 1878, when he came North, settling at Anna, Ill., where he commenced to work as an attendant in the hospital for the insane, and in the fall of 1882 he was appointed Clerk, by Superintendent Wardner, a position he now occupies. He was married, April 19, 1872, at Sparta, Ill., to Miss Alexina A. Jacobs, a step-daughter of John E. Detrich, and who was born in St. Louis, Mo. They have one child, Willie R., born in June, 1873. Mr. Smart is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Knights of Honor, Anna Lodge No. 1892, of which body he is now Dictator.

JOHN SPIRE, painter, Anna, was born in Holland, Europe, October 9, 1835, to Leonard and Martha (Gerlhood) Spire, both natives of Holland. He was born in 1801, and in 1849, with his wife and family, he emigrated to America, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., where he died the same year with the cholera. They had eight children, of whom three are living—subject, the eldest; Charles, living in Buffalo; and Martha, wife of Van Blois, at Grand Rapids, Mich. Subject was educated in the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he was compelled to assist in supporting the family, which he did, working by the day at such work as he could find to do. At sixteen, he apprenticed himself to the trade of painter in Buffalo, and after learning the trade he came West to Paducah, Ky., and during the summer of 1854 worked there at journeyman work. He then went to New Orleans, and the next spring went to Cincinnati, but soon after returned to Paducah, and in the fall of 1855 came to Anna, Ill., where he has since remained, working at his trade of painting; sometimes employs as many as eighteen men. In 1857, he married Miss Emily Knight, a native of Kentucky, but raised principally in Williamson County, and a daughter of Alfred Knight, a native of North Carolina. Subject has two children—George Leonard and Ella, wife of T. B. Rhoades, of Anna. Mrs. Spire is a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Spire is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a Democrat. He has been Mayor for two terms (four years), School Director, and a member of the Town Board for three years. He enlisted, August 15, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. Nimmo, and was at the siege of Vicksburg for forty-two days. He was mustered out of service as Fourth Sergeant in April, 1863. The regiment was consolidated with the One Hundred and Eleventh, and he was appointed to the same office, and afterward promoted to First Lieutenant in same company, which he held until mustered out July 14, 1865. While in the army, he was not wounded nor captured, and never off duty.

L. E. STOCKING, M. D., Anna. This gentleman is a native of Collinsville, N. Y., born December 2, 1847. His grandfather, Ansel Stocking, was of Scotch descent, a blacksmith by occupation. His father, Walter Stocking, a native of Connecticut, was born in 1812. He is

now a resident of Caledonia, Mo., where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits, but he was formerly engaged in the mercantile business. He married Miss Rebecca (Downey) Stocking (mother of subject), a native of Vermont, born in 1812. She traces her ancestry back to Commodore Downey, of the English Navy. She is the mother of nine children, five boys and four girls. Dr. Stocking was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin, and took a preparatory collegiate course at Allen's Grove Academy, of the same State. At nineteen years of age, he entered the Michigan University, graduating from the same in June, 1870. Soon after his return from college, he began teaching, and was Principal of the school at Potosi, Mo., also at Irondale, Mo. In about 1873, he began the study of medicine with Dr. L. T. Hall, of Potosi, Mo., and in 1874 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated from the same in March, 1876. He immediately began the practice of his chosen profession at Dardanelle, Ark., where he remained until 1877, when he came to Anna, Union Co., Ill. The following year, he was appointed First Assistant Physician of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, a position he still holds. In Anna, September 6, 1876, he married Miss Helen L. Whiteman, a native of Watseka, Ill., born November 23, 1855. She is a daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Wright) Whiteman. The Doctor and wife are connected with the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Society, and the Tri-State Medical Association. In politics, the Doctor is identified with the principles of the Republican party.

THOMAS G. STOKES, farmer, P. O. Anna, is a native of Union County, Ill., born March 6, 1840, to Thomas and Edna (Jennette) Stokes. Thomas Stokes was born in Kentucky in 1809, where he was raised and educated. He came to Union County with his parents, who located in what is now known as the Stokes settlement. During his life, he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1847. He was a son of John Stokes, a native of Virginia, a farmer by occupation, who died about 1854. The mother of our subject was born in North Carolina, in 1811, and in 1825, with her parents, emigrated to Union County and settled in Anna Precinct. She died in 1849. They were the parents of the following children: William B., Mary, the wife of James S. Campbell, and Thomas G. Our subject was thrown upon his own resources after the death of his parents, and struggled hard to gain a livelihood. His education was limited to the common schools of the period. At nine years of age, he apprenticed himself at the tanner's trade, to W. Davis, and remained with him about two years. He afterward learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and subsequently the milling business, and was thus engaged when the war of the rebellion broke out. He enlisted in Company F of the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, under command of Col. S. E. Toler, and was with the regiment to the close of the war, taking part in every engagement. He was wounded once while on a foraging expedition. He was mustered out of the service July 30, 1865, and immediately returned home, and soon after went West and engaged in stock-raising in Iowa and Nebraska, where he remained about one year. His time since has been occupied in mercantile pursuits, milling and clerking. In 1880, he removed to his present residence, where he has since remained engaged in farming. In 1871, he married Miss Nettie Springgate, who died in 1873, leaving two children, one of whom is living—Maud. In 1874, he married a second time, Miss Martha A. Eaves, a daughter of Judge Eaves, of Anna. She has borne him five children, of whom four are living, viz.: Stella M., Everett T., William P. and Edna. Mr. Stokes is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., and is a Republican.

WILLIAM WATSON STOKES, black-

smith, Anna, was born in Jonesboro September 11, 1856, to Matthew J. and Sarah J. (Cruse) Stokes. The senior Stokes was also a native of the county, and during his life worked at the blacksmith's trade. He died in May 1869, his wife, subject's mother, was born in Jonesboro, and is now residing in Anna; she is the mother of eight children, of whom William, our subject, was the oldest. After the death of his father, he was thrown upon his own resources, and engaged in doing such work as his age and strength would permit. His education was limited to the common schools. At fourteen, he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, with Adam Cruse, and remained with him four years, and then engaged with Lenz, Dewitt & Braiznell, but remained with them only a short time, when he began traveling and working only a short time at a place, continuing the same until January, 1879, when he returned to Anna and entered into partnership with James Dewitt. They are both enterprising gentlemen of good standing in the community in which they live, and do a large and lucrative business, it being the most extensive business of the kind in Union County.

J. E. TERPINITZ, who has been a citizen of Union County for over twenty-five years, and is now conducting a jewelry and music store in Anna, is a native of the Empire of Austria, and was born to Sylvester and Josepha (Zettel) Terpinitz, on the 20th of May, 1836, in the city of Penerbach in the province of Upper Austria. The family is of ancient Russian origin, and possess a coat of arms, a family relic, bearing the date 1590. They emigrated to Silesia, and thence to Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, where the father of our subject carried on a mercantile and drug business for years. Some of the members of the family have held high positions under the Austrian Government, an uncle having been for a time Postmaster General at Vienna, the capital of the Empire, and his father was Mayor of his city during the troublesome revolutionary times of that then much oppressed country. Mr. Terpinitz received a liberal education, and his father, being an ardent lover of music, placed him, at the age of nine years, in the conservatory of Prague, in Bohemia, then as now one of the renowned institutions of that musical country. Subsequently, he entered the Polytechnic Institute at Vienna. The memorable month of October, 1848, found him at the age of thirteen in the ranks of the National Guards as a member of the band. When the curtain dropped on that unfortunate struggle for liberty, a fortunate sabre-cut received across his head during the combat laid him up for months in a hospital and saved him from the sad fate of many of his young comrades, who were led out to the sand hills back of Vienna and executed with powder and lead for their youthful mistake of yearning for liberty. After regaining his health, the revolutionary storm having subsided, through the influence of prominent friends of the family he was allowed to resume his studies. Becoming a member of one of those many musical organizations in that country, he had, at one time, the rather gratifying satisfaction to appear in a concert before the imperial family at the castle of Maximilian, a brother of the present Emperor, in Ebenzweyer, the same Maximilian who was afterward the victim of Napoleonic intrigues in Mexico. The yearning for the "land of the free and the home of the brave" becoming very strong, his father concluded to emigrate to the new El Dorado where milk and honey flow, and the pining for freedom from despotic tyranny could be gratified. And so, in the year 1854, the family embarked for foreign shores. After rambling for awhile in the Atlantic States and remaining a time in Cincinnati, the family came farther west, with the idea of engaging in agricultural pursuits. A number of farmers, with their families, from Upper Austria, had previously emigrated, and settled three miles south

of Jonesboro, and, being well pleased with the fertility of the country, built a church and schoolhouse and gave the settlement the appropriate name of Kornthal (Corndale). Mr. Terpinitz., Sr., was attracted to this settlement, and, procuring the necessary implements, stock, etc., went to work, but the old German adage, "Shoe-maker, remain by your last," proved only too true. Neither the old gentleman nor any of his sons had the least knowledge of practical farming in the West, except what they had read, and so the enterprise proved a miserable failure, not only absorbing all the means in possession of the family, but also sacrificed the oldest son, Sylvester, who succumbed to the then prevailing malarial fevers. Mr. J. E. Terpinitz then returned to his profession and trade, becoming connected with the jewelry establishment of Grear & Co. in Jonesboro, then the largest establishment of that kind in Southern Illinois. In the fall of 1859, he married Miss Marie Dushel, and moved to the infant city of Anna, where he opened the first watch and jewelry establishment in this city. Mr. Terpinitz may be said to be the veteran musician of Southern Illinois, having been more or less connected with the organization of bands, orchestras and musical societies in this portion of the State for the last twenty-five years. He has met with many reverses in his business career, having been burned out of house and home three times, and had his store burglarized to a large amount. Nevertheless, with the proverbial adhesiveness and industry of his nationality, he remained in our city through prosperity and adversity, and is now one of the old citizens of our rapidly growing town.

JOHN M. TOLER, P. O. Anna. The gentleman whose name heads this biography is a native of Wayne County, N. C., born July 16, 1806. His father, Stephen Toler was born in the same State in 1762, and was a farmer during his life, which ended in 1818. His paternal ancestors emigrated, at an early date, to America from Ireland. Elizabeth Powell, the mother of our subject, was born in North Carolina in 1763, and was the daughter of Peter Powell, a native of Scotland. The union of Stephen and Elizabeth resulted in sixteen children, all of whom are deceased, save John M., whose school advantages were very limited. Such education as he did get was obtained within the log cabin, with slab seats and writing desks, etc. While yet in his minority, perhaps when about fifteen years old, he began "paddling his own canoe" as a laborer on a farm, at a small compensation. At the age of sixteen, he assumed the management of a store and fishery along the Neuse River for Silas Cox, from which he withdrew in 1829, and immediately came to what is now Stokes Township, where he remained until 1868, in the meantime entering 1,100 acres of land. Here he devoted his entire efforts and time to the labors of the ruralist, and was always well repaid for the same. In the year mentioned above, he removed to his present farm of 125 acres, lying a short distance from Anna, where he gives his attention to horticulture, especially in small fruits. In 1830, he married Mary Throgmorton, born November 15, 1812, in Kentucky, and who came to this county when quite young. She died in 1866. Her union with Mr. Toler gave her nine children, three of whom survive, viz.: Martha, the wife of Ezekiel Bishop; L. H., born February 15, 1844 (married, March 22, 1868, Amanda Sivea, and has four of six children living, viz.: Ary, A. J., Charles L. and Ed L.); J. M., born July 18, 1847 (married, October 13, 1867, Susan M. Helton, the result being ten children, seven of whom survive, viz.: Isa A., Preston E., Olive B., Ida A. Alice G., John A. and Clarence E.). Three of our subject's sons joined the patriots to defend their country, and lost their lives in the service. Dr. S. E. raised the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and

was commissioned General, but died before the time to take command. John W. was assigned the position as Quartermaster, and Josiah served as Lieutenant. June 17, 1869, Mr. Toler was married to Mary Baker, a daugther of Charles and Celia (Clark) Baker, the former born March 25, 1794, in Alabama, where he died in 1861, and the latter born in North Carolina November 10, 1797, and died in Alabama in 1865. The present Mrs. Toler was born in Georgia November 6, 1824, and belongs to the Methodist Church. Mr. Toler was early identified with the Whig party, and is now a stanch Democrat. He served his township for several years as Treasurer and Trustee, and has held other small offices.

HORACE WARDNER, M. D., Anna, Superintendent Southern Insane Asylum, was born on the 25th of August, 1829, in Wyoming County, N. Y., and is a son of Philip and Maria (Frisby) Wardner, also natives of New York. The family is of German descent, the name Wardner being from the German "Veidner." Philip Veidner, the original ancestor, came to America about the year 1750. He was a stonecutter, and was employed in building the old State House in Boston. Our subject's boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, where the foundation of a strong physical organization was built up. He evinced a taste for literature when very young, a taste encouraged by his parents and by his uncle, the Rev. Nathan Wardner, formerly a missionary to China. The desire for knowledge increasing with his years, determined him to gain as liberal an education as possible, and to enter one of the learned professions. His father being of limited means, with a large family to support, was unable to afford him the desired facilities, and at sixteen years of age he launched out in support of himself. A few months' employment secured to him the means to commence his education, which was pursued at Cayuga Academy and at Alfred University, during the following seven years, except such intervals spent in teaching as became necessary to defray expenses. In 1852, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. W. B. Alley, at Almond, N. Y., and during the years 1853 and 1854, in Wisconsin, where he was also engaged in teaching. In the autumn of the latter year he located in Chicago, and was a pupil of Profs. A. B. Palmer and DeLaskie Miller. He entered Rush Medical College at the opening of the lecture course of 1854, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1856. After spending one year in the Mercy Hospital, where, under excellent instructions, he made a thorough study of disease and its treatment, he commenced the practice of his profession at Libertyville, Ill. Here he rapidly made friends and readily commanded a fair practice. In a few months, however, he sold out his business to another physician, and returned to Chicago, where, in 1858, in conjunction with Prof. Edmund Andrews, M. D., he opened a private anatomical room, where classes, consisting of students, artists and professional men were received and instructed in human anatomy. The Chicago Medical College was organized in the spring of 1859, and Dr. Wardner was elected to the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy which he filled with success and acceptance until the breaking-out of the late civil war, when he entered the army as Surgeon of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. John McArthur commanding. In April, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Staff-Surgeon, and assigned to duty as a Medical Director in the Army of the Tennessee, under the command of Gen. Grant. He remained with the army in the field until after the battle of Corinth, in October, 1862, having participated in the engagements of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Iuka and Corinth, rendering services for which he received the highest commendation from his superior officers. He was then assigned to the United States Gen-

eral Hospital at Mound City, Ill. In February, 1863, he was ordered forward to Vicksburg, and while there was Assistant Medical Director on Gen. Grant's staff. He was then re-assigned to the Mound City Hospital, and continued in that extensive establishment until the close of the war, and the discontinuance of the institution in 1865. He was then placed in charge of the medical department of the post of Cairo, which position he occupied until its close in September, 1866. He was five years and four months in the army, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services. Pleased with the mild climate of Southern Illinois, he decided to henceforth make it his home, and upon his retirement from the United States service, he resumed the practice of his profession in the city of Cairo. In 1867, he was instrumental in establishing in Cairo St. Mary's Infirmary, and was its chief medical officer for ten years, enjoying at the same time a large and lucrative practice. In 1877, he was appointed by Gov. Cullom to the State Board of Health, a position he filled with ability and satisfaction, and which he resigned in consequence of his increasing duties at the Hospital. The last two years he was a member of the board he served as its President. In 1878, he was tendered the superintendency of the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, by the Trustees, under Gov. Cullom. Being urged by his friends, he accepted the position, and has continued in charge of the institution ever since. Dr. Wardner is identified with the Republican party; is a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Association of Medical Superintendents of Insane Asylums of the United States and Canadas, the American Public Health Association, and for several years previous to entering the Hospital had been Surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and Examining Surgeon for United States Pensioners. He is the author of several able papers valuable to the medical prosession. His successful management of the Government Hospital during the war, his executive and financial ability, and his well-known honor, integrity, humanity and Christian character, were largely the means of securing him the high and responsible position he now holds in the stead of Dr. Barnes resigned. He and his estimable lady were a valuable acquisition to the Hospital. Dr. Wardner was married February 16, 1858, to Miss Delia Louise Rockwood, who was born in Canton, N. Y., July 6, 1832. She is a daughter of Capt. Cephas Rockwood, a step-son of Gov. Aaron Leland, of Vermont, and who participated in the war of 1812 against England. Mrs. Wardner's ancestors were of English descent (the original English name being Rookwood), and came from the North of England. They have yet the coat of arms of the family. Mrs. Wardner is a lady of great force of character, and has been an able assistant to her husband in his charge of the Insane Hospital, of which she was for two years Matron. They are members of the Episcopal Church and exemplary Christians. The Industrial School for dependent girls at Evanston, Ill., was established by the suggestion of Mrs. Wardner, and she has been an officer in it since its commencement in 1877. She and her husband have educated three young ladies, viz.: Marian, the wife of George Cary Eggleston, a well-known author residing in Brooklyn; Mary Wardner, a niece of Dr. Wardner, and now the wife of N. W. Hacker, a law student, and son of William A. Hacker, and grandson of Col. Hacker; and Alice, wife of Fred M. Slack, druggist in Cleveland, Ohio.

JAMES K. WALTON, farmer, P. O. Anna. When we study the life-history of successful men, we find, as a rule, that they are men of fixed purpose and great continuity, who are fortunate enough to be able to choose a voca-

tion in keeping with their tastes, and for which their native or acquired powers fit them. The great cause of failure, or non-success in business or professional life, is a lack of continued effort. Of this class of men who succeed in finding the avocation in which their best powers are furnished with ample scope for exercise, must be named the subject of this sketch. James K. Walton, a native of Lebanon County, Penn., was born May 18, 1825, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Brown) Walton. The elder Walton was born in Chester County, Penn., February 9, 1788, and was raised in the State, spent his whole life and died in it, May 28, 1827. He learned the stone-mason's trade in early life, but in later years engaged in mercantile business on a small scale. He was married, December 19, 1815, and both he and his wife were exemplary members of the Episcopal Church. She was born in Chester County also, February 28, 1797, and died July 31, 1839. She was the mother of four children, of whom our subject was the youngest—Ellen, widow of John Irvin, now living at Hiawatha, Kan., the other two, William and Augustus, are dead. The former was long engaged in the foundry business in Baltimore and Philadelphia, in the firm of Isaac A. Shepard & Co.; he died in Philadelphia in February, 1883, aged sixty years; was quite wealthy, worth some $120,000. Our subject was raised on a farm, and educated in the subscription schools of Pennsylvania. He remained at home until 1853, when he came to Illinois, and located in Union County, entering upon his career in life as a hired hand, grading the Illinois Central Railroad. Before leaving his native State, he had worked on a farm by the month, and the highest wages he ever received was at the rate of $12 per month. He worked on the railroad for one year, and in 1854 embarked in farming upon his present farm. It then contained 240 acres, but he has added to it until now it comprises 440 acres, highly improved, and in an admirable state of cultivation; he also owns some 1,500 acres in the Mississippi bottoms. He makes a specialty of hay, wheat, corn and fine stock, of which latter he has some excellent and valuable animals. In 1869, he erected from his own designs a large and commodious brick residence, and upon his farm he has large barns, numerous outbuildings, all of substantial character. Indeed, his is a model farm, and displays in every design and improvement the good taste and judgment of its owner. Mr. Walton was married, March 26, 1854, to Mrs. Serena Walker, a native of Union County, Ill., born in Jonesboro, June 24, 1833. She is a daughter of Hon. Winstead and Anna (Willard) Davie; he was born in North Carolina, and came to Union County in 1820. His history appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Walton have seven children living, and two dead. Anna Ellen, died in infancy; Winstead Davie, born February 15, 1856, a farmer in the Mississippi bottoms; Mary Emma, born October 12, 1858, at home; Clinton B., born March 16, 1861, and died November 12, 1862; Edward B., born November 14, 1863, at home; James K., born February 12, 1866; William B., born July 25, 1868; Charles A., born December 28, 1870; Samuel D., born August 6, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Walton are members of the Presbyterian Church at Anna—he is a Trustee of the same; he is also a charter member of the Knights of Honor at Jonesboro. He is a Democrat in politics, of the old Jackson school.

WILLARD FAMILY, Anna. The Willards are one of the oldest, as well as one of the most numerous families in America, being scattered over many of the older States of the Union. The family is believed to be of French origin, although from a published work entitled "Willard Memoir," which we have perused, we find the family traced back to the reign of Edward III, of England, at which time they were found quite numerous in the British Do-

minion. An extended sketch of this old family is given in the historical part of this volume, and without following it from the time of Edward III, a brief space will be devoted to members of the family who are known to many of our readers.

CHARLES M. WILLARD, a banker in the city of Anna, was born in Sherbrook, Canada, April 17, 1815, and is a son of William R. and Eleanor (Mann) Willard. He was born in Sterling, Mass., July 23, 1785, and was raised on a farm. When about eighteen years of age, he went to Chester, Vt., where he learned the trade of tanner with a man named Alfred Onion, who afterward changed his name to Deming. He followed the business of tanner until within twenty years of his death, and accumulated a moderate fortune. He removed to Canada about 1809–10, where he remained until his death, September, 1864. He married Miss Eleanor Mann, of Chester, Vt., who was born April 17, 1787, and died July 24, 1832. Nine children were the fruit of this marriage, of whom Charles M. (our subject), Walter H., and Caroline, widow of William C. Kimball, of Elgin, Ill., are living. Our subject was educated at the American College at Peacham, Vt., and the French schools at La Bais, Nicholet and Sherbrook, Canada. At the age of twenty-one years, he left his home and came to the United States, and to Illinois, locating in Jonesboro, where, during the first summer, he engaged in teaching. In 1837, he commenced merchandising with E. A. Willard, Sr., and afterward with Elijah, Sr., Willis and William, under the firm name of Willard & Co. . William died in 1843, and Elijah in 1848, when Walter was admitted, the firm still remaining Willard & Co. In the spring of 1849, Mr. Willard went to California, remaining some twenty-two months, mining and merchandising. Upon his return home, he again went into the goods business with Willis and Walter Willard, a business he continued more or less, with several firm changes, until 1873, when he added banking. April 22, 1879, he was burned out, and then discontinued mercantile business, and has since been engaged in banking business. In November, 1853, he was married to Ellen D. Tuthill, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1830. Polically, Mr. Willard is a Democrat.

WALTER H. WILLARD, a merchant of Anna, Ill., was born in Sherbrook, Canada, December 23, 1826, and is a brother of Charles M. Willard, of the preceding sketch. He was the youngest of nine children, and was educated in the common schools, and in Nicholet College, where he took a French course. At the age of twenty years, he left his home and came to Jonesboro, Ill., where he commenced his business career as a clerk in the store of Willard & Co., remaining with them for sixteen or seventeen years, and after the first three years taking an interest in the business. In 1851, he came to this city, where he continued the mercantile business with his brother, Charles M. Willard, and in 1865 he and Mr. Wilcox became partners, which continued five years. He then bought out his partner and has since then conducted the business alone. He was married in 1863 to Miss Lucy Loomis, a native of Sherbrook, Canada, and a daughter of Francis and Mary Loomis, she a native of Vermont, and he of Connecticut. They have five children—two boys and three girls, viz.: Francis W., Walter L., Mary L., Lucy E. and Maud E. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born in Union County, Ill., February 20, 1856. His father, Peter Williams, is a native of Virginia, and is now residing in Saratoga Precinct, Union County. His mother, Nancy (Verble) Williams, was born in Union County, and died in 1859. She was the mother of two children. John F., our subject, was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools of his native county. At nineteen years of age,

he left his home and embarked on his career in life as a farmer. He is now the manager of 120 acres of land, and is the owner of forty acres. In 1875, he married Miss Mary A. Penninger, a native of Union County. This union has been blest with the following children: William, Everet, Oscar and Ralph.

JONESBORO PRECINCT.

B. H. ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, was born January 5, 1838, in Union County. His father, Preston Anderson, may be classed among the pioneers who came here when the settlements were few, and the forest was filled with wild beasts, and the prairies abounded with game. He was born in 1809, in Tennessee, and died November, 1875, in this county. When quite young, he was left an orphan. He was a farmer by occupation, and was married in Tennessee to Lucinda Williams, who was born in 1815 in Tennessee. She died in 1867 in this county. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom ten reached the age of maturity. Her son, Benjamin H., was the fifth child. He received a common school education in this county, where he also enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company D of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He was afterward transferred to the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and was mustered out October 10, 1864, on the White River, Ark. While in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, he was promoted from Orderly Sergeant to First Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Yazoo City, Clinton, Miss., and Jackson, Miss. Our subject was joined in matrimony, November 7, 1864, in Jonesboro, to Miss Serena Armstrong, born September 18, 1844, in this county. She is a daughter of Calvin and Mary A. (McElhaney) Armstrong, who were born in Union County, Ill., where they also died when Mrs. Anderson was quite young. Mrs. Anderson is the mother of four children now living, viz.: Henry H., who was born October 6, 1865; Charles H., born June 9, 1868; Fannie, born February 28, 1871; William S., born January 15, 1881. Mr. Anderson has over 200 acres of land, of which over eighty acres are in the corporation of Jonesboro. He is a Knight of Honor, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 1,891. In 1883, he was elected Alderman of Jonesboro. In politics, he is connected with the Democratic party.

O. P. BAGGOTT, Sheriff, Jonesboro, was born in Montgomery County, near Dayton, Ohio, September 1, 1840. His father, James Baggott, was born in 1791, near Fredericksburg, Va., and died in Osborn, Ohio, in 1863. He was a participant in the war of 1812. He married Mary Caylor, who bore him the following children: Martin V., Oliver P., Josephine, James P. and Charles L. Oliver P. Baggott (our subject) was educated in Ohio, and in early life engaged in farming and teaching school. In 1861, the 21st of June, he responded to the call of his country, and enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He participated in many scenes and battles, some of which may be mentioned, as second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Resaca, Ga. In 1864, he returned to Ohio, and soon afterward went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. In 1866, he came to Illinois and located in Union County, where he engaged in

farming and teaching until 1878, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under George Barringer, and remained in said office until 1882, when he was elected Sheriff of the county. Mr. Baggott was married, April 8, 1869, in Union County, Ill., to Miss Ruth Delves, a native of England, near Market Drayton; she was born November 11, 1845; she is a daughter of William and Mary (Watkins) Delves, and is the mother of four children, viz.: Harry Lee, born February 28, 1870; Maud, born July 7, 1871; George M., July 17, 1877, and Lola, born January 23, 1879. Mr. Baggott is a member of the following fraternities and orders: A., F. & A. M., Anna Lodge, No. 520; I. O. O. F., Anna Lodge, 291; the K. of H., and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In politics, his sympathies are with the Democratic party.

C. C. BALLANCE, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, is a native of this county, and a son of Samuel and Vina (Steiner) Ballance, who came to this county from Louisiana. He received a common school education and then settled down as a farmer, and now owns a farm of 130 acres, a part of which is devoted to a large orchard. Our subject was married, October 3, 1867, to Mrs. Ritta Penrod, who was born in this county January 9, 1842, and is the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Smith) Lyerly. She is the mother of five children now living, viz.: William R. Penrod, now married to a Miss Maggie Miles; Sarah I. Penrod, who married Hugh Grammer; Ada S., Columbus C. and Minnie A. E. Mr. and Mrs. Ballance are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Ballance has occupied the position of School Director and is identified with the Democratic party.

E. M. BARNWELL, Circuit Clerk and Recorder, Jonesboro, was born June 13, 1837, in Hind County, Miss., and is a son of Edward M. and Maria Ann (Martin) Barnwell. He was a son of E. M. Barnwell, and was born in England and died in New Orleans, La.; she was born in Ireland, and died near Natchez, Miss. They were the parents of three children, viz.: Edward M. (our subject), John P., a farmer in Cass County, Mo., and Mark W. He died at the age of twenty-one at Pleasant Hill, Mercer Co., Ky., at the Shaker settlement, where he and his brothers had been placed after their mother's death, by her request. In 1861, our subject left the Shaker settlement, and came to this county. He worked for Mr. W. Davie in the harness and shoe shop for about a year; after that he taught school six months and then commenced the study of telegraphy at Anna In 1865, he obtained a position as operator in Dongola, Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1881, when he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Union County, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of A. Polk Jones, who had been Clerk for many years. Mr. B. was married, September 19, 1871, in Dongola, to Miss Emma J. Bristol, a native of Palestine, Crawford Co., Ill. She died in Dongola in March, 1872. Mr. B. is a member of Dongola Lodge, No. 343, I. O. O. F., and Dongola Lodge, No. 2205, K. of H. He is politically a Democrat.

C. BARRINGER, merchant, Jonesboro, was born September 29, 1825, in this county, and is the oldest of seven children. His grandfather, Henry Barringer, came to this county in an early day, and his son Daniel, who came here with his father, was married to Elizabeth Treese, born in Rowan County, N. C. She died in this county. Mr. C. Barringer's chances for an education were limited, he only attending the old fashioned subscription schools in this county. In most respects in regard to his business career, it may be said that he is a self-made man. In early life he was a farmer, and in 1846 he enlisted in Company F, of the Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Col. Bissel), and with it participated in the Mexican war, serving one year. After the war, he followed farming for some years. On March 5, 1848, he

was married to Miss Matilda Hileman, born November 9, 1826, in Union County, Ill. She is a daughter of Christian and Nancy (Davis) Hileman, who were old settlers. Three children were the result of this union—George, Nancy C. and Phena. In the summer of 1861, Mr. Barringer enlisted in Company F, of the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Col. A. J. Nimmo). In the spring of 1863, our subject opened a grocery store on a small scale, with a stock of $64. He has continued in that business ever since, and has prospered. Mr. Barringer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111. He has served the public in the capacity of Alderman, Mayor and City Treasurer, which latter office he fills now. In politics, he has been connected with the Democratic party.

J. F. BITTLE, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, was born in this county December 18, 1835, and is a son of John Bittle, who was born in North Carolina, and married in Kentucky to Hannah Kitts, who was the mother of twelve children. Her father, Jackson Kitts, was a soldier under Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812. John Bittle was a farmer, and came to this county in an early day. Our subject, John F. Bittle, went to school in this county, and also married here to Lavina Sheral, who was the mother of five children, viz.: Maranda A., born April 29, 1863; Columbus M., born June 24, 1867; Sarah A., born March 7, 1871; Hannah I., born October 21, 1874; Martha E., born December 1, 1878. This lady died January 16, 1880, after which Mr. Bittle was married the second time, to Mrs. Julia J. Rhoades, *nee* Douglas, born December 5, 1841, in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. She is the daughter of Robert and Maria Ann (Hall) Douglas, and the mother of five children, viz.: Alice J. Rhoades, born June 5, 1860, wife of Walter Rhinehart; Robert A. Rhoades, born November 2, 1861; Mary L. Rhoades, born September 22, 1863, wife of Richard Williams; Anna Rhoades, born September 19, 1866; Ford Francis Bittle, born April 5, 1882. At present, Mr. Bittle resides upon a farm of 200 acres, and is connected with the Democratic party.

HENRY CASPER, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, was born in Rowan County, N. C., October 29, 1835, and is a son of Jacob Casper, who was also born in that State, and there married Eliza Maura, also a native of North Carolina. She is the mother of seven living children—Henry (our subject), Adam, George, David, Elizabeth, Anna and Amy. Subject attended school in this county, and here he was also married, January 14, 1868, to Miss Malinda Brown, born February 3, 1838, in this county. She is the daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Brown, who are old settlers in this county, and the mother of two children—Olive, born October 29, 1869; William, born April 20, 1875. Mr. Casper at present has a farm of about one hundred acres, and in politics he is connected with the Democratic party. Mrs. Casper is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM M. CHESTER, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, was born July 14, 1831, in Bedford County, Tenn. He is a son of John Chester, who was a carpenter by occupation, learning and following his trade in Tennessee, and also in this county, to which he had come in 1847. He was married, in Tennessee, to Mary Lee, who was also a native of Tennessee, where she was born in 1797; she died in 1865, May 26, in this county. She was a daughter of John and Mary Lee, who were born in North Carolina, and she is the mother of ten children, of whom five are now living—Sarah Meisenheimer, Elizabeth Green, William M., Amanda R. Sams and John D. The father of our subject was born August 7, 1794, in North Carolina, and died December 21, 1872, in this county. Our subject, William M. Chester, received his education partly in this State and partly in Tennessee. He was joined in matrimony, October 14, 1860, in Union County, to Miss

Francis J. Meisenheimer, who died March 22, 1873, leaving three children—William N., born July 17, 1867 ; Ann Mary, born April 9, 1869 ; and Amanda, born January 9, 1871. Mr. Chester was married a second time, September 14, 1877, in this county, to Mrs. Georgie A. Leyerle, who was born in Kentucky. She is the mother of four children now living—John B. Lyerle, born November 6, 1870 ; Levy L. Leyerle, born February 18, 1875 ; Henrietta Chester, born October 10, 1878, and Magdalene Chester, born March 23, 1882. Mr. Chester has a farm of eighty acres, which is the old home place of the Chester family. Our subject, as well as his ancestors, have been connected with the Democratic party.

JAMES CRAVER, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, was born March 4, 1822, in Davidson County, N. C., and is the third oldest son of Michael Craver, also a native of that State, who married Susannah Sowers in the same State and then came to this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1838. Here he first followed farming, but during the latter part of his life he shipped pork South to New Orleans, and was at one time the Captain of a company of State militia. He was the father of ten children, of whom seven are living, viz., Christina Ury, Mary Cover, James, David, Malinda, Daniel and Anna Hileman. David is now in Florida. Daniel is a miner of 1849 in California, and the rest are in this county. Our subject, James Craver, came to this county with his parents in 1827, and has lived here ever since. He attended the schools of this county in an early day, and has since made farming his occupation. He now has a farm of 116 acres inside of the corporation of Jonesboro and 560 acres on the Cape Girardeau road, six miles southwest of Jonesboro. At present, his sister Malinda is keeping house for him. He is now identified with the Democratic party, and will, he says, stick to that party as long as he lives.

JUDGE M. C. CRAWFORD, lawyer, Jonesboro, was born in Franklin County, Ill., May 26, 1835, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Randolph) Crawford. The elder Crawford was born in Maryland, to which province his father, also John Crawford, had emigrated from the North of Ireland prior to the Revolutionary war. He left his native country in disgust with the British rule and participated in our war for independence. He married Mary Wright in Virginia ; she was a native of England, and died in Maryland. John Crawford, the father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation. He served in the Indian wars under Gen. Jackson, participating in several battles with the savages. His wife, Elizabeth Randolph, to whom he was married in 1830, in Franklin County, Ill., was born in 1812, in Rutherford County, Tenn., and died in 1842. She was the mother of five children, viz.: Ellen, wife of Jefferson Whittington ; Monroe C. (our subject) ; Huldah, former wife of Isaac Whittington, deceased ; Napoleon B., a physician in Woodford County, Ill., and Thomas, a teacher in Franklin County. Judge Crawford is mainly self-educated, receiving his early learning in the common schools of Southern Illinois, which in the days of his boyhood were common indeed. In 1853, he commenced the study of law with Judge William K. Parrish, and was licensed to practice in 1854. After attending a course of lectures at Louisville, Ky., and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law, he began the practice of his profession at Benton, the county seat at Franklin, in 1855. In November, 1856, he was elected State's Attorney for the Third Judicial Circuit, composed at that time of ten counties ; he was re-elected in 1860. He entered the army during the late war, and in 1862 was made Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participating in many stirring scenes and battles, among which were Champion Hill and Stone River. After the war, Judge Crawford

returned to Southern Illinois and resumed the practice of law at Duquoin. He was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit in 1867, and was re-elected in 1873. He came to Jonesboro in October, 1867. After serving out his last term, he resumed the practice of his profession. Judge Crawford was married, November 1, 1858, in Benton, Ill., to Miss Sarah I. Willbanks, who was born December 31, 1842, in Jefferson County, Ill. She is a daughter of Col. Robert A. D. and Madaline S. (Arrington) Willbanks. They have six children living, viz.: Robert N., Stanley A., John C., Charles C., George W. and Mary. Judge and Mrs. Crawford are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111, of which he is Master; he is also an I. O. O. F., and P. G. of his lodge; is a member of the Knights of Honor, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 1891. He has been twice elected by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, K. of H. to represent it in the Supreme Lodge of the United States. In politics, Judge Crawford is identified with the Democratic party.

G. W. CROWELL, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, is a native of this county, and was born in June, 1829. He is a son of John Crowell, whose father, John Crowell, Sr., was a South Carolina Indian. The mother of our subject was Miss Mary Dougherty, of Irish descent and the mother of a large family. John Crowell came to this county in a very early day, when the forests were inhabited by wild beasts and wilder men. Here he married, and the twain endured the hardships of pioneer life, depending part of the time on the hunt for subsistence. Our subject, when young, went for a few months to the old-fashioned subscription schools, and in early manhood turned his attention to the occupation of a farmer, and now has a farm of 120 acres. He was married in this county to Miss Mary Jane O'Neal, who was born in Tennessee, but came to this county when young, with her father, Austin O'Neal. She is the mother of nine children, viz.: John, Marinda, Allen, Charles, Mary, Mize, Sarah, Alonzo and William. The oldest son is now married to a Miss Alice Nash, and the result of this union is one child, Frank. Mrs. G. W. Crowell is a member of the Baptist Church, and our subject is an Independent regarding political parties, voting always for the best man.

ALBERT CROWELL, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro. This gentleman was born in Union County, Ill., July 4, 1858, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Bennett) Crowell. He was a native of Illinois, and during his life was principally engaged in mercantile pursuits; he died in Jonesboro, Ill., in 1878, where he had resided for some years previous. His wife, and mother of our subject, was a native of Illinois; she died in Anna, Ill., in 1881. She was the mother of nine children, of whom six are now living, viz.: Belle, wife of S. R. Green, a merchant of Cobden, Ill.; Charley, a carpenter who married Miss Mollie Bissel; Dora, wife of G. W. Smith, a merchant in Makanda, Ill.; Ester, wife of Newt Meisenheimer, agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Anna; Ollie D., and Albert, our subject. He was educated in the schools of Union County, and embarked on his career in life as a clerk in his father's store; he afterward engaged in business for himself, in a general merchandising store at Cobden, Ill., in partnership with his brother Charley, he remaining about two years, when he sold his business and removed to Cairo and engaged in the dry goods business for about eight months, and in the spring of 1882 returned to Jonesboro, and in August of the same year returned to the old home farm where he has since remained actively engaged in farming. In March, 1880, he married Miss Addie Williams, a native of St. Louis, born in 1859. She is a daughter of Nicholas Williams, a resident of Cairo. Mr. and Mrs. Crowell have been blessed with one child, Maud S., born April 4, 1882. He is a

wide awake business man, and a Republican in politics.

W. S. DAY, attorney at law, Jonesboro, was born March 14, 1848, in Smith County, Tenn. He is of Scotch-English descent. His grandfather, John D. Day, was born in North Carolina and died in Tennessee. He was married to Margaret Cauley, born in Scotland, who died in Tennessee. She was the mother of seven children. Her son, Henry D., was born December 14, 1822, in Smith County, Tenn.; he died in December, 1881; his death was caused by a runaway team. He was a farmer by occupation, and was married to Martha W. Kerley, born in 1821 in Smith County, Tenn. She is the mother of ten children, viz.: Amanda Davis, William S., Jonathan W., Mary and James (deceased), George, Alice, Henry, Darthula Hess and Louisa Bean. Our subject was educated in the common schools principally. He came to this county with his parents in the spring of 1861. In the spring of 1872, he commenced the study of law in Jonesboro with Judge M. C. Crawford, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1874, at Mount Vernon, Ill. Since then he has followed his profession in this county. In the fall of 1876, he was elected State's Attorney, filling the office four years. Mr. Day was joined in matrimony, August 20, 1876, in Jonesboro, Ill., to Miss Helen A. Frick, born April 26, 1856, in Jonesboro, Ill. She is a daughter of Paul and Hannah (McIntosh) Frick. She is the mother of William C., born April 13, 1880. Mrs. Day is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Day is a member of the I. O. O. F., Southern Lodge, No. 241; is also a Knight of Honor, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 1891. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party.

HENRY DILLOW, farmer, P. O. Springville, was born in Union County, Ill., November 4, 1829. His father, Peter Dillow, was born in Rowan County, N. C., in 1797, and came to Union County when a young man. During his life, followed the occupation of a farmer. He died in 1880. His wife, Polly (Lence) Dillow, was born in North Carolina and is now living. She is the mother of fifteen children, of whom eight are now living. Henry, our subject, was raised on the home farm and educated in the old-fashion subscription schools common in his day, and to say the least his education was very limited. He has, however, by observation and study, since acquired a fair knowledge of the English language. When he became o age, he embarked on his career in life, at which he is still actively engaged, being the owner of 170 acres of land. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sophia Lingle, daughter of Peter and Betsey (Cruse) Lingle. She died in 1862, leaving three children as the results of their union, viz.: Alfred, Mary J. and Levi C. His second wife was Amy Light, daughter of John Light. She died March 13, 1878, leaving five children, viz.: Alice L., Lilly S., Cora A., John A. and Henry D. Mr. Dillow is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Democrat.

JOSEPH DUSCHEL, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, was born March 26, 1852, in Schwanenstadt, Upper Austria. His father, Joseph Dusschel, Sr., was born in Bavaria. He was the proprietor of the Emperor's iron-workers at Kanfing, in Austria. He had gained that position through his industry, fidelity and skill as a mechanic. He finally sold out; and, in 1854, came to the United States, settling in Union County, Ill., where he bought a farm, and tilled it till his death, which occurred in 1872. He was married twice; the first time to Magdalena Grahamer, who died while crossing the ocean; the second time to Theresa Fuerthbauer. Five children of his first wife are yet living; their names are Magdalena, Anna, Mary, Louisa and Joseph. The oldest child, Magdalena, was married in this country to F. L. Terpenitz, who was a nobleman's son, of Russian descent. He was a Government employe dur-

ing the late war, and died in the South of fever. His two surviving daughters, Amalia M., born March 21, 1865, and Josephina L., born June 11, 1867, were educated in the St. Joseph's Convent, at Baton Rouge, La., and are now living with their mother at Joseph Duschel's, in Union County, Ill. Our subject, Joseph Duschel, went to school in the German settlement in Union County, Ill. He has been a farmer all his life. He was joined in matrimony September 10, 1876, in Alexander County, Ill., to Miss Malinda Cole, who was born in June, 1858, in Alexander County, Ill., and died November 16, 1882, in this county. She was the mother of one little girl, named Ida, who was born December 24, 1879. Mr. Duschel is a quiet, industrious man, who enjoys the respect of his neighbors. He has a farm of 120 acres of land, on a part of which he raises fruit. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHRISTIAN G. FLAUGH, miller, Jonesboro, was born March 26, 1821, half a mile northwest of Jonesboro, son of Christian G. Flaugh, Sr., who was born in Germany, where he learned the cooper and brewer trades. When a young man, he came to this country, being thirteen weeks crossing the ocean, settling in Reading, Penn., where he married a lady who was born in Germany, and on her arrival here was hired out to pay for her passage across the ocean, as was often done in those days. Shortly after they were married, they started for the West with other emigrants, in a keel-boat, starting from Pittsburgh, Penn., and landing near Murphysboro, Ill. They then came across to Jonesboro. The journey from Cairo to the mouth of the Big Muddy River, on the Mississippi, was hard and tedious work, as the boat had to be propelled with oars and pike poles, and at times had to be drawn along with a cable by men walking along the shore. It took almost as long as it does now to travel across the continent. The family stopped one year near Jonesboro, and then bought a small farm southwest of there, that had a mill on it. There he put up a distillery, and continued to run it until the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1834, at the Hamburg Landing, while on his way to St. Louis. His body was found in the river, covered with wounds, indicating that he had been murdered. His wife died some five years afterward. She was the mother of seven children, of whom five reached the age of maturity. They are all dead except Henry B. Flaugh and our subject, who received a limited education in the old subscription schools, but who has since, through reading, acquired a fund of useful knowledge. In early life, he worked with his father on the farm, and after his father's death he ran the mill and distillery. He is yet engaged in milling, but quit the distilling business in 1852, when he became a convert to the temperance cause, of which he is now a warm supporter. After he gave up the distillery, he ran a tannery, and also a shoe and harness shop till after the war. Our subject was married here, March 25, 1841, to Nancy A. McIntosh, born January 21, 1823, in Jonesboro. She was a daughter of an old pioneer named John McIntosh, Sr. The result of this union was seven children, of whom only two daughters, viz., Emily J. Lingle and Syndona M. Rushing, are now living. Mr. Flaugh is one of those men who, while the evening shadows gather around him, and the embers of life burn low, can look back upon a well-spent life, enjoying the esteem of those with whom he came in contact. He is a Democrat in politics. He has been a member and officer of the Baptist Church for thirty-seven years.

H. B. FLAUGH, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro. Our subject is a native of this county, and was born May 15, 1823. He is a son of Christian Flaugh, who was born in Germany, where he also married, and is the father of six children, of whom only our subject and his brother Christian, Jr., are now living. Christian Flaugh, Sr., came to this country soon after his mar-

riage and settled north of Jonesboro, where he remained about one year, and then removed to a farm south of that town. He was drowned in the Mississippi River about fifty years ago; his wife also died in this county. Henry B. Flaugh, our subject, went to school in the old-fashioned subscription schools, paying his own tuition for a winter term, while working for $5 or $6 per month. At the age of eighteen, he learned the cooper trade with Paul Frick, of Jonesboro, but after following it for three years, he commenced farming, and now has a farm of 160 acres. He enlisted in the Second Illinois Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Bissell, and served one year in the Mexican war. Our subject has been twice married; first in 1848, to Miss Rebecca Sams. She was born February 23, 1830, in this county, and died here November 16, 1875. This lady was the mother of eight children now living, viz.: Alice, wife of Chester Atwood; Serena, wife of Joseph Chester; Augusta, wife of Andrew Brown; Franklin, married to Harriet Gunn; Francis, wife of Joseph Brown; Ida, Eva and Idella. He married the second time, to Miss Sarah C. Neal, who lived only seven weeks after her marriage, departing this life December 24, 1876. Mr. Flaugh is a member of the Jonesboro Baptist Church, and is a Democrat in politics. He has served as School Director.

PAUL FRICK, machinist, Jonesboro, was born July 9, 1816, in Rowan County, N. C. His great-grandparents came from Switzerland about 1740, settling in Bucks County, Penn. Their son Rudy was born there, but afterward moved to Rowan County, N. C., in 1755. His son, Jacob Frick, was born in Pennsylvania. He was married, in Rowan County, N. C., to Elizabeth Earnhart, who was the mother of twelve children, of whom Paul, our subject, was the youngest. Jacob Frick was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving mostly under Gen. Rutherford, and afterward drawing a pension. Our subject came to this county with his parents in 1823, arriving on Christmas Day. He attended the subscription schools, and paid his own way by making and selling split-bottom chairs, walking three miles night and morning. Mr. Frick was a farmer by occupation in early life, and then learned and followed the cooper trade for fifteen years. In 1854, he opened a machine and farm implement shop, in which he has continued to the present day, although he has retired from active life. Mr. Frick has been married twice, the first time July 25, 1839, to Hannah McIntosh, born July 13, 1820, in Jonesboro; she died May 14, 1863. She is a daughter of John and Mary (Miller) McIntosh. Mrs. Frick was the mother of seven children—Martha J. (deceased), Elizabeth A. (wife of Davis W. Miller, of Chicago), William Dennis, Laura Ann, Mary F., Helen A. and Cyrus W. (deceased). Mr. Frick was married a second time to Mrs. Nancy Walker, born June 24, 1819. She is a daughter of Robert and Catharine (Hunsaker) Hargrave. Mrs. Nancy Frick is the mother of four children—Laura (wife of James Dewitt), William W. (married Sarah I. Williford), Willis W. (married Nettie Scott), and Flora (wife of Walter Grear). These children are by Mrs. Frick's first husband. Mrs. Frick is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Frick was elected County Commissioner in 1841. The office is now called County Judge. He was formerly a magistrate for thirteen years, and filling the office of Mayor for the same length of time. Our subject's life has been a prosperous one, yet his prosperity is the result of hard toil and perseverance. He has about 580 acres of well-improved land. In politics, Mr. Frick is the strongest kind of a Democrat, hoping to live and die within the fold of that grand old party.

M. M. GOODMAN, M. D., Jonesboro, is the oldest son of a family of three children. He was born June 12, 1831, in Rowan County, N. C. His grandfather, George Goodman, was of German descent, but born in Cabarrus

County, N. C. His son Moses was born in the same place. He was formerly a merchant in Anna, Ill., where he now resides. He was married to Elizabeth Josey, who was born in Rowan County, N. C., where she died. She was the mother of three children, viz.: Mumford M., Rosannah and Julius V., the two latter deceased. Our subject, Dr. M. M. Goodman, was a tiller of the soil in early life. After reaching the age of maturity, he shook the dust of South Carolina off his feet, and came to what was then and may yet be called "God's country," namely, Union County, Ill., where he taught school for one year, and then commenced the study of medicine, graduating at the Medical Department of the St. Louis University in March, 1855. He then returned to Jonesboro, where he followed his profession. The Doctor was joined in matrimony, May 18, 1862, in Jonesboro, Ill., to Miss Mary A. Willard, born June 23, 1841, in Jonesboro, Ill. She is the daughter of Willis and Frances C. (Webb) Willard, the pioneer family of Willards, of whom there appears in the general county history of Union County an extended account. Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Goodman have three children—Frances J., born September 15, 1864; Willard, born January 29, 1867; and Charles M., born December 16, 1869. Mrs. Goodman is a member of the Episcopal Church. Has spent her life among the people and has many friends of Union County. She possesses a large property, which she inherited from the fortune left by Elijah Willard, which she has managed and cared for in such a way as to add to its value from year to year. In the bosom of her pleasant family she is a model mother, a warm friend, a valued acquaintance. She is a most worthy and exemplary member of the community in which she lives.

HON. JOHN GREAR, Mayor of Jonesboro, whose portrait appears in this work, sprung from a good old Jackson Democratic family. His father, George Grear, was born June 28, 1791, in North Carolina, and entered the army at the age of fourteen years, where he served his country until twenty-three, most of the time with Gen. Jackson, being with him through the Creek and Seminole wars. He married Mary Meisenheimer, a native of North Carolina. They had seven children as follows: Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Mathias, Paulina, Malinda and Mary. Our subject, John Grear, was born March 2, 1824, in Jonesboro, Ill., whence his parents moved from North Carolina among the pioneers of Union County. His chances for an education were few, as were all children here in an early day. He learned the jewelry or watch-making business, a trade he still follows. Like his father before him, he is a Democrat in politics, but is not an office seeker or a politician. At the last city election (spring of 1883), he was elected Mayor of Jonesboro, which about constitutes his career as an office holder. He was married April 13, 1847, to Miss Dona Meadows, who was born in North Carolina, and is a daughter of William and Mary (Smith) Meadows. The fruit of this marriage is four children, all boys and all living—Walter, Sidney, John W. and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Grear have lived together as man and wife over thirty-six years; have raised four children of their own, and raised or partly raised and educated nine others, and have never had a death in their family.

F. W. GREEN, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, was born October 26, 1834, in Union County, Ill., where his father, William Green, also was born in 1807, although the name of Union County was unthought of. The grandfather of our subject went from South Carolina to Kentucky, and finally, in 1805, he came to this country, settling in the northwest corner of what is now called Jonesboro Township, where he and his neighbors erected a kind of Indian fort for mutual protection from the wild beasts and wilder men who roamed through the forest. His two brothers, Thomas and

Parish Green, established a ferry across the Mississippi River, at what is now called Willard's Landing, but the ferry is yet known to a great many people as Green's old ferry. William Green was married in this county four times, viz.: Mary Witaker was his first wife, and is the mother of Florence W., who is our subject. His second wife was Cornelia C. Mounts, whose maiden name was Bennett; she was the mother of Mary, wife of John C. Miller, and William P. Mrs. Josephine Minton, whose maiden name was Clark, was the third wife; she was the mother of David M. His last wife was Permelia Peel. William Green died October 28, 1864. Our subject went to school in this county, where he was also joined in matrimony, January 17, 1865, to Miss Annetta Cover, who was born November 25, 1847, in Jonesboro. Her parents, Daniel D. and Mary (Craver) Cover, were farmers by occupation. The former came from Maryland, and the latter from North Carolina. Mrs. Green is the mother of seven children—Otis, born October 14, 1865; Daniel, April 19, 1867; Theron, January 22, 1869; John H., January 7, 1871; Florence E., October 15, 1873; James A., January 12, 1876; Lula A., February 25, 1878. Mr. Green is a member of Knights of Honor, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 1891. He has been Township Trustee, Treasurer and School Director. He has a good farm of 212 acres. In politics, he has been identified with the Democratic party.

G. W. HALL, fruit-grower, P. O. Jonesboro, was born November 29, 1812, in Maury County, Tenn. He is a son of Benjamin Hall, who was born in Maryland, and drowned in the Mississippi River. His wife, Rebecca Green, was born in North Carolina, and died in Mills County, Iowa. She was a distant relative of Gen. Green, of Revolutionary fame, and was the mother of twelve children. Our subject, G. W. Hall, had but little opportunity to obtain an education; but what he has was mainly acquired through his own exertions. In early life, he learned the carpenter trade, and followed it for about forty-five years, and now he is retired from active life, and oversees his fruit farm near Jonesboro. He came to this county January 8, 1844. He was joined in matrimony in 1834, at Cape Girardeau County, Mo., to Miss Minerva Ann Douglas, of Scotch descent, born in 1813 near Nashville, Tenn. She was the mother of eleven children. She died in this county some years ago, and Mr. Hall was married the second time to Mrs. Upchurch, whose maiden name was Rhoda Ann Powell, born in this county January 25, 1831, daughter of William Powell. He has a farm of about forty acres, and of this about two-thirds is devoted to fruit culture, principally to that of strawberries. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, our subject is now and always has been connected with the Republican party, and although raised among people who favored slavery, he was always strenuously opposed to it.

G. W. HESS, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born November 20, 1854, in this county, and is the grandson of Joseph Hess, who was born in North Carolina, where he married Mary Hartline. They are still living in this county, where their children, five boys and three girls, are also living, and are prosperous. Silas Hess was the second oldest of these children, and was married in this county to Mary Hileman, daughter of Christian Hileman, and the mother of eight children, of whom our subject, George W. Hess, is the fourth oldest. He received a common school education, and then taught a number of years in the schools of this and adjoining precincts. At present, he is following the occupation of a farmer, and owns a farm of 157 acres, a part of which is devoted to fruit raising. Mr. Hess was joined in matrimony, September 7, 1879, to Josie Wilson, who was born January 31, 1858, in this county, and is a daughter of John and Mary McCasland Wilson. Mr.

and Mrs. Hess are both members of the Reformed Church, and in politics Mr. Hess is identified with the Democratic party.

J. HENRY HILBOLDT, County Clerk, was born October 2, 1853, in Berne, Switzerland. His father, Samuel Hilboldt was born January 1, 1797, in Switzerland; he died January 1, 1860, in Dongola, Ill. He was a soldier in the old country and a blacksmith by occupation. He was married there to Mary Weisenbach, born August 12, 1812; she died July 18, 1868, in Dongola, Ill. She was the mother of Edward W., Jacob S., Mary C. and J. Henry. Mr. Hilboldt came to this county with his parents, in May, 1854. He was educated in this county, and in early life clerked in Jonesboro. In November, 1882, he was elected County Clerk by the Democratic party. Mr. Hilboldt was joined in matrimony April 20, 1875, in Jonesboro, to Miss Ellen V. Evans, who was born May 29, 1855, in Jonesboro. She is a daughter of John and Mary (Evans) Evans, and is the mother of two children, viz.: J. Henry, born August 31, 1878, and Eva W., born January 5, 1881. Mrs. Hilboldt is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Hilboldt is a member of the I. O. O. F., Southern Lodge, No. 241. He is also a Knight of Honor, Jonesboro, Lodge, No. 1891, and also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, Flora Lodge, No. 596. In politics, our subject is identified with the Democratic party.

DANIEL HILEMAN, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, is a descendant of one of our old and worthy pioneer families. His father, Henry Hileman, a native of North Carolina, came to this county in 1819. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Mull, also a native of North Carolina; she died 1883 in this county. She was the mother of six children now living, viz.: Daniel, our subject; Anna Rendleman, Malinda Hargrave, Elizabeth Rendleman, Harrison and Jefferson. The Hileman family is of German descent and is mentioned in our general history. Our subject, Daniel Hileman, was educated in the schools of Union County, where he was also married afterward to Miss Sarah J. Hargrave, who was born in January, 1832, in this county. She was a daughter of Robert and Catharine (Hunsaker) Hargrave, and was the mother of three children, viz.: Emily, born June 15, 1855, wife of T. W. C. Hall; Ann Hannah, deceased, and Elizabeth C., born August 19, 1859. Mrs. Hileman is now dead. The Hileman family is one of the oldest and most respected families in Union County, and our subject has inherited many of his ancestors' sterling qualities. He is a quiet, unassuming man, who spends most of his time on his farm of 240 acres near Jonesboro. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party, although in county offices he votes for the best man.

J. E. HILEMAN, Postmaster, Jonesboro, was born January 27, 1860, in Union County, Ill. His great-grandfather was Rinehart Hileman, of German descent. His son Adam Hileman, was born in North Carolina; he died in this county where he was a farmer by occupation. His son Eli was born June 11, 1832, in this county, where he farmed until the breaking-out of our late war, when he obeyed the call of his county to protect the stars and stripes by enlisting in Company I, of the Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, participating in several battles and also in the siege of Vicksburg, in which city he died February 14, 1864, of the small-pox. He was married, April 6, 1854, to Mary Ann Reitzel, born December 13, 1829, in North Carolina; she died August 8, 1867, in this county. She was the daughter of Christian and Delilah (Ingold) Reitzel, of North Carolina. She was the mother of six children, four now living, viz.: Jerome D., a farmer in Johnson County; Matilda E., Jairus E. and Philetus E. Our subject received a common school education in this county, and was formerly a student of Car-

bondale, Ill. In early life he was a tiller of the soil, but in 1880 he clerked in the post office of Jonesboro and Anna, and in February, 1881, was appointed Postmaster at Jonesboro, and has held the office since. Mr. Hileman is a member of the Lutheran Church at Anna, Ill. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party.

MRS. NANNIE C. JONES was born in this county February 24, 1851, and is the daughter of Charles and Matilda (Hileman) Barringer. She received her education in the schools of Jonesboro, and was joined in matrimony May 9, 1869, to A. Polk Jones, who was born August 27, 1846, in Johnson County, Ill. He was a son of William and Eliza (Woreley) Jones. Mr. A. P. Jones received a common school education in Jonesboro, and afterward entered the office of Thomas Findley, who was then County Clerk, and from that, by his own exertions, he worked his way up. He filled several offices by appointment, and was finally elected to the office of Circuit Clerk in the fall of 1872, serving eight years in succession, and filling the office with ability, and enjoying the confidence of the people to such an extent that he was re-elected to a third term of four years, but he did not long fill the office, for the angel of death, in his journey over the earth, called the worker to his home above on the 27th day of November, 1880. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and also a Knight of Honor. In politics, Mr. Jones was a Democrat. He was the father of five children—Luella, born December 24, 1869; Ada P., born December 20, 1870; Charles L., born January 10, 1874; Adolphus, born December 24, 1876, and died May 11, 1880, and Myrtle S., born September 2, 1880. Mrs. Jones at present makes her home at Jonesboro, where she devotes herself to the education of her children.

D. W. KARRAKER, lawyer, Jonesboro, was born in Union County, Ill., February 12, 1854. He is a grandson of Daniel Karraker, who came to Union County from North Carolina, where he was married to Rachel Blackwelder, who bore him nine children, who lived to the ages of maturity. Their names are Paul, Peggie, Jacob, Paulina, Nathan, Dennis, Bazil, Wilson and Sally. The father of our subject, Jacob Karraker, was born in this county in 1822, and is engaged in farming. He married Mary Peeler, who was born in Union County in 1824. She is a daughter of Christian Peeler, who emigrated to Union County in an early day. Parents of our subject had ten children—Rachel, Anna (deceased), Malinda, William W., David W., Lucinda J. (deceased), Henry W., Julius (deceased), Jacob C. and Mary E. David W. received the benefits of the common schools of his native county, and was afterward a student at the A. M. College at Lexington, Ky. He began the study of law with Gov. John Dougherty in Jonesboro in the spring of 1876, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1878, at Mt. Vernon, Ill. He taught school in Union County for four terms. In December, 1876, he was elected Secretary of the Union County Fair Association; in April, 1877, he was elected Attorney for the city of Jonesboro. In November, 1877, at the age of twenty-three, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, which office he filled till November, 1880, when he was elected State's Attorney, which office he now fills. He was married, June 19, 1881, in Jackson County, Ill., to Miss Cora L. Harreld, only daughter of Cyrus and Amelia (Tuttle) Harreld. She was born April 26, 1859, in Jackson County, Ill. Mr. Karraker is a strong Prohibitionist, and in politics is a Democrat.

D. M. KIMMEL, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, was born September 9, 1845, in the Mississippi bottom, in Union County, and is a son of George W. and Eliza Jane (Smith) Kimmel. He was a farmer, and came here when quite young, and died April 3, 1877. His wife was born in Missouri. She was the mother of seven

children, of whom our subject is the oldest now living. He received his education here in the common schools, and follows the occupation of farming; has an excellent farm of 132 acres. He was married, April 28, 1867, to Miss Margaret E. Oterich, born December 13, 1849, in this county. She is a daughter of George W. and Mary (Renninger) Oterich, who were also early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Kimmel have but one child—a daughter named Mary Olive, born February 9, 1868. They and their daughter are members of the Baptist Church. He is School Director in his district. The grandfather of our subject, Daniel Kimmel, came from North Carolina and settled in this county, near Jonesboro. His son, George W., afterward moved to the bottom, where he became a large farmer, and where subject was born.

WALTER G. KIMMEL, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, a native of Union County, was born July 20, 1861, on the old homestead of his father, George W. Kimmel, also a native of this county. He was born August 29, 1820, and died April 4, 1876. The genealogy of the Kimmels is as follows: Michael, born in Germany in October, 1626; married in November, 1689, at the age of sixty-three years. He had three sons and one daughter—Philip, Valentine, Jacob and Elizabeth. Philip was born in 1695, and died at the age of eighty-four. He married Elizabeth Tolston in 1719, by whom he had six sons—Philip, Nicholas, Jacob, Michael, George and Anthony. George was born December 21, 1743, and was married August 17, 1768, to Juliana Kelly, in York County, Penn., by whom he had two sons—Philip and George, and five daughters. Daniel was a son of Philip, and the father of six children, viz., Mary, Louisa, George W., Philip and Anna, who is the only surviving member of the family. George W. was married, August 18, 1842, to Eliza J. Smith, by whom he had eleven children, six of whom are now living—Daniel, Mary and Martha (twins), Josiah, William and Walter G., our subject. He was educated in this county, and lives on his father's home place with his mother. It contains 158 acres, is well improved, and considered one of the best farms in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the Baptist Church. He is a true-blue Democrat, as were his ancestors.

CHARLES KLUTTS, retired, P. O. Jonesboro, was born June 6, 1827, in Cabarrus County, N. C. His grandfather, Leonard Klutts, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in North Carolina. He was a potter by trade. His son George, the father of our subject, was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., and died there. He married Polly Holshauser, who was born in Rowan County, N. C.; she died in Cabarrus County. She was the mother of eight children, of whom our subject was the third oldest. He got a common school education in Cabarrus County, where he also learned the tanner and saddler's trade. He was joined in matrimony, August 26, 1854, to Sarah Dry, who was born August 30, 1831, in Cabarrus County, N. C. She is a daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Lipe) Dry. Her parents were farmers by occupation. After Mr. Klutts was married, he came to Jonesboro, where he first settled in 1851. In Jonesboro he engaged in the harness and saddle business, which he followed with good success till 1877, when he retired from active life. The past life of our subject has been a successful one, especially in a financial view. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company F of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. Nimmo.

W. C. LENCE, physician, Jonesboro. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, represents one of our old settler families, who came here when the settlements were few, when the whistle of the steam monster on railroad or river was unknown, but in its stead the child of the forest plied his birch canoe on the Father of Waters. W. C. Lence was born September 30, 1844, in Union County, Ill. He

is a grandson of John Lence, a farmer by occupation, born in North Carolina, where he was married to Sallie Mull, who was born in North Carolina, and died in this county in 1880. She was the mother of a large family, whose descendants are numerous, and are living principally in Southern Illinois. John Lence died in Union County. His son John J. was born here in 1818. He was married to Elizabeth Sifford, who was the mother of Sarah Jane Lentz and William Carol. Mrs. E. Lence died September 30, 1844. Mr. Lence was a farmer in early life, and was married a second time to Millie Lingle, who was the mother of Mary Ann Treece. Mrs. Lence died a year after she was married. In 1850, he, in company with others from Union County, went to California, where he worked at gold mining, returning to this county in 1857, where he was married a third time to Eliza Dilday, who was the mother of two children now living—John and Helen. Mr. John Lence bought a mill in 1860 in Jonesboro, which he ran till 1870, when he sold out and spent his last days on a farm, where he died in 1876. His memory is cherished by those who knew him. Our subject received a common school education in this county, and then taught school here for two years, and then attended the college of Notre Dame, near South Bend, Ind. He returned to Jonesboro in 1878, where he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. G. W. Schuchardt. In the fall of 1879, he went to Louisville, Ky., and studied in the Medical Department the University of Louisville, graduating in March, 1872, after which he returned to Jonesboro, where he has followed his profession ever since. The Doctor was joined in matrimony, December 31, 1872, in Cairo, Ill., to Miss Luella Mulkey, born June 10, 1852, in Jonesboro. She is the daughter of Judge John H. Mulkey. She is the mother of two children—Maggie L., born September 21, 1873, and John H., born April 1, 1881. Mrs. Lence is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Lence is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111, and the Knights of Honor, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 1,891. In politics, the Doctor is identified with the Democratic party.

JAMES A. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Union County. He is a native of this county, born July 29, 1848. His father, William Lewis, came to the county when he was about nine years of age. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife, subject's mother, was Missouri (Tripp) Lewis, a daughter of William Tripp, more familiarly known among the old settlers of the county as "Uncle Bill Tripp." Of the children born to them, but three are now living—Henry, Willis and James A. Henry married Mattie Alexander, who bore him four children—Ott, Ella, Bob and an infant, unnamed. James A. Lewis was educated in the common schools of Union County, and early learned how to till the soil, a business he is at present engaged in. He is now the owner of a good farm containing 240 acres, upon a portion of which he grows fruit. He was married in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., to Miss Anna McNeally, a native of the same county. She was born February 5, 1852. They have the following children: George F., born June 19, 1872; Eva, born August 28, 1874; Nora L., born November 20, 1876; and Otho J., born November 28, 1878. Mr. Lewis is a member of the K. of H., Lodge No. 1891, at Jonesboro, and the I. O. O. F. at Jonesboro. He has served the people as School Director and Township Trustee for several years. In politics, he is independent.

NELSON LINGLE, carpenter, Jonesboro, was born July 15, 1823, in Union County. His father, John Lingle was born in North Carolina, where he was married to Elizabeth Cruse, who was born also in North Carolina; she died in this county in 1837, two years after the death of her husband. She was the mother

of eight children. Our subject, Nelson Lingle, received a limited education in the old-fashioned subscription schools in this county, where he also learned his trade with Mr. J. Roberts, and was joined in matrimony August 2, 1852, to Miss Harriet Lamer, born February 5, 1829, in this county. She is a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Zimmerman) Lamer, and is the mother of six children now living, viz.: Nannie E., born May 14, 1853; Cornelia, born August 2, 1855; Charley, born February 22, 1858; James, born January 16, 1860; Willie, born June 21, 1869, and Johnny, born October 29, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Lingle are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Lingle has followed his occupation of carpenter in Jonesboro and vicinity, and has served the public as School Director and Alderman. In politics, he has been connected with the Democratic party all his life, and for the last thirty-four years, he has been a strong temperance advocate.

MOSES LINGLE, farmer and fruit grower, P. O. Jonesboro. Our subject was born February 15, 1829, in Union County, Ill. His father was John Lingle, of German descent, a farmer by occupation, and one of the pioneers of this county. He was married, to Elizabeth Cruse, also of German descent. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom our subject Moses, was the youngest. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lingle are now dead and lie buried in this county. Our subject was educated in this county, and here he was also married, September 6, 1860, to Miss Emily J. Flaugh, who was also born in this county June 3, 1842, and is a daughter of Christian G. and Nancy A. (McIntosh) Flaugh. She is the mother of eight children now living, viz.: Dora A., born July 15, 1861; Clara O., born February 28, 1863; Mary E., born March 11, 1865; Robert A., born September 7, 1867; Minnie I., born January 14, 1871; John W., born November 2, 1876; Lelia E., born February 20, 1879, and Christine E., born October 6, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Lingle are members of the Baptist Church. He has a farm of 140 acres, a part of which is devoted to fruit-raising. Mr. Lingle has been a School Director for fifteen years and in politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

FRANK MARTIN, grain dealer, Jonesboro, was born in this county March 14, 1853, and is a son of Samuel Martin, a native of Alabama, and a soldier in the Mexican war under Col. Bissell. After that war, Mr. Martin was married to Matilda McElhany, a native of Jonesboro, and a daughter of Joseph and Delilah (McElyea) McElhany, who were among the older settlers of this county, and founders of the city of Jonesboro. Mrs. Martin is the mother of five children, of whom our subject is next to the oldest. This gentleman received a common school education in the schools of this county, and in early life followed various occupations, but mainly farming. He has had about two years' experience in the grain trade. On the 18th of October, 1882, he commenced buying grain for Houston & Co., but about the last of March he began buying for D. R. Francis & Ross, a St. Louis firm. Our subject was joined in matrimony on December 7, 1882, to Louisa Barnes, who was born in Jonesboro, this county, and is a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes, a widow lady living in Jonesboro. In politics, Mr. Martin is identified with the Democratic party.

N. B. MAXEY, attorney at law, Jonesboro, was born July 15, 1853, in Smith County, Tenn. His ancestors came from Wales. His great grandfather was William Maxey, whose son, Nathaniel, was born in Buckingham County, Va., and came to his death by a boiler explosion, in 1834, on the Mississippi River. He married Mildred Taylor, born in Virginia. She died in Smith County, Tenn. She was the mother of eight children, of whom Thomas J., the father of our subject, was the third son. Four of his brothers were soldiers in the late war, one of them, William T., being killed at

the battle of Shiloh. Thomas J. Maxey was born November 30, 1828, in Smith County, Tenn., where he married Mary B. Day, born 1829, in Smith County, Tenn., where she died in July, 1878. She was the mother of six children now living, viz., Virginia T., Napoleon B., John D., Thomas J., Jr., Mollie B. and Maggie. While in Tennessee, the occupation of our subject was that of a farmer. He came to Union County in 1875. Here he received a common school education. In 1877, he was a student in the University of Chicago. In 1879, he commenced the study of law with W. S. Day, then State's Attorney, and was admitted to the bar March 1, 1882, at Mount Vernon, Ill. Since then he has followed his profession in Jonesboro, Ill. He taught seven terms of school in Union County, Ill. Mr. Maxey was married, December 25, 1881, in Jonesboro, to Miss Augusta C. Miller, born February 29, 1856, in this county. She was formerly a teacher in this county. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Maxey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111, and Egyptian Chapter, No. 45, Anna, Ill. He was formerly City Attorney, and was again elected in 1883. He is a Democrat.

CALEB MILLER, farmer, P. O. Anna, is a native of Union County, Ill., born March 1, 1827, to David and Catherine (Kritz) Miller. He was born in Rowan County, N. C., and there raised and educated. In 1818, he came to Union County, being among its first settlers. He was a farmer, merchant and tanner. His wife (subject's mother) was born in Rowan County, N. C., and died in this county. She was the mother of nine children, of whom four are now living—Mary, Peter, John and Caleb, our subject. He was raised on a farm, and educated in the subscription schools. At twenty-two years of age, he left home, and engaged in mining in California, and returned to Union County in February, 1851, where he bought his present farm of 165 acres, and engaged in farming, an occupation he has since followed. He resided on the same farm, with the exception of five years spent in Alexander County. In 1852, he married Miss Elizabeth Stirewalt, a native of North Carolina. They are raising and educating Miss Rosella Miller, an adopted daughter.

MRS. JULIETT A. MILLER, Jonesboro. This lady was born September 16, 1833, in this county, and is a daughter of Charles A. and Anna (White) Rixleben. Mrs. Rixleben was born June 10, 1811, in Livingston County, N. Y. She was married a second time, to John E. Nail, who died March 17, 1872. She is yet living, and is the mother of three children now living, viz.: Juliett A., Bruno and Harriett M., wife of John H. Span, of St. Louis. Our subject was educated in this county, and in the Parke Female Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. She was married, October 17, 1849, to Dr. James V. Brooks, of Jonesboro, who was a graduate of the McDowell Medical College, St. Louis, having also been a student a Louisville, Ky. He, as well as his father, Dr. Benjamin Brooks, are mentioned in our general history. He was the father of David G., a carpenter by occupation. Dr. J. V. Brooks died June 17, 1872, mourned by all who knew him. Our subject was married a second time, to N. G. Miller, who is the father of four children, viz.: Augusta, wife of N. B. Maxey; Tullius T., Otis W. and Ivo L. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Miller was born in North Carolina; he is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is independent, voting for the best man.

COL. A. J. NIMMO, Jonesboro, was born September 30, 1822, in this county, where the town of Anna now stands. His father, Wesley G. Nimmo, was of Scotch descent, and was born in Albemarle County, Va., and died in this county October 17, 1856. He was a saddler by trade, and under the old military law

of the State was Colonel of the militia. He married Priscilla Barker, who was born near Hopkinsville, Ky., and died in this county September 13, 1864. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom our subject was the oldest but one. His educational facilities were rather limited, and confined to the subscription schools of the county, and early in life he learned the saddler's trade with his father. In 1846, when the war broke out with Mexico, he enlisted in Company F, Second Illinois Volunteers, Col. William H. Bissell commanding. He served one year, and then returned home, and was Constable for one term. In 1850, he was elected Sheriff of Union County; was again elected in 1854, and a third time elected in 1858. In the fall of 1861, he was elected County Clerk, and while occupying that position he recruited a regiment for the late war, which became the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and of which he was commissioned Colonel by the Governor. In November, 1869, Col. Nimmo was again elected County Clerk; in November, 1874, he was again elected Sheriff, and re-elected for the fifth time in 1876; he served as Deputy County Clerk from 1879 until December, 1882; since then the old veteran has been out of the harness, and is now enjoying a needed repose after his long and faithful public service. He was married, March 9, 1848, to Miss Eliza J. Tripp, who was born January 3, 1828, in this county. She is a daughter of William and Frances (Grammer) Tripp. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: Leander W., William H. (deceased), Emily F. (wife of John S. Alexander), Mary A. (deceased), Charles F., Alexander J. and Sarah J. (deceased). Col. Nimmo is a member of Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111, A., F. & A. M.; Egyptian Chapter, No. 45, R. A. M. of which body he is High Priest; Southern Lodge, No. 241, of I. O. O. F., of which he is Noble Grand. He has always been identified with the Democratic party. The past life of Col. Nimmo needs no comment; the number of offices he has held in the county speaks more eloquently in his honor and of his integrity than volumes written in his praise.

J. OTTMAR, boot and shoe maker, Jonesboro, was born May 5, 1845, in Wurtemberg, Germany. He is a grandson of Phillip Ottmar, who was a shoe-maker by occupation, as was also his son Jacob Frederich, born in 1800, in Germany, where he died in 1880. He was married to Maria Saeger, born 1803; she died in 1882. She was the mother of nine children —Justina, Maria, Phillip, Johannes, Jacob F., Michael, George, Godfried and Jacob. Two of the boys, Johannes and Jacob F., were in the civil war. Johannes was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.; Jacob F. died in the hospital at Decatur, Ill. Our subject learned his trade in the old country. He was a soldier in the German Army. He came to the United States in 1867, landing in New York; then went to Delphi, Ind., where he worked almost two years, and then went to La Porte, Ind., where he followed his trade, and was joined in matrimony, April 24, 1869, to Mrs. Mary P. Ottmar, former wife of Johannes Ottmar, who was killed in the war. She was born September 15, 1844, in Bohemia. Her maiden name was Brochaska. She is the mother of Jacob F., born March 3, 1863, and John M., born October 31, 1864; they were the children of Johannes Ottmar; Mary, born March 30, 1870, and Addie K., deceased. Mr. Ottmar came to Jonesboro in 1873, where he has followed his trade ever since. Mrs. Ottmar is a member of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Ottmar is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; also an I. O. O. F., Southern Lodge, No. 241, and a Knight of Honor, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 1891. He has been Alderman of the First Ward for three years, and resigned after he was re-elected. In politics, he is connected with the Democratic party.

MRS. MALINDA PROVO, Jonesboro.

This lady is the daughter of one of our old settlers. She was born January 9, 1816, in Robertson County, Tenn. Her grandfather, Charles McIntosh, was born in Scotland and died in Tennessee. He and his son John, who is the father of our subject, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. John McIntosh married Mary Miller, who was the mother of seven children —Samuel, Hannah, Nancy A., Washington L., Mary J. and John J., deceased, and Malinda, who went to school in Jonesboro. She was married, March 25, 1834, to Mr. Pipkin, who died November 20, 1839. He is the father of Andrew J. Pipkin. Our subject was married a second time, November 29, 1844, to James J. Provo, a merchant of Jonesboro, who died in April, 1864. He was the father of five children—Jerome, born July 16, 1845, died February 15, 1861, at the battle of Fort Donelson; Ellen J., born December 22, 1846, former wife of Levi Davis, deceased; James J., born October 14, 1849, died December 12, 1873; Isabel born September 27, 1852, wife of William H. Ballard, she is the mother of Vada, who was born September 26, 1873; Byron, born July 16, 1854, died September 27, 1855. Mrs. Provo is a member of the Baptist Church.

JACOB RENDLEMAN, Sr., farmer, P. O. Kaolin, is a grandson of John Rendleman, who was born in Germany, and who on coming to this country settled in Pennsylvania, where Jacob Rendleman, the father of our subject, was born. On reaching manhood, he settled in Rowan County, N. C. In this State he married Betsey Fullenwater, who was the mother of nine children. Of this number our subject was the second, and was born March 30, 1808. Mr. Rendleman came to this county in 1817, with his parents, who are mentioned in our general history. The country was a wilderness, and wild beasts and wilder men roamed through the dark forests, which are now converted into fertile fields and blooming gardens, where fruits of almost every variety grow. Our subject's opportunities for an education were very limited, as the county had no schools except the subscription schools at that time, and to this school he went but about three months From early life until the present time he has devoted himself to the cultivation of the virgin soil of Union County. He has at present about 1600 acres of land, a part of which is devoted to fruit cultivation, 100 acres being devoted wholly to orchards. Mr. Rendleman is a self-made man in every sense of the word, and is a fair specimen of American grit and perseverance. He was married in this county in the year 1826, to Rachael Hartline, who was born in Rowan County, N. C., and died in this county in 1860. Her parents were among the older settlers of this county. She was the mother of ten children—John, William, George, Maston, Lucinda, Lavina, Jacob, Jeff, Marshal and Nancy K. Mr. Rendleman was joined in matrimony the second time to Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, daughter of John and Ellen (McKissie) McCasland, and is the mother of nine children, all of whom are living, viz.: Nancy C. Wilson, wife of John Hartline; Sophrina E. Wilson, wife of John Cassel; Josephina Wilson, wife of George W. Hess; John D. Wilson, who married Elica J. Cassel; David F. Rendleman, Robert M., Ellen, Amanda and Dora. Mrs. Rendleman is a member of the Baptist Church and Mr. Rendleman is a member of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party, as were his ancestors years ago.

D. H. RENDLEMAN, Jr., farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, is a native of this county, and was born January 10, 1841. He is a son of D. H. Rendleman, Sr., who was born December 18, 1801, in Rowan County, N. C. The father came to this county in 1825, and here married Catharine Hunsaker, who was born in 1812 in this county. She is the mother of twelve children, nine girls and three boys. Our subject, Drake

H. Rendleman went to school in this county and at Lebanon, Ill., at the McKendree College. He farmed with his father in early life, and taught school in the winters for sixteen consecutive years, ten terms being in his own district, getting his wages raised from $35 to $60 per month on account of his proficiency as a teacher. He was married in this county, April 23, 1865, to Martha Jane Goodman, who was born February 10, 1848, in Rowan County, N. C. She is the mother of eight children—Cora O., born December 29, 1866; Charles A., born September 8, 1868 (deceased); Daisy E., born December 15, 1869; Edith A., born October 27, 1871; Clarissa C., born July 17, 1874; Bertha A., born October 14, 1877; Wilford A., born October 7, 1880, and Ivo Zoe, born August 28, 1882. Mr. Rendleman now owns a farm of 190 acres, and is at present engaged somewhat in fruit raising also. Subject is a member of Jonesboro Lodge, No. 11, A., F. & A. M. In politics, Mr. Rendleman is a Democrat, and as such has been elected to the office of Township Treasurer by his constituents.

M. M. RENDLEMAN, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro. The gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch is a son of one of the oldest and most well-to-do families in this county. Our subject is a native of this county, and was born January 17, 1847. His father, Jacob Rendleman, came to this county before Illinois had been admitted into the Union as a State. He was then eight years of age, and made his advent here with his grandfather. The father married Miss Rachael Hartline upon reaching manhood. This lady, who died May 20, 1860, was the mother of ten children, seven boys and three girls, all of whom are living, married and have families in this county. Mr. Rendleman was married the second time to Mrs. Mary Wilson, who is the mother of nine children, four by her first husband and five by the latter. Our subject, M. M. Rendleman, was educated in the schools of this county, and in early life he turned his attention to the occupation of a farmer. This he followed up until 1876, when he turned his attention to the mercantile business, keeping a general store first at Alto Pass. Here he remained one year, and then went to Makanda, Johnson County. He engaged in business at this point until September, 1882, when he once more returned to this county. Here he purchased the old Cox farm of 210 acres, and on which he now resides and follows once again the occupation of a tiller of the soil. Our subject was joined in matrimony October 2, 1877, to Miss Emma Bean, who was born in this county February 18, 1853. She is a daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Bean, the former is a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. They have had eight children, and of this number only four are living. Both are now dead and their memories are cherished very fondly and pleasantly by all who knew them. Mrs. Emma B. Rendleman is the mother of one little girl, named Gracie, who was born February 15, 1882. In politics, Mr. Rendleman is identified with the Democratic party.

JACOB R. RHOADES, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born January 22, 1842, in this county. His father, Mathias Rhoades, was also born in this county in 1818, and also died here. He was married to Matilda Damron, a native of this State. She was the mother of seven children, and of this number only our subject is now living. The grandfather of our subject may be classed among the old pioneers of this county. He was a farmer and blacksmith by profession, as was also his son Mathias. Our subject attended the schools of this county, then farmed, and at present he owns a farm of 220 acres in Jonesboro Township, a fine stock farm by the way, and also 300 acres in Alto Pass Township. He was married in this county to Margaret E. Bittle, who was born September 30, 1846, in th county and is a daughter of John and E h (Kitts) Bittle.

She is the mother of six children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Jefferson J., born July 19, 1866; Thomas S., born October 17, 1868; Willis J., born September 28, 1870; Charles, born December 30, 1873, and Albert, born February 14, 1882. In politics, our subject is identified with the Democratic party.

LAFAYETTE RICH, Deputy Sheriff, Jonesboro, is a native of Union County, born January 24, 1850. He is a grandson of Thomas J. Rich, who was a soldier in the Black Hawk war; his son, William C. Rich, Sr., was born in 1819, in Alabama. He emigrated to Union County, Ill., with his parents, and subsequently married Miss Millie C. Guthrie, the daughter of Ansel and Matilda (Brock) Guthrie, and is the mother of eleven children, viz.; Samantha, Catherine, Matilda, Eliza, Maria, Malcom, William J., Lucy, Elizabeth, George and our subject, who was the fourth oldest child. His early life was spent at home, receiving such an education as the common schools afforded, and assisting to till the soil of his father's farm. For two years, in connection with his farming, he taught school. In Jonesboro, March 22, 1883, he married Miss Nannie E. Lingle, a native of Jonesboro, Ill., born May 14, 1853. She is a daughter of Nelson and Harriet (Lamer) Lingle, who are natives of Union County. In politics, Mr. Rich is a Democrat.

JOHN A. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, born in White County, Tenn., February 8, 1851, is a son of J. W. Roberts, who was born in Virginia, but moved to Tennessee when quite young, and there he followed the occupation of a farmer, raising a large family. When he died in 1867, he left the record of a good and exemplary life behind him. In the latter part of his life, he served this county as its County Clerk, and then in the spring of 1867 he commenced teaching penmanship, and it was while following his profession in Arkansas that his death occurred. He was married in Tennessee to Sarah Underwood, who died in 1862. This lady was the mother of six children, now living —Elizabeth, wife of W. M. Mulican; May J., wife of M. C. Jones; William C., George W., John A. and Joseph H. Mrs. Roberts' grandfather, Thomas Underwood, was a soldier in the Mexican war. Our subject had five brothers in the civil war, viz.: Jasper P., who was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky.; James M., killed in DeKalb County, Tenn.; William C., George W., and Thomas N., who died in 1879. Our subject received his education in White and De Kalb Counties, Tenn., and came to this county in December, 1868, where he engaged in the saw-mill business. When he arrived here, he had only the small sum of 75 cents to begin life with, but with perseverance and good management he has bettered his condition so that he now has a farm of 200 acres, purchased in 1880, on which he intends to raise stock. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party. He was married, October 9, 1882, to Narcissa Lumpkin, born in Caldwell County, Ky., December 12, 1855, and daughter of Charles A. and Sarah (Baker) Lumpkin.

JOSEPH H. SAMSON, County Superintendent, Jonesboro, was born April 30, 1820, in Berkshire, Franklin Co., Vt., and is a grandson of William Samson, born in 1733, whose son Jonathan was born May 8, 1781, in Newberryport, Mass., and died in February, 1870. He was raised a farmer, but during the last thirty years of his life he was a minister of the Presbyterian Church. He was married twice, the first time in 1800 to Lucena Titus; she was the mother of five children, of whom only Ozima is now living. After the death of his first wife he was married a second time to Sally Powell, born 1782, in Manchester, Vt.; she died November, 1853, in Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio. She was the daughter of William Powell, who was one of the sharp-shooters under Col. Stark at the battle of Bennington, Vt., in the Revolutionary war, while opposing

the British Commander Burgoyne. Mrs. S. Samson was the mother of five children, four of whom arrived at maturity and had families. Their names are Sarah, Thomas, Joseph H. and Almon. Our subject was educated partly in Vermont and Oberlin College, Ohio. He was a tiller of the soil in early life, and taught school twenty-five years. He has followed various occupations in his life. Has kept store and station, has been Deputy County Clerk and Deputy Sheriff. He has been County Superintendent for four years, and was elected a second time in November, 1882. Mr. Samson was joined in matrimony, March 1, 1860, in Jonesboro, to Miss Mary J. Brown, born February 21, 1841, in this county. She is a daughter of Francis H. and Abigail (Meadows) Brown; she is the mother of three children—Ed, born August 3, 1861; Clara, born February 13, 1865, and Dona, born December 10, 1871. Mr. Samson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111, of which he has been Master for many years. He is also a member of "Egyptian Chapter, No. 45." In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party.

REV. D. R. SANDERS, physician, Jonesboro, was born July 26, 1844, in Benton County, Tenn. His ancestors were prominent in the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather came from England. His grandfather was born in South Carolina, where he died on the Pedee River. He married Sallie Langum, born in Virginia; she died in 1861, in Williamson County, Ill. She was the mother of seven children. Her son Abraham, was born in South Carolina, and died in Williamson County, Ill., in 1867. He married Jerusha Hopkins, born in Kentucky; she died in Williamson County, in 1868. She had ten children, of whom David R. is next to the youngest. She is a descendant of the Hopkins of Colonial fame, one of whom served in the Colonial Congress. Her father, David Hopkins, was a Drum Major in the war of 1812, participating in a volunteer corps in the battle of Horseshoe Bend. Our subject received a common school education in Williamson County, Ill. In August, 1862, at the age of eighteen, our subject enlisted in the army and served as Second Lieutenant in Company E, of the Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. James J. Dollins. He served till the close of the war, participating in the battles of Thompson's Hill, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Fort De Russy, Nashville, Mobile and others. After the war, he settled down to farming and teaching. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. F. M. Agnew, of Makanda, Ill., in 1872. In 1873, he took a course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, after which he practiced four years and then graduated at Cincinnati in 1877. Returning to Williamson County, he practiced there till 1880, when he came to Jonesboro, where he followed his profession. He is also the pastor of the Baptist Church in Jonesboro, having been ordained as Elder in 1861. In theology, he is self-educated. The Doctor was married in 1866, to Delphinia E. Gallegly. She is the mother of Minnie J. Mrs. D. E. Sanders died in 1875. Dr. Sanders was married a second time in 1876, to Lydia E. Rauch, of German descent, born in 1858. She is the mother of three children, viz.: Clyde, Carl and Ora. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. of G. T., and member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association. In politics, he is a Republican.

MRS. HELEN A. SCHUCHARDT, Jonesboro. This lady was born March 14, 1846, in Jonesboro, Ill. She is the youngest daughter of Lieut. Gov. John Dougherty, who is mentioned in our general history. She received her early education in Jonesboro, but afterward graduated, in 1864, at the age of eighteen, at the Female College in Granville, Ohio. Three years later, she was joined in matrimony, in Jonesboro, to Dr. George W. Schuchardt,

who was born April 25, 1842, in Caldwell County, Ky. He lived in Kentucky until he was seven years of age, when his father removed to Illinois. He received his early education in Golconda, Pope Co., Ill. His medical education was received in the city of Chicago, at the Rush Medical College, graduating January 27, 1864. He commenced the practice of his profession in Golconda, with his father, Dr. J. V. Schuchardt, but soon left there to join the Union army, in which he served his country in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon until the close of the war. He was on duty part of the time at Atlanta, Ga., and afterward in General Hospital No. 3, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. After the war, he located in Jonesboro, where he lived and labored in the practice of his noble profession until some two years before his death. He died of pulmonary consumption, February 7, 1879, in Jonesboro. He was a man of scrupulous integrity, considerable culture, and of great gravity and dignity of manner. He arose to eminence in his profession, and possessed to the last the esteem and confidence of his professional brethren and the people generally as a conscientious man, and a skillful and devoted practitioner. He was one of the gentleman to move in the organization of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, and was elected its first Secretary. He gave to this enterprise his whole heart, sparing neither time nor labor, until it was established on a firm basis. He wielded an influence for good, solid as granite itself; and when no more on earth, he left behind an example of untiring zeal, self-denial, truth and honor; a careful, patient, faithful worker, worthy to be cherished and followed by all who come after him. He was the father of four children, viz., John W., born November 15, 1869; Leilia C., born July 30, 1872; George C., born February 9, 1874, and Ethel H., born August 14, 1875. Mrs. Schuchardt is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She was appointed Master in Chancery by Judge John Dougherty, and served two years, although the office was disputed, and judgment rendered against her by the Circuit and Appellate Court; but when carried to the Supreme Court judgment was rendered in her favor, making the first precedent of its kind in Illinois. She is now Township Treasurer, filling the office with tact and ability. In society, her influence for good is felt by all with whom she comes in contact.

R. T. SHIPLEY, manufacturer, Jonesboro, proprietor of saw and planing mill, and manufacturer of fruit and berry boxes, was born January 6, 1826, in Granger County, East Tenn. His grandfather, Thomas Shipley, who came from Virginia, was a farmer by occupation. His son, Edward T., was born in Hawkins County, East Tenn.; he died in 1876 in Jonesboro. He was a carpenter by occupation, and a soldier in the Seminole war. He was married to Elizabeth Thomas, who died in 1876 in Jonesboro. She was the mother of seven children—Robert T., Wilson K., Labona Ann, Marion (deceased), Martha, Melvina and Van Buren, who was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro. Our subject, Robert T., received a common school education in East Tennessee, where he also learned the carpenter trade, and was joined in matrimony to Ann R. Gore, who died in 1859 in Jonesboro. She was the mother of James and George W., the former married to Laura Bostan. Mr. Shipley was married a second time, to Mrs. Catherine M. Donehew, born August 1, 1827, in East Tennessee. She was a daughter of Abel and Eglantine (Cardwell) Hill, and is the mother of four children—Canada C. Donehew, Almeda C. Donehew, Francis M. Shipley and Adeline E. Shipley. Mrs. Shipley is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Shipley is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is also an A., F. & A. M., Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111, and formerly an I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Democrat. He was a soldier in

our late war. He came to this county in 1854.

DAVID SOWERS, farmer and blacksmith, Jonesboro, was born in Davison County, N. C., October 11, 1820. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, which were very limited in his day. When a young man, he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade with Mike Lefler, and worked at the same until November, 1845, when he went to Little Rock, Ark., and in the spring of the next year came to Union County, Ill., where he engaged in farming and working at his trade for about two years. In 1849, he married and removed to Jonesboro, where he has since remained. He was married, September 23, 1849, to Miss Mary Cruse, who was born in Jonesboro April 1, 1829, where she has always resided. She is a daughter of Peter and Sophia (Hess) Cruse, who were among the early settlers of Union County. Mr. and Mrs. Sowers have been blessed with four children—Walter W., born September 19, 1850, and died October 16, 1850; Mary Ann, born December 10, 1851; Sarah Jane, born October 20, 1853; and James C., born August 25, 1856; Sarah Jane is married to John W. Grear, editor of the Murfreesboro *Independent*. They have two children—Charles D. and Frederick. Mary A. was educated at the Jackson Female College, and at the Normal University at Carbondale, Ill., of which she is a graduate and at present a teacher. James E. is foreman of the Murfreesboro *Independent*. Mr. and Mrs. Sowers are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is the owner of eighty-seven acres of land in the corporation of Jonesboro. In politics, he is a Republican.

O. P. STORM, merchant, Jonesboro, was born March 2, 1827, in Perry (now Decatur) County, Tenn. He is of German descent. His father, Jacob Storm, was born in Maryland, and was married, in Tennessee, to Delilah Howell, who was the mother of six children—William H., Leonard, Pleasant, Susan E. (deceased), Delilah and our subject, Oliver P., who went to school in Decatur County, Tenn. When our subject was ten years old, he was taken to Texas by his widowed mother, who, after the death of her first husband, had married Andrew Still, who died in Tennessee. Mr. Storm herded cattle in Texas about five years, after which he returned to Tennessee, where he went to school again for one year, and then commenced clerking in a commission house at Perryville, Tenn. He clerked for different men and in different businesses till about 1860, when he commenced business for himself in Decatur County, Tenn. When the war broke out, he voted against secession, but after hostilities commenced his sympathies were with the South. His life during the war was full of stirring incidents too numerous to mention, and after the great struggle he resumed the mercantile business in Decatur County, Tenn., where he also run a cotton gin. In 1877, Mr. Storm came to this county, where he has a farm of 474 acres, principally bottom land. He, in company with his son Coleman H. keeps a general store. Mr. Storm was married, in Tennessee, to Emma H. Haley, born August 5, 1843, in Tennessee, who is the mother of seven children now living—Coleman H., Oliver J., Leonard H., Susan P., Bertha P., Martha J, and Beulah W. Mr. and Mrs. Storm are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Masonic Council, Clifton, Tenn., and a dimitted member from the Blue Lodge and Chapter, Lexington, Tenn. He was formerly an I. O. O. F. and K. of H. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM K. TRIPP, farmer, P. O. was born in this county October 31, 1858. He is a grandson of William Tripp, who came to this county when it was quite new, and here he endured the privations of pioneer life, and deserves great credit for his share in the struggles in this new country. His son, Thomas Tripp, was born April 21, 1830, in this county, and died here January 29, 1871. He was a

farmer by occupation, and was married in this county to Miss Lydia L. Hargrave, who was born here July 25, 1835. She is a daughter of Kenneth and Clara (Zimmerman) Hargrave. Mrs. Tripp is the mother of three children now living—Mary M., William K. (our subject) and Erastus M. Thomas Tripp is well remembered by all of his old neighbors, and his memory is cherished by the many friends who mourn his death. His two sons have managed the farm since then, and now control 365 acres. Our subject is a member of the Democratic party, as was also his father.

MRS. L. J. TUCKER, Jonesboro. This lady was born March 9, 1839, in Anson County, N. C. She is a granddaughter of James Watkins, who came from Virginia. He was of Welsh descent, and married Phœbe De Jarnette, who was a descendent of the French Huguenots. She was the mother of Christopher Watkins, the father of our subject, who was a physician and planter. He was born 1796 in North Carolina, and died in 1872 in the same place. He married Jane E. Dunlap, born in 1812 in North Carolina, where she yet lives. She is a great-grand-daughter of Rev. Craighead, who fled from England during the religious persecution of the Protestants, because the Crown had offered a reward of £25 for his head. He was afterward known as the founder of schools and churches in western North and South Carolina. As stated in the history of Presbyterianism of North Carolina, Mrs. J. E. Watkins was a daughter of George and Hannah T. (Ingram) Dunlap, and is the mother of eight children, of whom Louise J. (our subject) and her sister, Winnie W., wife of William Redfern, and the mother of Christie, Jennie and Winnie. Our subject was educated in the Carolina Female College, and was married to P. J. Lowrie, who died in 1862 in Wilmington, N. C. Our subject was married again in 1873 to Rev. J. K. Tucker, of Anson County, N. C. They came to Jonesboro in 1874, where he was Principal of schools. He died in 1881 in Nashville, Ill., while pastor of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Tucker has one son by her first husband—Harold Watkins Lowrie. He was born April 19, 1861, in Ansonville, Anson Co., N. C., now a student of the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. His father was a merchant, a grandson of Judge Samuel Lowrie, of North Carolina, and great-grandson of Mr. Alexander, who was one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Tucker is a member of the M. E. Church.

W. H. URY, merchant, Jonesboro, was born September 10, 1857, in Union County, Ill. He is a son of John Ury, born in North Carolina, who came to this county in 1818, where he followed farming, owning a large tract of land south of Jonesboro. His son, Thomas Ury, was born in 1829 in this county, where he died in 1878. He was a farmer by occupation, and was married here to Leah Cruse, who was born in this county. She is the mother of six boys —Walter H., John W., Warren, James, Absalom and Sidney. Our subject, Walter H., was educated in this county, and in early life was a tiller of the soil. In 1880, he bought out the stock of A. H. Crowell and started a clothing store. February 25, 1883, he was joined in matrimony, in Jonesboro, Ill., to Miss Lena Snider, born September 4, 1863, in Jonesboro. She is a daughter of Charles and Theresa Snider, who came from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Ury are members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, Flora Lodge, No. 596. In politics, Mr. Ury is identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN WAGNER, liveryman, Jonesboro, was born April 26, 1843, in Austria. His father, Jacob Wagner, was born in Austria, where he also married and followed the occupation of a weaver. Our subject, John Wagner, came to this county in 1852, and has made this his home ever since. He followed different occupations till about 1866, when he

commenced to work in William A. Brown's livery stable. He worked there till 1870, when he married the widow of his former employer. Her maiden name was Mary C. Marbry. She is the mother of six children now living—Alice Brown (wife of W. J. House), Arabella Brown (present wife of Z. McBride), George A. Brown (married Florence Corns), John Brown, Harman Brown (married Cora C. Bernard), and Arthur Brown. Mrs. Wagner is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Wagner is an I. O. O. F., Jonesboro Lodge, No. 241. In politics, he votes for the best man.

GEORGE W. WALBORN, millwright, P. O. Jonesboro, was born April 19, 1826, in Dauphin County, Penn., and is a grandson of George Walborn, who was of German descent, born in Pennsylvania, where he was married. His son Christian was born there in 1802, and died in 1870. He was also married there to Judy Hartman, who was born in Dauphin County, Penn., where she died. She was the mother of ten children, of whom our subject is the oldest. He received a common school education in the subscription schools of Dauphin County, where he also worked with his father on the farm till his fifteenth year, when he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed till he was thirty years old, when he learned millwrighting, which he has followed till the present day. Mr. Walborn was joined in matrimony to Malinda Cruse, born August 27, 1827, in Union County, Ill. Her parents, Peter and Sophia (Hess) Cruse, came from North Carolina. Mrs. Walborn is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Walborn is a dimitted member of the A., F. & A. M., also an I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is identified with the Democratic party. He has traveled over about twelve States.

THOMAS J. WATKINS, druggist, Jonesboro, was born November 18, 1841, in Shropshire, England. He is a son of John Watkins, born in England. He died in 1869, in this county. He married Mary Bratton, born in England, who died in 1854, in this county. She was the mother of three children, viz., Sarah, wife of O. Blevins; Mary Ann, wife of James Lee, and Thomas J., who came to this county about 1848, with his parents. He went to school in Jonesboro, where he also acquired his profession with the firm of Hacker & Toler, physicians. In 1860, he opened a drug store in Jonesboro, in which he continued till the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Nimmo. Mr. Watkins entered the regiment as Orderly Sergeant, but was promoted to Second Lieutenant. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and other engagements. He served till the close of the war, and then returned to Jonesboro, where he engaged in the insurance business one year, as clerk in a drug store three years, and then kept a drug store in Dongola one year. In 1870, he returned to Jonesboro, Ill., where he bought the drug store of Thomas Frick, in which he has done business ever since. In 1875, he was elected Mayor; was re-elected in 1877, and again elected in 1881. He had formerly been elected City Treasurer for three terms. Mr. Watkins was married to Elvira Albright, who was the mother of two children now living, viz., George T. and Kate M. Mrs. E. Watkins died in 1867. In 1869, our subject was married a second time to Mrs. Lou Glascock, born in Jonesboro. She was a daughter of Caleb and Rachel (Baggs) Frick, who came here in an early day. Mrs. Watkins is the mother of two children, viz., Homer G. Glascock, born January 31, 1860, and Thomas J. Glascock, born March 16, 1862. Mrs. Watkins is an active and zealous member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she being County President, and President of the Union in Jonesboro. Mr. Watkins is a Knight of Honor,

Jonesboro Lodge, No. 1891, and in politics is a Democrat.

W. G. WHITE, physician, Jonesboro, was born May 21, 1853, in Union Star, Breckinridge Co., Ky. He is of Scotch-German descent. Traits of both nationalities seem to show themselves in his studious habits and close application to business. His grandfather, Horatio White, was born in Scotland, where he farmed. He settled in Ohio and was also married there. His son, Dr. Jacob S. White, was born in 1824 near Steubenville, Ohio. He died October 17, 1865, in Kokomo, Ind., from disease contracted during the war, where he served his country as Brigade Surgeon, under Gens. Pope and Nelson, having graduated at Philadelphia, Penn. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and also a Royal Arch Mason. He had one sister and two brothers—Anna, Horatio and William. His wife, Elizabeth A. Grant, was born July 22, 1842, in Union Star, Ky. She is a distant relative of Gen. U. S. Grant, and the mother of one son, W. G. White (our subject), who received his education in Indianapolis, Ind. He clerked some time in a drug store in New York, where he also studied medicine, but graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Indiana May 1, 1878, having formerly been an attendant in a medical hospital in Indiana. His preceptor was Dr. Evan Hadley, with whom he practiced medicine after he graduated till the spring of 1882, when he came to Jonesboro, where he has followed his chosen profession, enjoying the confidence of the people in the town and country. He was joined in matrimony, February 10, 1876, in Indianapolis, Ind., to Miss Flora B. Nossaman, born March 30, 1859, in Marion County, Ind. She is a daughter of Adam and Salome (Catterson) Nossaman. Her grandfather Nossaman was born in Germany, and her grandfather Catterson was born in Ireland. Mrs. White is the mother of three girls—Zeralda Adeline, born June 21, 1877; Gustavia E., born March 21, 1879; and Nellie S., born January 20, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party. While a resident of Indianapolis, he was a member of the City Council, which he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents.

W. J. WILLARD, fruit-grower, surveyor and apiarian, P. O. Jonesboro, was born August 8, 1850, in Jonesboro. He is a son of Willis Willard, whose history appears in the general history of this work. Our subject inherited many of his father's sterling qualities. He was educated in Detroit, Mich., and at the Pennsylvania State College. In early life he followed merchandising in Jonesboro, in his father's store, till 1872, when he commenced to work on his farm, where he raises principally fruit and honey; to the latter, especially, he devotes a great deal of his personal attention. His farm consists of 120 acres. He is a Knight of Honor, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 1891. In 1875, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor, and yet devotes a great deal of time, in the winter, to surveying. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party. Our subject was joined in matrimony December 23, 1873, at the Pennsylvania State College, to Miss Nannie A. Chambers, who was born August 11, 1851, near Scottsville, Va. She is a daughter of Elijah and Mariamne (Staples) Chambers, who were of English descent. Elijah Chambers was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Willard is the mother of two children now living, viz.: Josephine C., born September 10, 1880, and Willis W., born December 25, 1882.

COBDEN PRECINCT.

E. B. BARKER, fruit-raising, P. O. Cobden, was born in Massachusetts April 8, 1816, to Jonathan and Rebecca (Hosmer) Barker. They were both natives of the same State, their ancestors being among the early settlers of Massachusetts, he being of Welsh descent, she English. They both died in their native State. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter, all but two of whom are now living. When Lafayette was in Boston, in 1825, there were six of the children there to see him. In 1875, fifty years later, five of the number again met in the same city. Both the grandfathers of our subject were in the battle of Concord. When our subject was about nine years old his parents moved to Charleston, Mass., and it was there that he received his education. In early life, he learned the trade of carriage-making, but did not follow it after he had grown up. In 1836, he came West, and for eighteen years he steamboated on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, as engineer. Most of the time he was on a mail boat between Cincinnati and Louisville, but took trips as far as St. Louis and New Orleans. After leaving the river, he began farming and fruit growing, twenty-five miles above Louisville, where he remained for some years. He then went to Ohio and engaged in the same business, twelve miles north of Cincinnati. In 1862, he came to his present farm and has been here since, engaged in fruit growing, peaches receiving most of his attention. His farm was mostly in the woods when he first bought, but now has forty acres in fruits and orchards. In Ohio, 1844, he was first married to Martha Ann Robinson, daughter of James and Mary Robinson, and was born in Ohio. She died in Ohio, and left our subject four children—Lucy, Albina, Cora and Mattie. In Ohio, in 1855, he was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth C. (Humphrey) Covington. She was born in Indiana to Holman S. and Mary Humphrey. He was born in Virginia, she in Pennsylvania. He died in Edgar County, Ill., but she is still living there. She was mostly raised in Ohio, near Cincinnati. Mrs. Barker was first married in Edgar County, Ill., to Edward Covington, and by this marriage she has one son living, John, and one daughter dead. Mr. Covington died in Edgar County. Mr. Barker has five children by present wife—Lizzie, Mary, Cyrus, Linnie and Emery. In politics, he is a Republican, but was a Whig before the Republican party started.

M. A. BENHAM, fruit and vegetable grower, Cobden, was born in Yates County, N. Y., January 18, 1836, to Ansel and Lucy A. (Willard) Benham. Ansel Benham was born in New York September 8, 1800, but his ancestors were from New England, and still farther back from England. He died April 24, 1857. He was one of a family of nine children, all of whom lived till after the youngest was forty-five years of age; two brothers and one sister now living. He resided in New York till 1839, then moved to Boone County, Ill., where he remained for seven years, then to Knox County, and died there. His occupation most of his life was in the harness business. In 1833, in Elmira, N. Y., he was married to Lucy Willard. She was born in Sterling, Mass., August 26, 1812, to Asa and Lucy Willard. The Willards are of English origin, and this family descended from Maj. Josiah Willard. Mrs. Ansel Benham is still living. To them a son and a daughter were born, both of whom are still living—our subject and his sister, Mrs. Emma L. Henry, of Irvington, Ill. Our subject

received most of his education in Galesburg, Ill., in the academy. He entered college three times, but health failed and he had to abandon it. However, he completed a commercial course at the original Bell's Commercial College, Chicago. He learned his father's trade of harness-maker, but that has not been his life work. When twenty-two years of age, he began farming, and continued for six years in Washington County, and, in the fall of 1863, came to this county and rented land for two years. In the spring of 1866, he came to his present farm, and has been here since engaged in raising fruits and vegetables, asparagus and sweet potatoes receiving most of his attention, having about four acres in the former and from twenty to twenty-five in the latter. He has a large potato house in which he can store 3,000 bushels. Just after the battle of Bull Run in 1861, he entered the service—Company E, Tenth Missouri—and was Sergeant in the company. Most of his work was scouting, so he was not in any of the heavy engagements. His health was completely wrecked, and the deafness with which he was afflicted before entering the service became worse, and on this account he was discharged after being in the service for about one year. In the spring of 1864, he was married to Mrs. Josephine (Foster) Newton. She was born in Erie County, N. Y., May 10, 1835, to Joseph and Lucinda Foster. Mrs. Benham died November 12, 1881, leaving no children. In politics, Mr. B. is Republican.

B. F. BIGGS, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Cobden Precinct January 28, 1839, to D. W. and Thisbe (Anderson) Biggs. D. W. was born in North Carolina November 21, 1805, and when five years of age he moved to Tennessee with his parents. He remained in Tennessee till 1825; then moved to this county and settled near his present home, and has resided here since. A short time before coming to this State, he was married, in Tennessee, to Thisbe Anderson. She was born in Tennessee in 1809, and died here October, 1856. By this wife he had seven children, our subject being the youngest—Mary (now dead), William J. (supposed to be dead), Nancy, J. J., Sarah, Mahala and B. F. He was married to his second wife in 1857, Mrs. Catherine Burkey. She was a native of Pennsylvania. His occupation has always been that of farmer. Our subject was educated in the district schools of the county, and his occupation has also been that of farmer and fruit-raiser. November 1, 1860, he was married to Elizabeth Parmly (see sketch A. J. Parmly). She died September 15, 1861, leaving a child which died in infancy. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged May 27, 1865, on account of disability. He remained with the regiment till May, 1864, rejoicing in its successes or suffering in its disasters. He was then so crippled by disease that he could no longer stay with the regiment, so was placed in the hospital at Memphis, where he remained till receiving his discharge. Most of the time he was clerking in the hospital office. Before leaving his company he was one of the Sergeants. He has been receiving a pension of $64 per year since his discharge. February 16, 1866, he was married to his second wife, Eliza J. Fegans. She was a native of Kentucky. Her parents moved to this State when she was young, and settled in Clark County, where her father died. In 1859, her mother moved to this county and died here. Mrs. Biggs died in February, 1877. By her he has three children—Letta E., Beatrice L. and Charles W. After his marriage in 1866, he settled on his present farm, and has been engaged in general farming and fruit raising since. May, 1877, he was married to his third wife, Nancy A. Davis. She was born in this county to James K. and Harriet Davis. He died in Johnson County in 1877. She is still living. Two

children have been the result of this union —Benjamin F. and Elmer J. Mr. Biggs is Republican in politics, and was once nominated by his party as County Clerk, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate. and has since taken no active part in political life.

A. H. BROOKS, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Union County, Ill., February 18, 1847, to Larkin F. and Martha R. (McCaul) Brooks. He was born in North Carolina July 22, 1814 ; died August 14, 1878. She was born in Tennessee June 15, 1820, and is still living. They were married September 22, 1836. In the spring of 1842, they came to Illinois and settled in Perry County, where they resided until 1845, when they moved to Union County. In 1846, they settled on the old homestead, on which he died. To them eight children were born who reached maturity. Three sons, M. C., William T. and James T., were in the service during the war of the rebellion. James T. died in 1870. He is the only one of the family of children deceased. In politics, he was Democratic. In early life he was a member of the Baptist Church, but after coming to this county he joined the Hillerites, and to this church all his family belong. His occupation most of his life was that of farmer, but had been variously engaged, building flat-boats and working on the river in Tennessee, in saw mill and flouring mill on his old homestead in this county, etc. Our subject was educated in the schools of this county, and has resided here all his life. His occupation is that of farmer, but for nine years he acted as engineer, most of the time in the mill, in which he was interested with his father and brother. In 1877, he began farming, and in 1878 came to his present farm of eighty acres. This he has improved till now he has good farm buildings and about 112 acres cleared. May 19, 1877, he was married to Margaret Johnson. She was born in this county to Frederick and Darthula (Ledgerwood) Johnson. Her father died previous to her birth. Her mother was afterward married to Abram Hankley, who died at Jackson, Tenn., during the war. She is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have two children dead and two living—Arthur and Alfred Ernest. In politics, Mr. Brooks is Democratic.

WILSON BROWN, physician and surgeon, Cobden, is a native of Union County, Ill., born December 5, 1845 ; is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Grear) Brown. Our subject is one of ten children, eight of whom survive—Alson, Wilson, Martha J., Andrew, Amanda E., Laura I., Augusta and John W. The Doctor attended the pioneer log cabin schools, and also the Jonesboro Seminary. He was brought up on a farm. About the age of twenty, he began teaching school, and continued it successfully for fifteen terms, when he withdrew. He entered the study of medicine actively, with Dr. G. W. Schuchardt, of Jonesboro. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1871–72, and graduated at the Missouri Medical College in 1876. Began the practice in the spring of 1872, at Unity, now Hodge Park, Alexander County, and afterward practiced at Jonesboro and Willard's Landing. In the fall of 1878, he had one case of the yellow-fever at Anna. In 1878, he located at Olmsted, Pulaski County, and in March, 1883, he came to Cobden, where he is doing a fine business. In connection with his professional duties, he attends to a drug store owned by C. L. Otrich, at Cobden. During his period of preparing for his chosen profession, he clerked in drug stores at Marion, Sparta and Jonesboro, by which he obtained means to forward his studies. He was married, May 18, 1881, to M. Anna Dodge, of New Grand Chain, Pulaski County, and has as a result of his union one child, Alice. His estimable lady is a member of the Baptist Church. He is an active Democrat. Dr. Brown is a specimen of a self-made man, possessing that indomitable characteristic necessary to succeed

in everything he undertakes. He is pleasant, sociable, and merits the trust many people have already given him.

ADAM BUCK, retired merchant, Cobden. Prominent among the leading, honorable, upright citizens of Cobden is Mr. Adam Buck, a native of Cork, Ireland, born December 24, 1824. His parents, Frederick and Harriet (Craig) Buck, were never residents of America, as will be noticed in the sketch of John Buck in another part of this work. Adam emigrated to this country in 1848, on board the "Thomas Worthington." Immediately on his arrival at New York, he began working in the navy-yard at that city, where he remained one year and then took charge of the construction of a plank road connecting Newberg and Ellenville, a distance of forty miles. This completed, he acted as Surveyor of a railroad from Chester, N. Y., to Delaware Water Gap. In 1852, he was appointed Assistant Surveyor on the Illinois Central Railroad from Centralia to Cairo. He took charge of the construction of twenty miles of the same, extending from Centralia. In 1854, he was elected Surveyor of Dallas County, Iowa. He remained in that borough until 1857, when he engaged in the general dry goods business at Cobden, Ill., having traded his farm in Iowa to William H. H. Brown for said stock of goods. From this he withdrew in 1880, and is living somewhat in the quiet enjoyment of his little fortune, of which he is the artificer. He, however, devotes some time to his farms in this county, and orange groves in Florida. He was married, August 1, 1852, to Hannah E. Sheppard. She died January 24, 1865, being the mother of Frederick, Mary A., Harriet, Hannah and Adam. His second union was with Clara M. Griffin, born April 25, 1837. The result of this marriage has been Clara, Fred, Harry and Walter. Mr. Buck is serving as Village Trustee; is a member of the A., F. & A. M.; votes the Democratic ticket. He takes a deep interest in educating his children in both literary and musical lore.

JOHN BUCK, merchant, Cobden. In every city, village or neighborhood, there are persons whose names are always at the head of all public enterprises, and whose pocket books are ready to assist such efforts. Prominent among such whole-souled inhabitants of Cobden, is John Buck, a native of Cork, Ireland, born 1827. He is a son of Frederick and Harriet (Craig) Buck, natives and always residents of Cork, Ireland, and the parents of seven children, five of whom survive, viz., Frederick, Adam, Alfred, Sydney and John. The father ranked among the finest miniature painters of the period in which he lived. Our subject emigrated to America at the age of eighteen years. He followed civil engineering for many years, and was among the party who surveyed and constructed the Illinois Central Railroad, working on the Southern Division. He was employed for awhile in Iowa, and on his return to Illinois he was appointed Master on the Southern Division of said road. In 1864, he formed a partnership with his brother Adam in a general dry goods store; and in September, 1879, he became the owner of the entire business, which he has increased, until he possesses the largest and best line of dry goods, together with a fine assortment of groceries, etc. He is also dealing largely in farming implements and machinery, and small hardware. In fact, he proposes to furnish his large class of customers anything they may desire. He is making a specialty of buying and storing away sweet potatoes, having a large and commodious building for that purpose. He was married to Sarah K. Fulton, of Perry County, Ill., the result of which was Edgar, Jessie H., Maggie H., John F., Lewis J., Bessie M. and Nellie M. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and votes the Democratic ticket.

HENRY CASPER, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Rowan County, N. C., March 6, 1815, to Peter and Esther Casper. She was born in Ireland; he in New Jersey; but his father moved to North Carolina when he was a small

boy. He moved to Union County, Ill., in 1818. He settled on a farm two and a half miles northeast of Jonesboro, and died there. He had a family of four sons and four daughters. Our subject and three sisters are now living. The father died early in the year 1863, at about the age of seventy-five; the mother about eight years previous to his death. Our subject was raised on the farm, and his early life was spent in improving it and helping to develop the country. He remained at home till March 14, 1838, when he was married to Eliza Rich, daughter of Thomas Rich. (See sketch of J. M. Rich.) For about eight years after marriage, he remained on a farm near his father's, then sold out and came to his present farm, and has been engaged in farming and fruit-growing since. In this he has been very successful, and at one time had 860 acres of land; but has deeded good farms to his sons and a daughter, and so has but 270 acres at present. He has retired from active life, and rents his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Casper have seven children living, and three dead—George W., Thomas P., John M., Minor W., Susan (Sifford), Mary (Brower), and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Casper are members of the M. E. Church of Cobden, and have belonged to it for over thirty years. In politics, he is Democratic.

G. W. CASPER, farmer, P. O. Cobden, is a native of Union County, Ill., born January 18, 1841, to Henry and Eliza (Rich) Casper. His early life was spent at home, assisting to till the soil of the home farm. He, in the meantime, received the benefit of the common schools. At twenty years of age, he left his home and engaged in farming on his own account on his present farm, which at the time was unimproved. It now contains 124 acres of good land, of which eighty-five are under a high state of cultivation. He was married January 7, 1861, to Miss Margaret Culp, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Henry and Mary Culp, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. Mrs. Casper died October 8, 1875, leaving five children as the result of their union, viz., Quitman S., Henry W., Lucinda A., Robert F., Alvan. In November, 1879, he married a second time Mrs. Marietta Gifford, daughter of A. Leroy, a resident of near Chicago. The result of this union is the following two children—Etta May and Effie Maud. Mr. Casper commenced life a poor man, and by his honesty, industry and economy, he has succeeded in accumulating a good property, and a name and reputation which is beyond reproach. He served as Deputy Sheriff under William C. Rich, Jacob Hileman and Joseph McElhany, and was Constable over fourteen years. In politics, was formerly a Democrat, but now is identified with the principles of the Republican party.

E. N. CLARK, fruit grower, P. O. Cobden. Among the fruit-growers in this township who have been active in developing the fruit interests of the county, we find Mr. Clark. He was born in 1823, in Milford, Conn., six miles from New Haven; both his parents, and all their children, were born in the same town. Our subject's father, Alpheus Clark, was born March, 1795, died in New York, November, 1874. His mother is still living, and is about eighty years of age. In 1833, Mr. Clark's parents moved to New York, settling first in Monroe County, but afterward removed to Lockport, N. Y., and there our subject remained, until coming to this county, in the spring of 1858. In early life he followed carpentering and ship-building, but for two years previous to coming here, he was engaged in the flour business in Lockport. When coming to this county, Mr. Clark brought several varieties of strawberry plants; these he set out, also planted pears, peaches, etc. In 1859, he made an exhibit of twelve varieties of strawberries, which he had grown, at the fair at Jonesboro. He received the first premium. He has continued since to be quite successful

as a strawberry grower. When he first bought his farm, the previous owner told him that grass would not grow here, and in fact at that time there was but little grass to be found in the country, none along the roadsides, etc. However, between Cobden and Jonesboro, there had been a few acres of clover sown by two Northern railroad contractors, and this field fully proved that clover was well adapted to this soil. In New York, June, 1854, our subject was married to Miss Frances E. Goodrich. She was born January 31, 1828, in New York, to William and Betsie Ann (Gibbs) Goodrich. William Goodrich was born in New England September 28, 1786, died November 9, 1863. Betsie Gibbs was born near Great Barrington, Mass., July 12, 1788, died October 22, 1843. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters. One son, I. G. Goodrich, and four daughters are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have two children—Ed. S. and Kittie. In politics, he is a Republican.

ED. S. CLARK, druggist. Prominent among the leading business men of Cobden is the gentleman whose name heads this biography. He was born in the State of New York; is a son of E. N. Clark, a prominent farmer of this county. He attended the school of Cobden, and two terms at Champaign, Ill. He was brought up on the farm; he clerked for awhile for Linnell & McLoney, in this village; they were then the only druggists in the place. In September, 1880, he, in partnership with H. C. Babcock, opened up a drug store in Cobden, at which they were successful, until June, 1882, when they located at Cairo, July 14, 1883. Mr. Clark having purchased Mr. Babcock's interest, removed the entire stock to his present cozy little room, where he is enjoying a lucrative trade. He gives his own personal attention to the business. He was married in March, 1881, to Elizabeth C. Watkins, of this county.

J. B. COULTER, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Cobden, was born in Pennsylvania March 20, 1820, and is a son of David and Lydia (Coulter) Coulter, both natives of Pennsylvania; he was born in 1794, and died at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1882, and she born in 1796, and died in 1881. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are living. The Coulters were originally from Ireland, but for generations had lived in Pennsylvania. When our subject was quite young, his parents moved to Ohio, where he was educated in the common schools. At the age of eighteen, he began teaching, and afterward attended Miami University, but did not take a full course. Most of his time was spent in teaching, until he accompanied his parents to Iowa in 1850. He followed various pursuits in Iowa, and among others read law, and was admitted to the bar about 1859–60. He continued there until 1866, when he sold out his business and came to this county, having previously invested money here when everything was very high, and owing to the depreciation of property he incurred great loss. After losing nearly everything he had, he began over again, and has been reasonably successful. His farm is now mostly in fruit—apples, peaches, cherries, plums, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc. He has upward of fifty acres in fruits, and may be termed a successful fruit grower. He was married in Iowa, in 1851, to Miss Eunice Reed. Her father was a native of Connecticut and removed to Ohio, and thence to Iowa. Both he and his wife are dead. Mr. Coulter is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has risen to the degree of Royal Arch Mason. In politics, he was long identified with the Republican party, but for some time has claimed no particular party.

M. M. DOUGHERTY, hardware, Cobden. Among the leading business men of this village is M. M. Dougherty, who was born August 7, 1832, in Alabama. His parents, Isaac and Rachel (Slimp) Dougherty, were natives of East

Tennessee, and settled in Alabama, and finally in Mississippi, where they died after having been blessed with fourteen children, viz., John, Matilda, Alfred, William, Cynthia, Frances M., Amos. The eighth child was killed when quite young by a limb falling on it. The remaining children were M. M., Elizabeth, Allen, Parlee, Lafayette and Cansaday. The father served in the war of 1812, and he and wife were members of the Christian Church at the time of their decease. Our subject attended the log cabin schools as much as the circumstances of his father would afford. His early days were spent on the farm, and, at the age of fifteen years, he began for himself. He was married February 21, 1858, to Eliza J. Wilcox, and with her took charge of a farm for a land-holder in the South, which he continued until the war pressed him from the position. After having engaged in the war, he located at Anna, this county, where he with a partner opened up a barber shop, from which he retired, after about twelve years, on account of ill health, and engaged at teaming for awhile, afterward at rural labors, until March 10, 1882, when he put in a full line of hardware in Cobden, to which he is giving his personal attention, and is succeeding remarkably well. He has sustained several downfalls in life ; but, through his energy and perseverance, has as often arisen. His wife died in 1879, and he subsequently married Maggie Hail. He was for many years a member of the I. O. O. F., and is now a member of the Knights of Honor of Jonesboro. He votes the Democratic ticket.

D. H. EVETT, merchant, Cobden, was born January 19, 1835, in Henderson County, Tenn.; is a son of W. B. and Sarah Williams Evett, natives of Tennessee, and the parents of eight children, all of whom grew up. Our subject only resides in this county. He had the chance to attend school but a few days, and did not then even learn to read and write. He was brought up at the duties of the ruralist, and at the age of nineteen he began carpentering. At that time his only worldly possessions were a suit of clothing and $2.50. When about twenty-five years old, he began clerking for the firm of Crytes & Cooper, of Bloomfield, Mo., whither the family had gone from Williamson County, Ill., where they settled in 1843. He severed his connection with the above firm, and took a position with Bartlett & Legget, of Piketon, the same State. Here, under the instructions of Legget, he learned to read and write, and within two years was able and did post the books of his employer. He remained with this firm, however, only a few months on account of the war oppressing the business, which was finally closed up, and he then went to the individual store of Bartlett, of Bloomfield, where he was engaged actively for some time, and this store was also closed on account of the war. He clerked for awhile at Cape Girardeau, and from there made preparations to start for St. Paul, Minn., to take a position as a clerk. James Morrison, an elderly man, with wife and no children, had for a long time clerked for an adjoining firm to Mr. Evett, just merely to have employment, and had in the meantime taken a deep interest in his strong competitor, and without any solicitation on the part of Mr. Evett, Morrison prevailed on him to draw from the account of Mr. M. $6,000, and go in business for himself, which he did at Piketon, where he was very successful, and in a number of years paid back to Mr. Morrison the $6,000, together with $1,800 interest that had accrued. While at Piketon, he served as Postmaster for fifteen years. While here, he lost his wife, Arabell Spiller, whom he married in 1867. This union gave him three children, one living—Betty. Soon after the death of his consort, he came with his little daughter to his farm in Williamson County, Ill. After farming for some time, he went to Neosho, Mo., where he merchandized under the firm name of Biddle & Evett, at which he was successful for

two years, when he sold his interest to Biddle and returned to his farm in Illinois, which he sold in 1881, and in March the following year he opened up at Cobden his present fine line of general merchandise and groceries, and has been very successful. The only losses he has sustained was by robbers. He lost an entire crop by frost. He enlisted in 1863 in an Illinois infantry company, and was soon discharged on account of illness. He was married a second time to Ray Rendleman, daughter of John Rendleman, of Anna, and the result has been two children—Olive M. and Clyde. He votes the Democratic ticket. The names of his brothers and sisters were William, Ann, Elizabeth, Eveline, Jane, Samuel, Sarah and Mary.

GEORGE W. FERRILL, farmer, and fruit raiser, P. O. Cobden. The ancestry of our subject can be traced back only to John F. Ferrill, who was born in North Carolina about Christmas, 1767, and died in October, 1849. He was an orphan child, and during the Revolutionary war lost sight of his relatives, so knew nothing of his ancestry. About 1804, he moved to Tennessee, and died at the old homestead in Steward County. His son Thomas, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina June 12, 1795, and was married in Tennessee to Elizabeth Anderson, who was born in that State September 28, 1803. In December, 1819, they moved to this county, and settled on the farm now owned by Cornelius Anderson. In the spring of 1838, they moved to Toledo, in this precinct, where he kept the post office for a number of years, and where he died August 6, 1849. After his death, his widow was appointed Postmistress, and our subject attended to the business for her. His occupation was that of farmer, but he served as Constable for some time, also as Deputy Sheriff, and was one of the Commissioners of the county for many years. Mrs. Ferrill still lives on the old homestead at Toledo. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are still living. Our subject is the oldest of the family. His early life was spent in helping to improve the farm. His opportunities for an education were of the most limited kind, the schoolhouses being of the rudest sort. However, he continued to apply himself till he became an excellent penman, and till he could teach school, which occupation he followed for some time. From 1846 till 1869, he was Elder of the Toledo Christian Church, but, in 1869, his health broke down and he quit the ministry. His support, however, he has always obtained from the farm. In 1842, he settled on a farm in Section 18, and remained there till January, 1857, when he came to his present home, and has resided here since. For three years from July, 1877, till October, 1880, he superintended the Grange mill at Cobden. March 6, 1842, he was married, in this county, to Matilda Zimmerman. She was born in the county May 6, 1824, to Jacob and Catherine (Rhoades) Zimmerman. They were both natives of Kentucky, he born September 12, 1802, she September 6, 1792. He died February 12, 1859, and she some years afterward. He was one of the oldest settlers in the county, living here almost all his life, and for one term was a member of the Illinois State Legislature. Of the family of seven girls and two boys, only two are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrill have six children, four sons and two daughters—Lucetta (Griffith), Marinda (Griffith), John J., Thomas J., Otis J. and Albert W. The two daughters married brothers. In politics, Mr. Ferrill is Democratic.

J. D. FLY, farmer, P. O. Makanda, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., December 12, 1812, to Jesse and Delana Fly, both of whom were born in North Carolina, but when small moved to Davidson County, Tenn., with parents. They were married in Tennessee and resided there till after their children were all born, but

when our subject was but a lad they moved to Wayne County, Ill. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are still living. They moved to this county in 1848, and died here. Our subject received his education in Tennessee and Wayne County, Ill. His occupation has always been that of farming. September 27, 1829, he was married in Wayne County, to Sarah McCracken. She was born in Kentucky January 15, 1813, to Samuel and Nancy McCracken. He was born in Pennsylvania, but his parents moved from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and from North Craolina to Kentucky. They were from Ireland. When Mrs. Fly was but a small girl her parents moved to Wayne County, Ill., and her father took an active part in opposing slavery in this State. They were the parents of a large family of whom Mrs. F. is the youngest, and the only one living. Mr. and Mrs. F. have three children living—M. L., W. R. and Martha Jane; also seven dead. Our subject came to this county from Wayne in 1846. His farm consists of 160 acres, eighty of which he bought from the Government. All the farm was then woods; now he has about 100 acres in a good state of cultivation; grain and stock receive most of his attention, but he also raises some fruits. In religion, he is a member of the Christian order. In politics, Democratic. The early members of our subject's family were from England and Wales, but several generations back. The father of our subject was in the battle of New Orleans with Gen. Jackson. Mrs. Fly's father was a Revolutionary soldier, and two of her brothers were in the war of 1812, and in the Horseshoe battle.

V. M. FOLEY, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Warren County, Ky., August 23, 1843, to Leroy M. and Caroline (Ellis) Foley. He was born in Warren County, Ky., May 12, 1822. She was born and raised in Virginia. They are now living in this county. When our subject was small, his parents moved to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and resided there till September, 1861. Then, on account of the war troubles, he had to leave, receiving such notice from some of the confederates. So he moved to this county with what he could haul in a wagon with two horses. His occupation has always been that of farming. They are the parents of two children, our subject and his sister, Eliza Castleberry, of Jackson County. Three sons, however, died when young. Our subject never had the opportunities of attending the free schools, and attended but poor subscription schools. Before leaving Missouri, there were great inducements offered him to join the Southern army, most of his associates entering that army, and perhaps he might have done so, not knowing the cause of the war or what secession was, but his father was too strong a Union man, and influenced him in the right direction. August 11, 1862, he enlisted from this county in Company E, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Capt. J. P. Reese, Col. Dollins. He served till mustered out August 5, 1865. He was in many of the leading engagements, such as Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, where Col. Dollins was killed, on the Red River expedition, at Spanish Fort, etc.; also at Guntown, Miss., where about one-half the regiment was lost; also at Nashville, where Hood and Thomas were engaged. Mr. Foley is now a pensioner of the Government for injury sustained at Guntown, Miss. By forced marches, he was over-heated, and after going into the engagement the heat overcame him and he had to be carried from the field, but not until he had fired about forty rounds of cartridges. After returning from the army, he settled on his present farm, and has remained there since. September 17, 1865, he was married to Emily Anderson. She was born in this county to Cornelius and Elizabeth Anderson. The mother died during the war; the father is still living in the county, and is one of the old settlers, coming from Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. Foley have seven children—Ollie, Ella, Oran, Frank, Charles, Leroy and Harvey. For eight years after coming from the service, he followed house carpentering; then commenced farming, and has been engaged in general farming and fruit-raising since. He has 120 acres of land, about seventy being improved. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics, he is Republican, and is serving a term as Justice of the Peace. Mr. Foley has always done all he could for the advancement of morals and against the liquor traffic in his vicinity.

JAMES FOWLEY, merchant, is the son of Peter and Catharine Fowley, and was born in Canada in 1841; was married in 1860 to Mary Rendleman. Several years ago he entered the mercantile business at Cobden which has increased from the beginning until it ranks among the best business room in the country. The old days of the plow and scythe have passed away, the genius of the inventer has been at work, and in no branch of industry has there been greater strides than in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Indeed, without them it would be impossible to cultivate the broad acres of our Western prairies, and farming to a profit would be an utter failure. In this particular line of business, we find in the village of Cobden, several dealers. The leading man engaged in the retail of farming machinery, however, is Mr. James Fowley. In addition to his large stock of dry goods, notions and farming implements, he is handling Woodsum Machine Company Engines; Minnesota Chief separator and Stillwater engine; Gaar, Scott & Co. engines, threshers and saw mills, Heilman & Co. engines, threshers and saw mills; Vinton Iron Works saw mills; Victor clover huller; Harris Machine Company engines and threshers; Climax mower, reaper and self-rake; Reliance harvester with Appleby binder; Thomas & Son sulky rake; among the many plows we notice B. F. Avery & Son's sulky and walking plows; D. B. Buford & Co.'s sulky and walking plows and cultivators; Heilman & Co., Sparta & Roulker Plow Company's plows, and Oliver chilled plows and Cassady sulky rake. He has also in the line of sundries, sorghum mills and evaporators, Neff wagons, grain drills, repairs for engines and separators, cylinder and concave teeth, belts, packing and oils, repairs for Nichols & Shepard vibrators, sewing machines, paints, and general merchandise, all of which he sells at small margins.

D. GOW, fruit and vegetable grower, P. O. Cobden. Among the many men who have done much to develop the resources of this county in its fruit and vegetable industries, none have done more than the subject of this sketch, not only in advancing new theories, but by putting these theories, which originated in his brain, into profitable practice. He was born in the county of Midlothian, Scotland, eleven miles east of Edinburgh, February 15, 1825, to D. and Margaret (Black) Gow. They were both born in the near neighborhood, and died in the same county. She died in 1832 of cholera; he in 1876, at the age of eighty-three years. He was twice married. By the first wife, the mother of our subject, there were three sons and one daughter, and by the second marriage two sons and two daughters. His occupation was always that of a fruit-raiser, and till after his family by first wife was nearly grown he only had ten acres of land to cultivate, but afterward procured nine acres more, and still later twenty-one acres additional, so at the time of his death he was cultivating forty acres. His main crop was that of strawberries, and for years he was the largest producer of strawberries in Scotland. For sixty years previous to his death, he had lived on the same place as a tenant of the Earl of Stair. So our subject was reared in a garden, and received instruction which has not only been useful to himself, but to all who come in con-

tact with him who are interested in the same business. He received his education in the common schools of his native land, and for one year read law in the city of Edinburgh, but not liking the profession he gave it up and returned to the farm. In 1850, he accompanied his brother John to America, but did not expect to stay only for a short time. During the remainder of the year 1850, he worked at the carpenter's bench, and by that time his business prospects in the old country changed, so he decided to remain in this country. So he and his brother engaged in the fruit culture in New Jersey in 1851. In the winter of 1855–56, he came to this county, but his brother still remained in New Jersey and bought a farm near the one they had been renting, paying $3,000 for it. In a few years, he sold the farm to the railroad company for $40,000; then bought another near Wilmington, Del., and there died. In 1856, our subject embarked in the vegetable business in Anna. He boarded in Jonesboro, but had his hot-beds in Anna, near the present residence of Mr. Lufkin. These hot-beds were, indeed, curiosities, for the like had never been known in Union County, and to see plants growing there when the ground was covered with snow was wonderful. That year Mr. Gow experimented on different products to see which was best adapted, and which could be grown to best advantage. Tomatoes proved to be the most profitable. The first that he shipped, and probably the first ever sent from the county, was June 8, 1856, and sold at $1 per dozen in Chicago. But a difficulty arose, for there were no fruit commission houses then in Chicago to ship to; but to obviate this trouble, Mr. Gow taught his men when and how to gather, pack and ship, and he went to Chicago to attend to the selling himself. Mr. Drake, of the Grand Pacific, was then steward in the Tremont House, and was Mr. G.'s best customer. During his second year as a shipper to Chicago, a discussion arose in some of the papers about his lettuce. One called it Democratic lettuce, thinking that no other kind could be grown in Southern Illinois, but a friend of Mr. Gow contradicted the statement in another paper, so to settle it they wrote to our subject to find out which was right. Of course he sustained the contradiction. During the shipping season of 1857, he had his private express car run from Anna to Chicago by passenger train, for which he paid $90 per car, including free pass for his agent in charge of it. He continued in business at Anna for three seasons, then came to Cobden, and, in the fall of 1858, was appointed express agent. In 1859, out of his own means, he built the present freight house here, on a guarantee that the railroad would make Cobden a regular station instead of a flag station, and that they should pay him back the money expended in building the depot in two years without interest. Mr. Gow was the first station agent at Cobden. He continued for about one year, then bought his present farm in 1861, and has made it his home since. During the war of the rebellion, he was Deputy Provost Marshal in this district. Our subject not only introduced vegetable growing in this county, but was also the first to use fertilizers, and did the first underground draining in the county. In 1856, he presented the first car-load of stable manure ever presented to the Illinois Central Railroad for shipment. This car-load was taken up from the mines at Duquoin, and dumped into a car and brought to Anna. He then procured manure from the stables at Cairo till they began in the vegetable business, and kept it all at home. He then again received it from Duquoin, but soon that failed for like reason, so he had to think of some other plan, and that is this: He has made arrangements with the railroad companies to carry the manure at three-fourths cents per ton per mile, and in this way can procure an inexhaustible supply from St. Louis, and within the

past six months has brought to this station about fifty car-loads of splendid stable manure, eighteen of which have been applied on his own farm. An ordinance has been passed by the authorities of St. Louis to permit our subject to build a spur to the railroad track of sufficient length to hold five cars on which he can load the manure. This ability to obtain an abundant supply of stable manure from highly-fed animals at so cheap a rate, costing only about 60 cents per two-horse load at Cobden Station, may be regarded as the crowning effort of his indefatigable energy, and is certainly the source of greater prosperity to fruit and vegetable growers than has yet been devised. Mr. Gow was the originator of the present system of shipping together at car-load rates to Chicago, and the first rates of $50 per car were made to him individually on tomatoes. He was also one of the prime movers in organizing the present system of shipping in refrigerator cars.

NATHANIEL GREEN, merchant, Cobden, was born April 8, 1856, in Union County, Ill. His father, David, was born in North Carolina, and his mother, Elizabeth (Smith) Green, was a native of Missouri. The parents settled in what is now Union County in 1805, or rather the Green family settled then. The father erected the first store within the neighborhood of Cobden at what was known as Green's Crossing. He afterward, in partnership with one of his sons, transferred this store to the limits of Cobden, where he continued the business for some time. He died in 1877. The mother died in 1878, after having blessed Mr. Green with thirteen children, six of whom are living —Francis, Mary A., S. R., Walter G., Willis and Nathaniel. Our subject attended school at Cobden during his younger days, and clerked in his father's store. When reaching his majority, he began for himself, taking charge of a large stock of goods, which he has increased, making it one of the best lines in the town. He gives his personal attention to both the buying and selling, and consequently is successful. He has a general line of dry goods, notions, etc. He was married in 1879 to Mary Barker, a daughter of E. B. Barker, a resident of this precinct. The result of this union is two children—Emery D. and Bertha E. He owns a farm of 180 acres in this and Anna townships. He votes the Democratic ticket.

HOLLADY & DUNCAN, millers, Cobden. V. R. Hollady was born January 20, 1850, in Tennessee ; is a son of J. J. and Nancy C. (Hines) Hollady, natives of Tennessee and settlers of Union County in 1860. They were the parents of eight children. Our subject attended school in the log cabin. In 1875, he left home and engaged in a saw mill in Jackson County, Ill. In 1882, he engaged in the present business. Was married in 1874 to Mary I. Odum, a native of Williamson County, this State. The result has been Charles and Clint. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of H.; votes the Democratic ticket. R. B. Duncan is a native of Williamson County, Ill., where he was born May 4, 1850. His parents, Dudley and Rebecca (Spiller) Duncan, were natives of Tennessee, and settled in Williamson County very early. The grandfather Duncan owned the land where Bainbridge now lies, in said county. The parents were members of the Christian Church. Our subject had but little chance of school, his parents having died when he was very small. When fourteen years old, he went to Marshall County, Kan., to live with his oldest brother, W. B., who now lives in California. The home of his brother was then located on the old and well-known stage route, "St. Jo and San Francisco." This route was considered very dangerous, as many robbers and murderers occupied these wild regions. Young Duncan at the age of seventeen began learning the milling and millwright business, which he mastered very quickly, and soon became an expert as a mechanic, making

his services desirable over a wide scope of country. After closing his labors with a man by the name of Davis, of Toronto, Kan., he attended a commercial school at St. Jo, Mo., where he gradnated in the Bryant & Stratton system. In 1870, he rented a mill at Spillerstown, Ill., for one year, and, in partnership with Dorris, buying the mill; they moved it to Frankfort, Franklin Co., Ill., and operated the same successfully for one year, when Mr. Duncan withdrew and traveled for awhile in the Western country in the interests of some manufacturing establishments. In 1875, he married Alice, a daughter of Judge Prickett, of Carbondale, and at said village worked for some time in a grist mill, in connection with his trade, that of millwright. In 1882, he and Mr. Hollady put up the present mill at Cobden. They have new machinery, both stones and iron rollers for grinding. They make a specialty of custom work, and of course court the people by making good flour, the best in this part of the country. His wife died in March, 1880, leaving one child—Ralph. He subsequently married Mollie Prindle, of Indianapolis. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Nashville. His wife is a Baptist. He is a stanch Republican.

L. T. HARDIN, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Limestone County, Ala., December 9, 1828, to Erasmus and Abashaba (Hodges) Hardin. Erasmus Hardin was born near Augusta, Ga., in 1785, died on the present farm of our subject in 1859. Abashaba Hodges was born in Tennessee, and died in this county in 1857. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are still living. By a previous marriage he had two children, one of whom is now living in Texas. His occupation was that of a farmer. He was engaged in the Indian war in Florida, with the Seminoles. In 1830, they moved to Union County, and made it their home until time of death. Our subject remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, then sowed his wild oats. In 1853, he went to California, where he remained for two years, then sold out and went to Texas, and began in stock-raising; with the exception of one or two visits home, he remained in Texas until 1860, and then war troubles began in Texas. He and his brother James had in partnership a herd of about 300 cattle, besides horses, but they lost all through the war. April 3, 1861, he was married in this county to Elizabeth Ferrill, daughter of Henry and Polly Ferrill; they were natives of Tennessee; Mr. Ferrill died in this county; his widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin have ten children, all living but one—Lucetta (deceased), Olive, A. J., Mary, Charles, Emma, Ellen, L. T., Laura and Herbert S. Mr. Hardin's farm contains 160 acres, about 100 of which are in cultivation; on this he does general farming, and meets with deserving success. He and wife are members of the Christian order. In politics, he favors the Democratic party.

JOHN F. HOFFMAN, farmer and fruit-grower, was born in Augusta, Ga., December 12, 1842, to Charles F. and Charlotta (Gunther) Hoffman. They were natives of Baltimore. Our subject's grandfather Hoffman, however, came from Hanover to America, and settled in Baltimore. Mr. Charles F. Hoffman was engaged in the millinery and dry goods business at Baltimore, but his health failing, he desired a warmer climate so moved to Augusta, Ga., where our subject was born. In 1849, he moved to New Orleans and was book-keeper for an English cotton commission house. He only lived for about eight years after moving to New Orleans. His widow still resides in the suburbs of that city, and is seventy-four years old. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living, two sons and three daughters, our subject and Charles F. being the sons. Charles F. is in the banking business in New Orleans, also agent for Brown Bros. & Co., of New York. One daughter,

Mrs. Rosalie Avery, is in Nebraska. The other two daughters are in New Orleans—one Mrs. W. Bourdette, whose son is cashier in above bank; and a maiden daughter at home. One subject was educated in the high schools of the city of New Orleans, and after leaving school he began clerking in the house of Samuel Nicholson & Co. He afterward engaged in the exchange brokerage business. Mr. Hoffman was in the city of New Orleans at the time of its capture, but left immediately after for New York, where he had a position offered him with the same house for which he had been at work in New Orleans. He remained in New York for three years and then returned to New Orleans and remained there until 1869, when, his health failing, he desired more of an outdoor life. A friend gave him a letter of introduction to Daniel Davie, of this county. Mr. H. came here and liking the country decided to remain, so the first year he stayed with Mr. E. N. Clark, and learned more of the fruit business, and in 1870 bought his present farm of eighty acres, and has been engaged in farming and fruit-raising since. On his farm he has a peach orchard of fifteen acres, an apple orchard of twelve acres, besides small fruits, and also meadow land. The West Fork of Drewery Creek flows through his farm, and when he came to it there were undrained flats, causing malaria; but these he has drained and made into meadow land, and thereby made them profitable and added to the healthfulness. He has found that the climate has had the desired effect on his health. On his farm he has splendid springs of running water, and also has found outcroppings of black marble. In 1874, he was married in this county to Miss Ellen Tweedy, daughter of James M. Tweedy (see sketch, Alto Pass Precinct). The result of this union was four children, three of whom are now living—Carrie, Charles T. and Maggie. She died in March, 1881, and August 31, 1882, he was again married to Miss Nora A. Smith. She was born in this county, on Hutchins Creek, daughter of Alexander Smith. He is one of the charter members of Cobden Lodge, Knights of Honor, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Cobden. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat, but voted for Grant for his first term.

DANIEL KIMMEL, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born June 7, 1827, to George and Elizabeth (Christy) Kimmel; George Kimmel was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1793; died in Union County, March 29, 1868; his wife was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1803; she is still living. His occupation during life was that of a farmer and stock dealer; they came to Union County when our subject was but five years of age. He was married three times, and by his first wife had two sons; but no child by the second; by his third wife, the mother of our subject, seven sons and five daughters. In religious belief, he and wife were of the Dunkard faith; with politics, he had but little to do, but was a Douglas Democrat, and strongly opposed to the war of the rebellion. He was a man successful in business, and did a good part by his children, giving to each a farm, and about $1,500 in money. Our subject's opportunity for an education was very limited, and when he began life for himself, at the age of twenty-one, it was with nothing but a pair of strong hands, and an unconquerable determination to make a success. For six years he rented a farm and kept bachelor's hall, but at the end of that time he had eighty acres of land paid for, and money besides. July 13, 1853, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Green, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Smith) Green. (See sketch.) Mr. and Mrs. Kimmel have the following children, viz.: Elizabeth Alice, Johana, Eliza, Mary Ann, Carrie Belle, Rolley D., Walter G., David G., Minnie May and Laura Lee; also three children who died in infancy. After mar-

riage, he settled on his present farm of 225 acres, which is one of the best farms in Cobden Precinct. His wife also has seventy-six acres of land in her own right. Mr. Kimmel does general farming—raising of grain, stock and fruits, and in traiding in stock. During the war, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen Lieutenant; he was captured at Holly Springs by Van Dorn's command, and paroled. He then reported to Col. Fry, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. While there the One Hundred and Ninth was consolidated with the Eleventh and he returned home, and again engaged in farming. In politics, he is Republican. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M. of Cobden, being one of the charter members. Mrs. K. is a member of the Cobden Baptist Church. Taken from the Agricultural Report of Illinois for 1856–57, we find that a bushel of white wheat, raised by Mr. Kimmel took the first premium in the Illinois State Fair, held at Alton, and again at the Mississippi Valley Fair, held at St. Louis, and the report goes farther to state that he was considered the best wheat-raiser in the West, if not in the world.

AUG. KOHLER, fruit-grower, P. O. Cobden, was born at Wyhl, Grand Duchy Baden, Germany, August 25, 1833. From the age of six years till he was fourteen, he attended school without an intermission. He then began in the Government employ on the River Rhine. There he remained till 1851, and then learned the miller's trade, but on account of disease he had to give up milling in 1856. December 22 of the same year, he started for America and landed in New York City March 18, 1857, but went soon afterward to Cincinnati, Ohio, then to Freeport, Ill., June 22 of the same year, he came to Jonesboro. January 2, 1858, he was married at Jonesboro, Ill., by Judge Hileman, to Karolina Rethe. They remained at Jonesboro until 1862; then sold out and bought a place in Anna, where they lived till September, 1866. Selling out there they bought a little farn on the east of Cobden. From 1859 till 1881, he was employed at the stone-mason's trade, but since that time has given his entire attention to the raising of fruit, i. e., strawberries, raspberries, tomatoes, etc., etc. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler have three children living, viz.: Henry William, nineteen years of age; Charles August, twelve years of age, and Maria Anna, seven years of age. Our subject is the son of Anton and Maria Anna Kohler. They were born in Vogelbach, Germany. In February, 1858, they came direct from the old country to Jonesboro, and in 1863 to one mile below Cobden, where she died August 29, 1868, at the age of fifty-six years, he at the residence of our subject June 20, 1870, at the age of sixty-six years.

LOUIS KOHLER, liveryman, Cobden, was born in Wyhl, Baden, Germany September 1, 1845, brother of August Kohler (see sketch). He was educated in the schools of his native country, attending until only twelve years of age. Came to this county in 1857, and this has been his home since, but in early life he was for some time in the Western States and Territories. He learned the trade of coopering, and followed it for some years. Was married, on Easter Sunday, 1871, to Elizabeth Kerzenmacher; she was born in the same town and street as our subject, November 19, 1846; came to America with her sister's family about a year previous to marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler have four children living—William, born October 3, 1875; Fanny, his twin sister, died April 27, 1877; Josephine and Paulina, twins, born June 30, 1879; and Freddie Anton, born September 2, 1882. When first married, our subject kept toll-gate, on the Jonesboro and Willard's Landing road, for one year; then on account of sickness he left and came near Cobden, and bought his father's old farm, but after two years sold out and went to the Mis-

sissippi River bottom, into farming and stock-raising. There he lost everything by fire; in the winter of 1874–75, he moved to Cobden, and has been here since. He engaged in his present business of livery stable, January 15, 1879, buying out O. P. Hill; spring of 1882, he bought the lot and built his present stable, 30x50 feet, with shed twelve feet in width on one side. He keeps rigs and riding horses to supply the demand of the town; also does hauling. In religion, he and his wife are Catholics. He is Democratic in politics.

E. D. LAWRENCE, fruit-grower, Cobden, was born in Bangor, Me., January 4, 1842, to Darius A. and Susan R. (Wyatt) Lawrence. He was born in November, 1808, in Castine, Me.; she in July, 1810, at Newburyport, Mass. She died in April, 1865; he in September, 1882. By trade he was a carpenter, and he made that his business till his death. In May, 1865, he came to Cobden, and made this his home for the remainder of his life. The Lawrence family is of English descent. The first members of the family in this country settled in the colony of Massachusetts, and from there have spread to different States of the Union. Our subject had only one sister and one brother who reached maturity—Mrs. Susan E. Weakley, of Nashville, Tenn., and Henry Lawrence, now book-keeper for John Buck, of Cobden. Our subject was educated in the city schools of Bangor, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade of his father. He followed his trade till coming to Union County in March, 1863. He then engaged in farming and carpenter work till he was married December 25, 1865. He then devoted his time almost exclusively to fruit and vegetable raising. His farm consists of sixty-three acres, part of which he purchased in 1866, the remainder in 1875. Mr. Lawrence has been making experiments with marble which is found on his farm, and finds that there are three varieties, all of which are susceptible of a high polish, and are of superior quality. December 25, 1865, he was married to Miss Minnie Wright, adopted daughter of Rev. Paul Wright, now of Santa Barbara, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have one son dead and three daughters living—Susie E., Grace and Kate L. In 1878, he joined the Cobden Lodge of A., F. & A. M., and is now Master of the lodge. He is also member of Cobden Lodge, Knights of Honor, and is Past Dictator. In politics, he is Democratic.

A. W. LINGLE, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Rowan County, N. C., January 2, 1810, to Anthony and Margaret (Cauble) Lingle, both of whom were born in North Carolina. In the fall of 1817, they emigrated to this State and settled about two miles and a half south of Cobden, on a farm now owned by G. W. Robinson. They lived there till the time of death, and raised their family, four of whom lived to have families of their own—Polly, Alexander W., John A. and Peggy. A. W. is the only one now living. Mr. Lingle's occupation was always that of a farmer, but he understood the coopering business sufficiently to do his own work. For a short time our subject was in the Black Hawk war. June 19, 1834, Alexander was married in Macon County, Ill., to Leah Dillow. She was also born in North Carolina July 26, 1816, to Michael and Rachael (Cauble) Dillow. They were natives of North Carolina but died in Piatt County, Ill. They came to Illinois in 1817, and settled first seven miles south of Jonesboro, but in 1833 they moved to Macon County, Ill., settling first on Big Creek, then on the Sangamon River, in what is now Piatt County. They were the parents of five children, all of whom lived to maturity; two daughters and one son now living. Mr. and Mrs. Lingle had eleven children, only five now living—Margaret, John F., J. M., Charles M. and Matilda Alice. Six deceased—James M., Henry W., Rachael Elizabeth, Thomas J. and two infants. All the living are married except J. M., who stays at home and runs the

farm. When our subject was first married, he settled on Sangamon River, Piatt County, where he remained till 1837, then came again to Union County, and in 1839 settled on present farm, which he entered from the Government. His farm consists of 120 acres, most all in cultivation. In politics, he has ever been Democratic, and is a member of the German Reform Church; Mrs. Lingle, of the Lutheran Church. Mr. J. M. Lingle was born January 12, 1852, and has resided on the present farm of his father all his life. He was educated in the Cobden schools, and has made farming his occupation, now having charge of his father's farm. He gives most of his attention to grain and small fruits. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Lutherian Church.

L. T. LINNELL, banker, real estate, etc., Cobden. Among the live, wide-awake business men of the county may be classed the subject of this sketch. He was born in the State of New York February 13, 1839, and is a son of Samuel and Mahala (Mitchell) Linnell, also natives of New York, who emigrated to Illinois in 1848, locating at Rockford, where Mrs. Linnell died the next year. She was the mother of seven children, but three of whom are now living, viz.: Levi and our subject, and one daughter, Laura, the wife of Joel Campbell, a prominent grain dealer of Monticello, Iowa. After the death of his wife some years, Mr. Linnell married Caroline Thorn. He was a Whig; is a Republican. Subject received his education in the common schools of the country, and in the Academy at Delton, Wis., where his parents had removed from Rockford, Ill., and where he remained four years, finishing up with one year at Wayland University, at Beaver Dam, Wis. He commenced teaching at the age of seventeen years, a profession in which he proved very successful, and which he continued to follow until the storm of war burst upon us in the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as Second Lieutenant. He was subsequently promoted to First Lieutenant, and assigned as Ordnance officer, and as Assistant Quartermaster of the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which position he filled until mustered out of the service, in December, 1864. He came to Cobden the next year and bought a small farm near town, which he cultivated for two years, and then went to Battle Creek, Mich., for his health, but returned here in a short time and bought a drug store in Cobden. Soon after he took in as a partner Dr. J. F. McLoney; he withdrew in 1877, and the next year our subject sold out and turned his attention exclusively to banking and real estate, in which he had been more or less engaged for some time. He now carries on a large banking and real estate business, and may very justly be ranked among the solid men of the community. In March, 1873, he was appointed Postmaster of Cobden, and still holds the position; is also a member of the Board of Town Trustees; he was married in 1864 to Miss Isabel A. Longley. The result of this union was six children, viz.: B. McPherson, Lewis M., Grace, Florence, Gertrude and Raymond; the two latter deceased. Mr. Linnell served in Gen. McPherson's Corps during the war, and was in the battle of Atlanta, when this officer was killed; was a great admirer of the brave and gallant General. He cast his first Presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, also 1864, while in the field—his entire company voting the Republican ticket.

JOHN LOCKARD, farmer, P. O. Makanda, was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., June 20, 1823, to William and Mary (Ayres) Lockard. She was born in North Carolina, but he in Tennessee. October, 1837, they came to this county. They remained here till 1844, when they moved to Missouri. In 1846, they moved to Arkansas, and she died there in 1854. He died in 1865. To them six sons and three daughters were born. Our subject is the old-

est of the family. He and two brothers are all of the family now living. They are still living in Arkansas. Our subject's parents living on the frontier all the time, and continually moving, his early life was full of deprivations. November 14, 1844, he was married to Sarah Hagler. She was born in this State to Paul and Betsie (Clutts) Hagler. They were both early settlers in this county from North Carolina, and died here. To Mr. and Mrs. Lockard the following children have been born: Alfred, Mary, William, Adam, James, Catherine, John, Sarah Ann (deceased), George and Lilly Melvina. Our subject also moved to Missouri, but in 1847 came back to Illinois and settled on his present farm, and has been actively engaged in farming and fruit-raising since. In his farm there are 220 acres, 120 of which are in cultivation. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. His first vote was cast for James K. Polk. Since voted for Lincoln, etc., but now has adopted the Greenback platform.

WILLIAM F. LONGLEY, retired farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Hawley, Mass., August 6, 1814, and is a son of Edmond and Olive (Field) Longley. He was one of three brothers, all of whom served in the war of 1812, and their father, Edmond Longley, was a Revolutionary soldier. He moved to Hawley, Mass., when a young man, and lived there until his death, which occurred at the age of ninety-six years. He raised a family, all of whom settled within a mile of the old homestead. They were of the old Plymouth stock of Longleys. Our subject remained in Massachusetts until twenty-one years of age, receiving his education there mostly, and in 1835 going to Ohio for the purpose of taking a full course at Oberlin College; but his eyesight failed and he was compelled to forego it, and after teaching a couple of terms in Ohio he returned to Massachusetts and taught there for a term. Engaged in the fall of 1837 in general merchandising in the town of Hawley, in partnership with his brother Freeman. He was appointed Postmaster at Hawley, Mass., March 3, 1838, an office he held about six years, being all the time in business there. He sold out and removed to Albany, N. Y., and three or four years later to Sterling, N. Y., and after several changes of business he was again appointed as Postmaster, April 27, 1849, at Sterling, N. Y., which he held for four years. His father's age and feebleness called him home, and he sold out his mercantile business and returned, where, for one and a half years he carried on the farm. His father dying, he went to Wisconsin and there bought a farm, remaining on it for eleven years. In January, 1866, he came to this county and settled on a farm. He and Mr. Linnell went into partnership in fruit-raising. This was continued, with some changes, until 1879, when Mr. L.'s health failed, and he took his present place as Assistant Cashier in the bank of Mr. Linnell, and Assistant Postmaster of Cobden. Mr. Longley was married in Massachusetts, December 5, 1838, to Miss Lydia S. Bassett, a daughter of Thomas Bassett. She was born in Ashfield, Mass., October 19, 1820. She is the mother of four children, all of whom are living—Julia Ellen, now Mrs. David D. Lee, in Pawnee City, Neb.; Isabella, now Mrs. L. T. Linnell, of Cobden; Fannie S., now Mrs. Herbert Dwinnell, of Wisconsin, and William E., living in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Presbyterian Church of Cobden. In politics, he was a Whig, but is now identified with the Republican party.

W. P. MESLER, box mill, Cobden, was born in Western New York in September, 1842. In 1862, he came to Pulaski County, and was in the employ of James Bell at Ullin until 1870; then was in the West for two years. In 1872, he went into the Cairo Box Mill; was Superintendent and also partner in the mill. In 1876, he came to Cobden, and in 1877 started in the

present box factory three and a half miles west of Cobden, and, as he was well acquainted with the business and the consumers, W. P. Mesler & Co. have been doing a good business since, and one which has rapidly increased. He and his partner, James Bell, also have a box mill in the south part of the county, started in 1882. They manufacture all kinds of fruit and vegetable boxes and baskets not patented. The number of employes of course varies at different seasons of the year, but through the strawberry season they require about fifty persons in the mills and in Cobden ; also keep from fifteen to twenty teams at work all the time. When first starting in business here they could sell the green material, but now all want the seasoned material, so they have to keep a large supply on hand. They ship to all States west of Pennsylvania, except on the Pacific Slope, and have the largest trade of any other company in the same line in the West. Supply all the largest fruit-growers in the Mississippi Valley—Parker Earle, of Cobden, B. F. Baker & Co., of Chicago, the Drs. McKay, of Madison, Miss., etc. In their work annually they use 3,000 pounds of two-ounce tacks, about 200 kegs of three-penny fine nails, etc. They make material up ready for using when desired, and ship it so. One day's orders for immediate shipment amounted to 275,000 quart boxes, and the sales of quart boxes for 1883 will exceed 4,000,000 boxes, about 1,000,000 being for use in the county. Previous years the sales have been over 3,000,000 quart boxes. This one industry has been a source of great profit to Cobden and Union County, making a demand for all timber fit for boxing material, and giving employment to so many persons.

A. J. MILLER, merchant, Cobden, was born January 8, 1845, in Jonesboro, Ill. His parents, Henry Miller, a native of North Carolina, and Catharine (Cover) Miller, a native of Maryland, were in comfortable circumstances, and his educational advantages were as good as could be furnished in the schools of Jonesboro. At the age of seventeen years, he began clerking for Adam Buck, then a merchant of Cobden. From the day of his taking service to the final withdrawal, he enjoyed the confidence of his employers, and to a large extent participated with them in the management of their affairs, and at the age of twenty-six years he was taken as a partner and thus did business for five years. In 1878, he formed a partnership under the firm name of Miller & Loomis, which is now recognized as one of the leading enterprises of Cobden. In February, 1880, he married Allie, a daughter of Capt. I. N. Phillips, the result of which is two children, viz.: Henry and Nettie A. He is proprietor of Miller's Opera House ; owns his present business room and the adjoining one in which Mr. L. T. Linnell is doing a banking business and keeps the post office. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Chapter, of Anna, and of the K. of H. fraternities. His efforts, politically, is with the Democrats. His estimable lady is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The father of our subject is deceased, while the mother survives in a very pleasant home in Anna, blessed with plenty of this world's goods to make her comfortable the remainder of life. She blessed her husband with eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz.: George N., A. J., Alice S. the (wife of Arthur Moss), John C., Frank P., David W., Mary M. (the wife of James Dickerson), Caleb and Kittie. The parents were early identified with the German Reform Church.

WILLIAM E. MOBERLY, retired attorney and real estate, Cobden, was born in Garrard County, Ky., near Lexington, in 1822, to John and Mahala Moberly. He was from Maryland, and died when our subject was young. She afterward married. By first husband she had two sons—our subject, and John Moberly, who has been a member of the Georgia Senate for some time. The complete

history of William E. Moberly would occupy a volume in itself, but a few of the leading facts in his life will be given. He was raised on a farm, and when a young man went to Missouri to seek his fortune; he was educated in the common schools of Kentucky, and after going to Missouri studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, and in 1850 commenced the practice of his profession at Brunswick, Mo.; he very soon stood at the head, and for several years had one side of every important case in the county. He continued in his practice until 1860, when he was elected President of the North Missouri Railroad, a road in which he was largely interested. He continued President for over three years, and owned the controlling interest in the road before selling out; during the time, he platted the town of Moberly, Mo., and it was named in his honor. In 1846, he was elected to the Missouri State Legislature, from Macon County, as a Whig; he served for two terms, then declined to run for any office afterward if he thought he could be elected, but several times was a candidate for the sake of keeping party alive, although he knew he could not be elected. For three years during the war, he was Colonel of a regiment in Missouri. They were located around the old home of Gen. Price, and their work was to keep down the bushwhackers. Previous to the war, he was a large slave-holder, and although his friends protested, he was ready to uphold his nation, although he knew that in its success he would lose his slaves. Among the slaves in his house was a sister of Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, and it was in his kitchen that the future Senator received his first lessons in reading; for two years, he was the body-guard of our subject. In the latter days of 1864, after quiet had been restored in Missouri, Mr. Moberly moved to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in the real estate business, and has had his office there since. By his keen business faculties, he added to his already large property. Before the war, he had about twenty-five or thirty thousand acres of land, but when locating in St. Louis he transferred it mostly into city property; at one time, it was estimated that he was worth half a million dollars, but he sold his railroad stocks and invested over $300,000 in the North Missouri Insurance Company, thinking that it was in good hands; he did not give the insurance business the attention that he should, and before he was aware of it the officers had made a blunder, and the credit of the company was lost. He put in $40,000 more to try saving the company, but to no purpose, its credit was destroyed, and all was lost; about the same time, other property declined in value, so his losses were great, outside of the insurance. Although Mr. M. had made a success which but few attain, he lost most of it, but through no fault of his own. In 1880, he bought his present beautiful residence north of Cobden, and will here end his days in quiet, away from the excitement of a busy city life. In 1840, in Missouri, he was married to Martha A. Collins; she was also a Kentuckian by birth and education; daughter of Joseph and Mary (Woolfork) Collins, an old and wealthy family of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Moberly never had children of their own, but have adopted and raised a large family, and have well educated them. This is, they consider, the best investment they ever made, for it cannot be taken away. Mr. Moberly is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in early life was Deputy Grand Master of the State of Missouri, and represented the State Lodge in the National Lodge. From early life he and his wife have been members of the Christian Church, but are also Spiritualists; not those, however, that believe in mediums. He now takes no part in political life.

A. J. PARMLY, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Cobden. John Parmly, the father of our subject, was born on the present farm of

N. B. Collins, Alto Pass Precinct, November 22, 1816. He was the son of Giles Parmly (see sketch N. B. Collins), who was one of the earliest settlers in the county. John Parmly resided in this county all his life, except one year he lived in Stoddard County, Mo. In the latter part of 1835, he was married when about nineteen years of age, to Bernice Henson. She was also born in this State, and was but fourteen years of age at the time of her marriage. She was the daughter of Jesse Henson, who was an early settler in Jackson County, and who made quite a good property by stock-raising near Grand Tower, Jackson County. For some years after marriage, Mr. Parmly would buy and sell farms, so he did considerable moving from place to place. In 1841, he sold out and went to Missouri, where he remained for one year; then returned to this county, and settled on the Mississippi River bottom, and lived there till 1858 ; he bought the present farm owned by his widow as her dowry. At time of his death, October 6, 1878, he had a landed property of about 900 acres. His first wife died either in the last days of 1859 or first of 1860. By her he had five children who reached maturity—Martha J. (Seely), Elizabeth (Biggs), deceased, A. J., W. L. and N. B. June, 1860, he was married to Mrs. Sarah (Biggs) Freeman, daughter of D. W. Biggs, an old resident of this county (see sketch of B. F. Biggs). She still survives. She was the widow of James H. Freeman. By this wife, there are four children living—Olive M. (Tweedy), W. D., Sarah E. and Thisbe E. Mr. Parmly never had the opportunities of an education, but was a man who did a good deal of reading and studying, and when undertaking anything he made it a study till it was fully understood. He did not make up his mind hastily, but when convinced that anything was right, he could not very easily be changed. In early life, he was rather wild and reckless, but in later years professed religion, and for some years before death was a minister in the Baptist Church. His occupation was that of farmer and fruit-raiser, and he was eminently successful because he made it a study. His home farm in Section 6 was one of the best in the north part of the county. He was a man with a great influence in any direction in which he was willing to lead, in politics or in agriculture. Often his advice was asked with regard to kinds of fruits best to cultivate, etc. Till after Lincoln's first election, he had been a Democrat, but he then changed and was so outspoken in regard to the war that he made many enemies, and it was threatened to burn him out, but none dared to make the venture. His family seem to have imbibed the same spirit of thrift and attention to business, and we find his sons among the successful farmers and fruit-raisers of the precinct. Our subject, the eldest son of John Parmly, was born November 4, 1846. His early education was obtained in the district schools of the county. He afterward attended one term at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., and his father offered to furnish money for him to complete the course and take a profession, but he preferred the farm, and remained at home till he was twenty-nine years of age. He was married, March 5, 1875, to Miss Gertie A. Freeman, daughter of James H. and Sarah (Biggs) Freeman. Here we find a peculiar relationship. Elizabeth Parmly, daughter of John Parmly, first married B. F. Biggs. John Parmly married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Freeman, who is a sister of B. F. Biggs. Then our subject married his stepmother's daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Parmly have two children—Sarah Nellie, born August 5, 1878, and Bernice Alice, born February 14, 1881. Since his marriage, Mr. Parmly has been on his present farm, which consists in all of 490 acres, his wife also having an undivided half of 248 acres. About 112 acres of his land is in cultivation, with about seventy acres of that in fruits ; thirty acres in apples, large

peach and pear orchards, also strawberries. In politics, he is Republican, but never took any active part in politics till the fall of 1882, when he was persuaded to take the field as a candidate for Assessor and Treasurer of the county. He was elected by a good majority. Mr. Parmly is not a member of any church or society, but is free to give his support to anything that will advance the moral and intellectual standard in his county.

W. L. PARMLY, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born December 18, 1852, in this county, on Running Lake, son of John Parmly. (See sketch of A. J. Parmly.) He was educated in the schools of this county, and has always been engaged in farming and fruit-raising. He was married, August 3, 1872, to Frances Winstead. She was born in Missouri December 13, 1857, to William and Barbara Winstead. Mrs. Winstead was born in Missouri. Mr. Winstead either in Missouri or Tennessee. He was killed by accident about 1864, in the mill of Charles LeBarr, Cobden, the saw severing his head from his body. He left a widow and five small children, three sons and two daughters. His widow married Samuel Ferrill, August, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Parmly have three children living and two dead—Ernest, Herbert, and DeVere (Lena May and Lola), deceased. Mr. Parmly bought his present home place in 1872, and settled on it when married; he afterward bought sixty acres more. His farm now consists of 120 acres, about seventy improved, but little had been improved when he first purchased. Grain and fruit receive his attention. In politics, he is a Republican.

N. B. PARMLY, farmer, P. O. Cobden, son of John Parmly and brother of A. J. (see sketch of A. J.), was born in Mississippi River bottom, October 11, 1856, and was raised and educated in this county. His occupation has been that of his fathers—farmer and fruit-grower. He was married, August 20, 1879, to Lucy E. Anderson. She was also born in this county, March 5, 1862, to E. J. and Polly Ann Anderson. They are both still living in this county. She was born in Indiana, he in this county, his parents being early settlers here. Mr. and Mrs. Parmly have two children, John Garfield and Ervin Jackson. Since marriage, he has been living on his present farm of 137 acres. He bought it January, 1877, and rented it till marriage, living at home and running his father's farm till that time. In politics, Mr. Parmly is Republican.

COL. F. E. PEEBLES, fruit-grower, hotel, etc., was born May 8, 1833, in Vandalia, Ill.; is a son of Robert H. and Augusta (Ernst) Peebles, natives, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter of German parentage; was born on an ocean vessel. The father was of Scotch descent, and settled at Vandalia when it was the capital of the State. He was an early physician of that city, and served in the Black Hawk war. He made his advent into the State of Illinois in 1818. The parents were Presbyterians. Our subject had good common school advantages and an academic course at Chicago. He first began business for himself in 1855, in Chicago, where he continued for two years, and then transferred to Winona, Wis., where he remained until the war, at the breaking out of which he enlisted in a Wisconsin B. L. R., as First Lieutenant, which position he held for two years, and was then promoted to the command of the Forty-seventh U. S. C. T., and was mustered out as such in two and one-half years. Soon after returning from the war, he bought a farm near Mobile, Ala., and in one year came to Cobden, where he yet resides. He engaged for four years in the manufacturing of fruit boxes, and later engaged in the growing of fruits. For the last seven years, until lately, he has been actively engaged in traveling for Hager & Spies' fruit house, of Chicago, which position he resigned to accept the management, as general consignee, of the Cobden Fruit-Growers' Association, a situation he now holds. He

was married, 1864, to Mary Stone, one of two children, as the result of the union of Isaac and R. C. Stone. Mr. Peebles' marriage has given him four children, viz.: Gertrude, Augusta, Elizabeth and Robert. He was an active worker in establishing a first-class library at Cobden, a history of which is given elsewhere. His daughter, Gertrude, is the efficient librarian. In addition to his above mentioned business, he has been running the Phillips Hotel, to remunerative advantage, and satisfaction of many guests, but the Colonel recently gave up the hotel business, and is giving his entire time to his farm in Cobden Precinct. He has held some small offices, and is a stanch Republican.

AMOS POOLE, fruit-raiser, P. O. Cobden. Some time in the seventeenth century, one by the name of John Poole was born, either on the Isle of Man or Taunton, England. Early in life, he came to America, and for some years resided at Beverly, Mass., working with one Richard Woodbury, who died in 1690, leaving a widow whom Poole afterward married. In April, 1700, he bought of John Emerson, Jr., a tract of land at "ye Cape," and moved to it, finding but one family on Sandy Bay, now Rockport, Mass., that of Richard Tarr, who had settled there a short time before. Poole became a large land-owner, and died in 1727, quite wealthy. He had been married four times and had seven children. One son, Ebenezer, was born in 1699. He also had quite a large family, and one, Francis, was the grandfather of our subject. His son, Aaron Poole, the father of Amos, was born November 12, 1767, and lived to the age of seventy-six years. His wife, Sarah (Butman) Poole, was born May 10, 1770, and reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. They were the parents of nine children, only four of whom reached maturity. There are only two now living, the oldest son, Aaron, born October, 1798, and our subject, who was born September 8, 1814, in Rockport, Mass. Aaron still lives on the old homestead, where his father lived and died. By trade, the father of our subject was a cooper, but most of his life was spent in farming. When a boy, Amos learned his trade of blacksmith, and then began working by the day. This he continued for six years, and in that time saved $2,000; then established a business of his own at Milton, Mass., six miles south of Boston Court House. Here he continued for about twenty-five years, till coming to Union County, Ill., February, 1868. When coming to this county, he bought but forty acres of his present farm, and has since been engaged in general fruit and vegetable growing. His farm contains eighty acres and is well improved, but contained few of the present improvements when he bought it. In Milton, Mass., October 6, 1841, he was married to Miss Caroline C. Rand. She was born in Bradford, Vt., but her parents moved to Milton, Mass., when she was small, and resided there until the time of their death. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Babcock) Rand. They were both natives of Massachusetts. She was born at Milton. In early life, he resided in Beverly, Mass., where his father was a baker, and he learned the trade of chaise-maker, and was established in business at one time in Boston, but sold out and entered the ministry, being one of the early Christian ministers. He traveled for a number of years preaching the Gospel, then settled in Milton, where he died at the age of seventy-four. She died at the age of sixty-six. The Rands formerly came from England. Mr. R. was one of the early workers in the temperance cause, and also one of the earliest Abolitionists. They were the parents of eleven children who reached maturity, six of whom are still living. Of Mrs. Poole's brothers, it is useless to speak, for their reputation is world-wide, one establishing the publishing house in Boston of Rand, Avery & Co.; another is the senior member of the Chicago house of Rand, McNally & Co.; and still another, Franklin

Rand, devoted thirty years of the best part of his life to *Zion's Herald*, and it was largely due to his energy that the paper made its financial success. Mr. and Mrs. Poole have five sons living, one daughter dead : George A., Caroline S. (deceased), William H., Arthur B., Franklin R. and Frederick C. The daughter died January 5, 1867. She was the wife of John Ritchie, of Boston. The Poole Bros., George A. and William H., started into the printing business for themselves January, 1881, and have in their employ over eighty persons. Rooms 117–119 Lake street, Chicago. Entrance also on Clark street. They were both with Rand, McNally & Co. for quite a time, and are still interested in the company as stock-holders. George A. had clerked for them, but William H. learned the printer's trade. The other three sons are in Montana. In politics, Mr. Poole is a Republican, and has not been without political honors serving one term in the Massachusetts State Legislature.

J. P. REESE, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Cobden, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., April 7, 1834, to William and Martha (Taylor) Reese. They were both natives of Tennessee. He was born 1796, and was one of the first white men born in the State of Tennessee. Died February 28, 1883. She was born 1803, died 1845 in Williamson County, Ill. They came to Illinois, 1839, and settled in Williamson County. He resided in Williamson County till he was so old that he was almost helpless, then came to our subject's and died there. He was the cousin of President Polk, and as his parents were wealthy, he was raised a typical Southern gentleman. He spoke little of his early life, but we know that before leaving Tennessee he was Clerk of the Court, and after settling in Marion he was Justice of the Peace and Notary Public till too old to attend to business. For four years, his office was in the same room as Col. Bob Ingersoll's. He was twice married ; by first wife there were two sons and one daughter, and by the second, the mother of our subject, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living except one daughter. He was a man of strongly Southern principles, but was opposed to slavery. One of his oldest sons was in the Southern army, and was killed at Perryville. Four sons were in the Northern army and all came out but one. J. P. received four flesh wounds. He was Captain of Company E, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, after first three months. Enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered out August 5, 1865. Except for three and one-half months when he was a prisoner of war, he was with his company during the service. He was captured at Guntown, Miss., June 11, 1864, and was one of the number put under fire of the Union troops at Charleston. After his exchange, September 25, 1864, he returned to his company. Our subject never attended school but about nine months, but since he has had a family of his own he has done a great deal of reading and studying. His occupation has been that of farming, since starting for himself. After his mother's death, he worked on farms from place to place. January 12, 1855, he was married in this county to Miss A. T. O'Daniell, daughter of John and Betsie (Penrod) O'Daniell. Mr. O'Daniell was born in Tennessee, his wife in this county in 1816. She is probably the oldest person now living who was born in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Reese have five children—Willis A., Zeb, Louisa, Lena and Ann. Willis A. is a lawyer by profession, but is now farming at home. Zeb is operator at Richview, Ill. When first married, he settled on his present farm, which contains 200 acres, one-half in cultivation. He is engaged in general farming, but fruit-raising receives most of his attention, and he is very successful. He hauled the first load of wheat to Cobden, having to cut and blaze out a road. He is a charter member of the Cobden Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and is Republican in politics.

W. O. RICE, fruit-raiser, P. O. Cobden, was born in Portage City, Wis., August 8, 1851, to William and Miranda (Winchell) Rice. He was born in Mt. Morris, N. Y., September 20, 1813. She also in same State, in Ticonderoga, February 16, 1814. He died April 27, 1882. When Mrs. Rice was a child, her parents moved from New York to Vermont, and there she remained till twenty-eight years of age, removing thence to Wisconsin. He, however, had moved to Wisconsin from New York, and it was there they were married. They remained in Wisconsin till November, 1864, when they came to Union County and settled on their present farm. A son, W. O., and a daughter, Belle, blessed this union; both are now living at home. Mr. Rice was the youngest of a family of five brothers. By trade, he was a carpenter and joiner, and had made that his occupation till coming to this county. Then he engaged in the fruit culture. He was in the service for six months with Gen. Butler, but being too old for active duty, he was commissary clerk. At the time of his death, he was on a prospecting tour in Kansas. He was taken suddenly sick, and died and was buried without his family knowing anything of it. Mrs. Rice is one of a family of ten children, six girls and four boys. Seven of the number are still living; one died in the Mexican army. Mrs. Rice is a relative of the Winchells, of Michigan, where all her father's family now live, except one of her sisters, who resides in Wisconsin. Mrs. Rice's mother, with a number of other women, were in the battle of Plattsburg, during the war of 1812. Her husband was taking part in the engagement, and as the men would fire and retire to load, the women would give them water, and watch to see if some dear one was missing. Both our subject and his sister were instructed in their studies at home, till they were well advanced in their studies. Miss Belle afterward attended the State Normal, at Carbondale, and has made teaching her profession. Before coming to the State, our subject had attended the German school for one year, then the Cobden schools in this county, and one year at the State University at Champaign. He has always been engaged in fruit farming since working for himself. Their farm consists of forty-seven acres, and is in a good state of cultivation. All the members of the family are Presbyterians in religion, belonging to the Presbyterian Church of Cobden. Our subject has made quite a study of archæology, and has exhumed the remains of several human beings, and remains of an ancient civilization. These have been taken from the deposits under overhanging cliffs. He has here found complete skeletons, pieces of pottery, ashes, parched corn, bones of different smaller animals, and also pieces of fabrics showing hand-weaving. The skeletons are lying on the sides, knees to the breast, arms between the knees, etc., showing that such was the customary way for burial. He cannot yet determine the exact age in which they lived, but from the deposits in which they are found knows they are of an ancient race.

HON. WILLIAM C. RICH, SR., capitalist, Cobden. Among the few who have been pre-eminently successful in this county, we find Mr. Rich. He was born on the Tennessee line in Alabama November 18, 1819, to Thomas and Catherine (Noah) Rich. The ancestors of the Rich family were Germans, but had been in America for generations. The grandfather of our subject moved from North Carolina to Tennessee, Franklin County, when his son Thomas was but a young man, and resided there until the time of his death. Thomas Rich was married in Tennessee to the mother of our subject, and lived in that State until after several children were born to them; then he moved to Alabama among the canebrakes and Indians. Here he remained till 1834, when he moved with his family to Illinois, but had started with the intention of going to Ar-

kansas. After coming to this county, he remained for a part of a year in what is now Rich Precinct, then bought the farm now owned by John M. Rich, his youngest son. He resided then on the old homestead till his death in 1866. His wife, however, died in 1845. They were the parents of three sons and six daughters ; two sons and four daughters are now living. Our subject was educated in the proverbial schools of the pioneer—round logs built up and a rude cover over it, but no floors ; their seats were made by splitting logs and putting legs in the pieces ; there was one door, but no window except an opening left between two logs ; then the fire-place occupied one end of the building, and at noons the boys would have to cut down the trees and get in the wood which they burned. Notwithstanding such rude schoolhouses, our subject obtained sufficient schooling to engage in teaching school for some time in winters, farming in the summer. He frequently indulged in the sport of hunting. When about twenty-five years of age, he was married to Millie C. Guthrie, daughter of Ansalen Guthrie, who had come to this county from Kentucky about four years after our subjeet. Mr. and Mrs. Rich have eleven children living—Samantha (Tripp), Catherine, Matilda (Moreland), Eliza (Condon), La Fayette, Amalphus, William, Maria, Lou, Lizzie and George. Mr. Rich has never given up farming, although his other business has frequently taken nearly his whole attention. When a young man, he was elected Constable, and from that time on has been in some public office most of the time. Served as Deputy Sheriff for a number of years ; afterward served for twelve years as Justice of the Peace. In 1861 and 1862, he was School Commissioner. Then in 1863 was elected to fill out a vacancy in the Sheriff's office ; when the term was up, he was elected for the ensuing two years, 1865 and 1866. He then retired for two years, but was again elected for the term of 1869 and 1870. In 1871 and 1872, he was in the State Legislature, and from 1879 to 1882 he was one of the County Commissioners. In politics, he has ever been Democratic. About 1861, he joined the Jonesboro Lodge, A., F. & A. M. Is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Anna. Although Mr. Rich has spent a great deal of his time in public life, he has not neglected his own business, and has made a large property by hard work and saving. His father being a man in very moderate circumstances, could not help his children to make a start, and so he early formed the practice of relying upon himself and of taking but few risks. A short time before the panic of 1872, he had engaged in the mercantile business in Jonesboro, in partnership with Willis Willard. The panic soon following, they found that they were not making anything, so they divided the goods and boxed them up. But Mr. Rich did not like the idea of having about $6,000 worth of goods on his hands and yielding him no profit, so traded one half and got a half-interest in a saw mill in Jackson County. So they ran store and mill for two years, running the lumber down Big Muddy and up to St. Louis. They then closed out business at the end of two years.

JOHN M. RICH, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Cobden, was born just across the line from Tennessee in Alabama October 4, 1828, to Thomas and Catherine (Noah) Rich. The grandfather of our subject moved to Tennessee when Thomas was a young man, and he lived the remainder of his days near a small town called Salem, in Franklin County. He was of German descent, and at the time of his death left a large family who scattered to the different States in the Union, Thomas coming to this State in 1834, and settled first in what is Rich Precinct, but either in the last of the same year or the first days of 1835, he bought the present homestead of our subject, and resided there until the time of his death in 1866. His wife had

died in 1845. They were the parents of three sons and six daughters, two sons and four daughters are now living. Our subject is the youngest child. He has always resided on the old homestead, and has been engaged in farming and fruit-raising. He received his education in the subscription schools of the county, and had to go several miles to attend them. February, 1847, he was married in this county, to Ann Uffendill. She was born in England, 1826, to Michael and Mary (Robinson) Uffendill. They came to America about 1835. For a time they remained in New York; then made several moves before coming to this State, going to Cleveland, Ohio, from New York; then to Troy, where they remained for about one year, and then to Evansville, Ind.; from Evansville to Cairo, Ill., at the time the State first projected the Illinois Central Railroad. They afterward moved to this county, and she died at Jonesboro, soon after coming to the county, he in Anna May, 1882. He had been engaged in different occupations, keeping hotel, butchering, etc., and for some years before his death had followed the family grocery business in Anna. Of their family of eight children that they brought to the United States, only three daughters are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Rich have eight children—Thomas J., William C., Jr., M. M., George D., Adelia, Mary A., Robert L. and Carry B. All of the sons except youngest are in business for themselves—farming, fruit-raising, etc., William C., Jr., is practicing law at Jonesboro. Except the youngest, the daughters are all married. Mr. R.'s farm consists of 188 acres, and on this he is engaged in general farming and fruit-raising, especially of the smaller varieties. He is also member of the mercantile firm of Rendleman & Rich, of Alto Pass, but does not stay in the store any himself. In 1862, he entered the service of his country and was chosen Captain of Company C, One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but served only for about seven months. When at Memphis, he and seven other officers of the regiment were discharged. Accusations had been made against them, and a form of trial had been gone through with, but the accused were not allowed to appear for themselves nor had they counsel. Although stung by this reproach, they had clear consciences, knowing that the accusations were false and the trial unfair. In after years, they were reinstated, however, and received pay for the time served. Mr. Rich is a member of the Cobden Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and in politics is Democratic. Mr. R. and his oldest son have met with quite heavy losses, as within six years they have paid about $8,000 security debt, but by perseverance they have come out of it all right.

M. F. ROLENS, physician and surgeon, Cobden. Prominently classed among the physicians of this county is Dr. Rolens, born October 15, 1855, in Guernsey County, Ohio; is a son of W. F. and Elizabeth (McGowen) Rolens, natives, the former of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania, and the parents of eight children, all of whom are living, viz.: Sarah E. (the wife of Robert Wilson, a farmer and coal miner of Jackson County), Hugh H., James M., Louisa M. (the wife of W. B. McClure, station agent at Gillsburg, Ill.), William R., M. F., George S. and Mary E. Our subject attended the county and select schools, and for some time at the Normal at Carbondale. He taught four terms. He began reading medicine in 1876, with E. H. Wheeling, of Galesburg, continuing there some time, and then with M. G. Parsons, of Murphysboro, Jackson County. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and subsequently completed his course at the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Ky. He at once began practicing at Murphysboro, and in 1882 located at Brazeau, Perry Co., Mo. In December, 1882, he came to Cobden, where he has already grown into the good graces of the people,

and is doing a large practice. Was married, February 14, 1881, to Ida E. Stephens, of Union County, the result being one child, Louis E. While in Missouri, the Doctor was chosen Trustee of a high school.

DR. B. F. ROSS, P. O. Cobden, whose portrait appears in this work, was born August 10, 1832, in Franklin County, Penn. His father, Samuel M. Ross, was of Scotch descent and probably a native of Pennsylvania. His mother, Rebecca (Chilerstone) Ross, was of English parentage and was also born in Pennsylvania. The father died in the county of his birth, and the mother died in Clinton County, Ill. The fruit of their union was several children. Our subject attended the county schools of Clinton County, Ill., as much as was convenient, owing to the amount of farm labor devolving upon him. Being thus reared on a farm, he was early imbued with habits of industry and self-reliance, which have been among the leading characteristics of his life. Having a decided literary taste, he, at the age of twenty-one years, concluded to abandon farm labor and chose the profession of medicine, and accordingly began the study of the same under the tutorship of Drs. Phillips and Henry, of Nashville, Ill., with whom he remained for three years actively engaged in his studies and attending to the drug store of his preceptors. He then attended Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated with high honors in 1858. He at once began the practice of his profession, for which he had thus so elaborately prepared himself at Cobden, where he has since remained, building up a lucrative practice. He was married in 1861, to Elizabeth Hearns, a native of New York, the fruit of which union is two children, viz.: Minnie and Frank. He has endeavored to devote his entire time to his profession, but has been forced to find time to attend to some minor offices, where it is really all labor and no pay, such as Township and Village Trustee, and was for ten years Township Treasurer. By economy and frugality, he has secured some good property in the village of his adoption, yet with a childlike confidence, he has trusted many, during his long practice, only to be the loser. In the upbuilding of the beautiful little village of Cobden, it is not too much to say that he has done his full share, and in its written history his name occupies an honorable and conspicuous place upon its pages. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and K. of H. fraternities of Cobden. He is an active Democrat, and really the leader of that organization where he resides. His estimable lady is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Ross has successfully borne all the hardships and privations incident to the life of the early settlers, and they have developed in him, as a natural result, both physical vigor and the sturdy moral and mental health which are secured by the constant practice of industry and thrift.

JACKSON SIFFORD, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Cobden, was born in this county August 17, 1834, to Peter and Leah (Mull) Sifford. They were both born in North Carolina, he 1795, she 1805. They came to this county in 1819; were married in 1820. Their ancestors were of German origin. He died in this County in 1853. She is still living. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are still living, three sons and four daughters. He made no permanent settlement till 1827, when he settled on the farm now owned by A. L. Sitter, and died there. Our subject's opportunities for an education were very limited. He remained at home till he was twenty-three years old, and assisted in the support of the family. In 1856, he was married to Rosena Mull, daughter of Martin and Catherine Mull. They were also early settlers in this county, coming from North Carolina. She is still

living, but he died a few years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Sifford have twelve children, all but one living—William, John, Sarah, Tampa, Frank, Louis, Ida, Delia, Edward (deceased), Cora, Nina and Amos. When first married, Mr. S. settled on his present farm of eighty-five acres, and is engaged in general grain, fruit and vegetable farming. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is Democratic.

DANIEL SIFFORD, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Cobden, is a native of Union County, Ill., born January 5, 1839, and is a son of Peter and Leah (Mull) Sifford. (See sketch Jackson Sifford.) His early life was spent at home assisting to till the home farm, and receiving such an education as could be obtained in the schools of the county. Arriving at his majority, he embarked on his career in life as a farmer, an occupation he has since followed ; his farm contains 125 acres of good land, of which 100 are under a high state of cultivation, and a portion devoted to fruit-growing. Mr. Sifford was married in 1861, on the 18th of April, to Miss Susan C. Casper, a native of the county ; born November 8, 1842 ; she is a daughter of Henry Casper, whose history appears in another part of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. S. have been blessed with eight children, viz.: Dora E., W. R., T. Peter, Minnie J., Lizzie, Henry, Dell and Susie. Mr. S. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church ; he is a member of the orders of A., F. & A. M. and K. of H. Politically, he is a Democrat.

GEORGE SNYDER, fruit and vegetable grower, Cobden, was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., March 2, 1823, to Benjamin and Elizabeth (Griffin) Snyder, both of whom were born in New York, he in Columbia County, she in Orange County. Both died in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of four sons and ten daughters. Two sons and five daughters now survive. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native State. In 1848, he began the putting on of composition roofs, and continued in this employment in the leading cities of New York till 1852, when he removed to New Orleans, and resided there for five years, making lime from oyster shells. His health failed, so in the spring of 1857 he came to Cobden and settled on his present farm. His farm of 123 acres he bought from the railroad company. He has been engaged in fruit and vegetable raising since. He is one of the largest sweet potato raisers in the State. In 1882, he had out twenty-eight acres, and in 1883 increased it to thirty acres. He also has large peach orchards, etc. In New York, in 1852, he was married to Miss Jane Butler, daughter of James and Lydia (Reed) Butler. James Butler was a native of New York and a cousin to Gen. B. F. Butler. Mrs. Butler was born in Maine. They moved to near Detroit, Mich., and died there. They were the parents of six girls and three boys—all living but one daughter. Previous to marriage, Mrs. S. had been engaged in teaching school. She now raises an abundance of beautiful flowers, and in 1883 shipped 400 boxes to Chicago for Decoration Day. Mr. and Mrs. S. have never been blessed with children. In politics, he is Democratic. His first vote for President was cast for Henry Clay. During the time spent in New Orleans, Mr. Snyder had the yellow fever, cholera, breakbone fever and swamp fever.

SAMUEL SPRING, merchant, Cobden, was born January 15, 1827, in Massachusetts, in the town of Newburyport. His maternal ancestors for several generations were ministers of the Gospel, Non-Conformists and English Puritans. In the year 1834, John Spring, with his wife Eliza, embarked at Ipswich, England, for New England, with four children. They settled in Watertown, Mass., near Boston, where his name is on the earliest list of Proprietors in 1836.

His decendants were John and Henry, from whom a large number have sprung. Samuel, the father of our subject, married Lydia M. Norton, the result being nine children, four of whom survive, viz.: Mary, Lucia, Gardner and Samuel. The father was an active minister for thirty-seven years, and died at the age of eighty-nine, and his consort at the age of ninety. Mr. Spring had some advantage of the country schools, until he was sixteen years old, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., and there engaged as a clerk in a grocery store at $75 per month; one year later, he, in partnership with his brother, A. L., opened up a wood yard and grocery store at Union Point, this county, at which they continued until 1867, when they came to Cobden and entered a general dry goods and notion store. In 1877, our subject opened up where he now continues, having a full line of almost anything the general public may be in want of; in addition to his large stock of goods, and some excellent property in this village, he has 540 acres of land in this county, that ranks equal to any in Southern Illinois; all of which is the result of his own labors. He was married, March 15, 1854, to Martha J., a daughter of C. D. and Margaret C. (Gray) Henderson, natives of North Carolina; the former, born November 14, 1800, and the latter, December 24, 1804; they emigrated to Missouri in 1831. Her parents were blessed with nine children, two of whom are living, viz., J. E. and Martha J. Her parents were members of the Presbyterian organization. Mr. Spring has served on the Board of Trustees of Cobden, and was for seven years Postmaster at Union Point. His wife, who was born August 5, 1838, in Missouri, blessed her husband with four children, viz.: Charles, Gardner, Lucia A. and Lillie. She and Mr. Spring are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is an active Democrat. Mr. S. is a thorough business man, and knows exactly what class of goods to keep to please his many customers.

JOHN SWEITZER, fruit farmer, Cobden, was born in Baden, Germany, July 17, 1845, to John and Rosa (Dirr) Sweitzer. They were both born, lived and died in Baden. He died at the age of forty-five years, when our subject was but five years old. She was born in 1811, died in 1879. His occupation was that of farmer. They were the parents of seven children, all now living. Our subject is next to the youngest child. Only John and his brother Frank are in America; both live near Cobden. Our subject came to America in 1866; remained at Cincinnati for about six months; then came to Cobden and engaged to James Bell, and continued with him for sixteen years as foreman on the farm. January, 1883, he came to his present farm, and is engaged in fruit and vegetable raising. Besides his home farm of ninety acres, which is well improved, he has another farm of 120 acres. He was first married, January, 1872, to Anna Blsigg. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, but came to America with her parents when small. Her father died in this county in 1881. Mrs. Sweitzer died in April, 1879. By her he has three children—Edward, Harry and Freddie. In 1880, he was married to Anna Bleger. She was born in Pennsylvania; came to this county when small. Her parents are both still living in the county, Joseph and Mary (Unto) Bleger. By this marriage there are two children, Josie and Rosa. He and family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics, he is Democratic.

JAMES THOMAS, fruit-farmer, P. O. Makanda, was born in Manchester, England, January 23, 1838, to William and Mary Ann (Parr) Thomas. These are two old English families, and on the father's side the ancestry traces back and includes Gen. Wolf as a mem-

ber of the family. In England, there is a large landed estate, which belonged to Peter Walthall, who died in 1743, and which in its proper descent would have come to the father of our subject, and consequently to our subject. The estate, however, is still in question, and all the proof now lacking to give it to its rightful owners is the certificate of the marriage of James Thomas, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, to Rebecca (Walthall) Wolf, the grand-daughter of Peter Walthall. The father of our subject was born March 8, 1808, in Ormskirk, England, and died December 5, 1845, at Chester, England. The mother was born December 12, 1807, and died at St. Louis, Mo. His occupation was that of attorney's clerk, serving his apprenticeship. He was the father of nine children, our subject being the fifth and the only one now living. In 1842, our subject accompanied his father to Buenos Ayres, South America. In the latter part of August, 1842, when near land near the mouth of the La Platte River, the vessel—the Sea Gull—was wrecked and went to pieces, all but one of the passengers and crew were saved, but would have been lost except for aid from the men on land. They stayed in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo for two years, and then returned to England. James then attended the Chester grammar schools till he was fourteen years of age. He came to the United States in 1852, landing at New Orleans; then coming up the river to St. Louis. From here he went to Kansas City and started to Salt Lake City, with a cousin, but the Mormon company with which they had started had the cholera so badly that he and his cousin went to the Missouri River and back to St. Louis. In St. Louis his mother died; she was then the wife of John P. Bates, taxidermist and naturalist in St. Louis, who mounted the heads, etc., of the buffaloes killed by Prince Alexis on the Western plains. In 1853, our subject went to Wisconsin to keep from going back to England with his uncle. There he remained till 1859; then he sold out and started to Texas. He and two friends built a boat at Helena, Wis., especially for pleasure and comfort, and so went down the river into the Mississippi, and stopped at all the principal places, and at the end of eight weeks came to the mouth of the Red River. They took steamboat up to Shreveport, La., and remained there for a short time; then, on account of the war troubles, he came North, and cast his first vote for Lincoln at Mound City, Ill. He has been a Republican ever since. He afterward came to Jackson County, where he remained for a year or so. April 14, 1864, he was married in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., to Susan A. Lumpkin. She was born near Princeton, Ky. to George W. and Jane (Baker) Lumpkin; both died in this county. He was a soldier in the Union army. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have four children—Ada, Ettie, William Walter and James Ed. Mr. Thomas has been on his present farm since the year after marriage. He raises fruit and vegetables. He is a member of Makanda Lodge A., F. & A. M. He and wife are members of the Christian Unitarian Church.

R. B. THOMPSON, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Makanda, was born in Jackson County, Ill., one mile south of Makanda, May 22, 1852, to Joshua and Maria A. (Milner) Thompson. The father was born June 11, 1812, in Jefferson County, Ohio. The mother in Carroll County, Ohio, July 13, 1815, and died 1870. The father was born and raised a Quaker, but when marrying it was outside of the church, so he has never had connection with the church since, although that is still his belief. In early life, he learned the trade of stone-cutting and brick-laying, and for some years his trade called him to different localities. Most of the time in Jefferson and Belmont

Counties, being in partnership in the marble business in Belmont County for nine years with R. H. Evans. In 1849, he went to California in quite a large company, and he was the commander, and so gained the title of Colonel, which still clings to him. They were four months on the trip. He then followed mining for sixteen months, and was about four months on the home trip. He took passage in a vessel and for seventy days was out of sight of land, twenty days was on one-half rations, and for twenty-five days on one-fourth rations. He landed at Acapulco, Mex., and for 750 miles across the country he rode on a wild mountain pony. After reaching home, he remained in the marble business for about one year, then came to Jackson County, Ill., in 1852 ; about a year later, he moved to Union County, to his present home. However he has retired from active life. The farm is one of the highest points in Southern Illinois ; from one side the waters run into the Ohio, from the other into the Mississippi River. When the news came that Fort Sumter had been fired upon some of the loyal people of the vicinity, made a flag and hoisted it on "The Lone Tree," a tall poplar tree on the highest point of the farm. The hill was then called Banner Hill, and from this the farm took its name of the Banner Farm. October 25, 1838, Mr. Thompson was married to Maria A. Milner. To them six children were born ; one died young. The living are T. W., A. S., M. M., Mary Alvira (now Mrs. James Fitch), and R. B. ; T. W. and M. M. live in Jackson County ; A. S. in San Francisco, Cal. ; Mrs. Fitch and R. B. in this county. Our subject, R. B., was educated mostly in Carbondale, Ill., under Clark Braden. He was married, January 27, 1874, to Miss Orintha, oldest daughter of H. F. Whitacre, now of Williamson County, and by profession an attorney. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two sons—George J. and Albert L. Our subject has charge of the farm and owns most of it. The home farm consists of 120 acres, also one forty to the east of it. Grain and stock receive most of his attention, and he has some splendid stock—high-grade Jersey cattle, full blood Cotswold sheep, etc., raised by William Barter, of Williamson County, the dam and sire both being imported from Canada. (The buck's yield of wool at thirteen months of age was sixteen and one-half pounds of wool, measuring eleven inches, others yielding about the same.) Mr. Thompson's energy and industry toward the introduction and raising of good stock cannot but result in profit to himself and to his neighbors. In politics, both our subject and his father are strong Republicans.

J. F. TWEEDY, farmer, P. O. Makanda, was born in Union County, Ill., February 25, 1854, and is a son of J. M. Tweedy, whose history appears in the department devoted to Alto Pass Precinct. He was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools of the county. In 1877, he engaged in farming on his own account, on a farm near his father's, in Alto Pass Precinct. His present farm contains seventy acres of good land. He makes fruit-growing a specialty. In March, 1877, in Union County, he married Miss Alice Freeman, a native of the county, and a daughter of J. H. and Sarah Freeman. This union has been blessed with the following children—Walter, Roy and Fred. Mr. Tweedy is a man of good reputation and much enterprise. He has never sought office, it being more in accord with his views to stay at home, and give his time and attention to his family and the duties of his farm. In connection with the land he owns, he is managing a sixty-acre farm for Mr. Shelker, of Elgin, Ill.

Y. J. VANCIL, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in this county October 22, 1817, of Adam and Catherine (Penrod) Vancil. Adam Vancil

was born in Virginia March 6, 1790, and was a son of John Vancil. They were of German origin. He died March, 1831, killed by a tree falling on him. Catharine Penrod was born April 19, 1794; died November 13, 1853. The two families had settled in Kentucky at an early date, and in 1805 Adam Vancil and his brother, Jonas, came to Union County, Ill. Adam afterward returned to Kentucky and was married there, then again came to Union County in 1811, or before, as they were here at that date. He was principally engaged in hunting, and so moved where game was most plentiful. In 1821, he killed two bears at Stone Fort, Jackson County. Being of this wandering disposition, he did not remain in one place long enough to improve more than a few acres, and, in fact, that was about all that was necessary, for they had no markets for the products of the soil. They were the parents of six children, all but the youngest living to advanced ages. Our subject and one sister now reside in this county. Our subject's opportunities for an education were necessarily very limited, but he has continued the improvement of his faculties since, by reading and thinking. His occupation has ever been that of farming since working for himself. At the time of his father's death, they were living near Carbondale, but in the fall of 1831 moved to this county, and he has lived on his present homestead since. He has twice been married; first, March 23, 1839, to Elizabeth Hazlitt. She was born in Ohio, July 24, 1811; died April 3, 1847. Two children blessed this union, viz.: Adam and Matilda. Matilda died when small; Adam is now engaged in farming. The second marriage occurred December 10, 1848, to Mrs. Prudence Elizabeth Whitacre, born February 21, 1818, in Switzerland County, Ind., daughter of John T. and Deborah Deming. John Deming was born in Massachusetts March 9, 1787; his wife in what is now Ohio, January 10, 1796, and is said to be the second white person born in the State of Ohio. They moved to Illinois in 1818, and died in this county. Mrs. Vancil has been married three times. She had one son by her first husband—Charles Vandiver; by her second husband, one daughter—Deborah Whitacre. By the present marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Vancil have three children, viz.: Mary, Algernon R. and Albert D. Mr. Vancil's farm consists of 280 acres, 120 in cultivation. Grain raising receives most of his attention. In politics, he is a Democrat.

R. M. VANCIL, fruit-grower, P. O. Cobden, was born in this county September 13, 1849, to Benjamin and Catherine (Landrith) Vancil. The father was born in Ohio December 25, 1804, and died in this county March 19, 1883. When small, his father, John Vancil, moved to Virginia from Ohio, and in 1823 they moved to this county; then trying to find a better land, moved to Missouri and Arkansas, but was not suited, so came back to this county. John Vancil was the first man to introduce the Buckingham apple in this county; he brought it from Buckingham County, Va. After Benjamin Vancil settled on his farm near Cobden, he began in the nursery, fruit and floral culture, and as he gave his whole thoughts to his business he was very successful. He shipped fruit trees and flowers to many States, and took many premiums at the fairs. He had eighty-five varieties of apples and thirty-two of pears, but many were not profitable. From 1861 till the time of his death, he was so crippled by rheumatism that he could not work, and so had to abandon his nursery and also his flowers, with the exception of a few choice varieties. His experience has been of great value to the present fruit-growers in this vicinity. He had seven sons and six daughters; he survived all of his sons except our subject. Three daughters are still living. He was a member of the Dunkard religious society and was a Jackson

and Douglas Democrat, but took no part in politics. In 1872, January 18, our subject was married to Mary J. Rendleman, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Kimmel) Rendleman. The mother died September 29, 1881. The father is living in Clay County, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Vancil have three children—Notia Leonora, Charles S. and Myrtle Agnes. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cobden.

N. B. WALKER, farmer, P. O. Makanda, was born in Jackson County, Ill., May 18, 1828, to Nathan D. and Nancy (Collins) Walker. The father was a native of Kentucky, but was brought to this State with his parents when he was quite young, settling near Grand Tower. The Walkers were originally from North Carolina, and were among the early settlers of Jackson County. His wife was a sister of N. B. Collins, of Alto Pass Precinct. She was the mother of four children—Benjamin C., N. B., Mark M. and Polly, of whom our subject is the only one now living. The father died in Jackson County, while his children were all small, but his widow lived until they were grown. Our subject was mostly raised in this county by his uncle, Mr. N. B. Collins. He was married, May 16, 1852, to Leah Hagler, a daughter of Paul and Elizabeth (Clutts) Hagler, natives of North Carolina. She died October 3, 1862, leaving four children, viz.: Nancy Elizabeth, Nathan B. D., Mary Emaline and an infant; the latter lived but a short time. October 8, 1863, he was married a second time to Miss A. A. Sill. She was born in Washington County, Ind., to Commodore Perry and Sarah (Beard) Sill; he died in Marion County, Ill., and she is still living in this county. By his second wife, Mr. Walker has seven children living—Sarah D., Lavina Lucinda, Alice Catherine, Polly Isabella, Huldah Ellen, John Logan and Etta Araminta, and three dead. Mr. W. has lived on his present farm about twenty-five years, and raises grain and hay mostly; he and his wife are members of Shiloh Baptist Church.

E. B. WING, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Missisquoi County, Canada, April 29, 1836, to Turner and Julia Ann (Barnes) Wing. They were both born in Canada, but the parents of each had emigrated from the United States to Canada. In 1847, he moved to De Kalb County, Ill., and continued to follow his occupation of farmer. About 1863, he moved to the vicinity of Dubuque, Iowa, and still makes that his home. She died in Iowa March, 1883. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter; two sons and the daughter are all that are now living. Four sons entered the army, and our subject is the only one who came out. He enlisted three days after the firing on Fort Sumter, in Company E, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as a private; was afterward promoted to Sergeant's position. He served till the battle of Antietam and was there wounded and discharged on account of disability. He was in the two battles of Bull Run, at South Mountain, and then at the battle of Antietam under Gen. Hooker, on the right. After he was wounded, he remained at Keedysville for about two weeks; then was taken to the hospital at Baltimore, and there remained until discharged November, 1862. When our subject was about eighteen years old, he had left his home in Geneva, Ill., and had gone to Oshkosh, Wis., and it was from there that he entered the army, and there he returned when coming home. He remained in Oshkosh till 1868, engaged in lumbering. In 1868, he came to this county and settled on his present farm, which contains 140 acres, about sixty being in cultivation; when first buying it, there were but three or four acres cleared. Grain and stock raising receive most of his attention, but he also raises some fruits in connection with his other farming. July 4, 1860,

he was married in Oshkosh, Wis., to Sarah Burnside. She was born in Erie County, Penn., August 2, 1837, to John J. and Matilda (Miles) Burnside. He is still living in Erie County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Wing have no children of their own, but have adopted one little girl, Donna Inez. Mrs. W. is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Cobden. He is Democratic in politics, and since his discharge from the army has been receiving a pension of $4 per month.

C. C. WRIGHT, farmer and fruit-grower, Cobden, was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1815, to John and Miriam (Reymond) Wright. They were both born in Connecticut, he in 1772, she in 1780. He moved into New York about 1790, and it was there his family was born. In 1836, he moved to Kendall County, Ill., with his family, and he and his wife both died there, in 1851 and 1857 respectively. They were the parents of eight children; three sons and two daughters are now living. His occupation was mostly that of farming. Our subject was educated in New York, and came West with his parents. Chicago was their only market, and that was sixty miles distant, and after hauling wheat there they would get from 25 to 75 cents per bushel, and from $1 to $3 per hundred for dressed pork. When the canal was completed, they had a market within twelve miles of their home. In 1853, he moved to Winnebago County, Ill., and opened a farm, but sold it in 1862 and came to Cobden. He went into the woods and opened up the farm now owned by Amas Poole. He sold that in 1864, and then began to make his present farm, which had but little improvement at the time. His farm contains seventy acres, all improved. When first settling on it, he began the raising of peaches, apples and strawberries. In later years, he has abandoned the peaches and apples, and gives his attention more to strawberries, cherries, vegetables and hay. Mr. Paul Wright, the brother of our subject, had much the same experience in early life, but he was educated for the law, and he practiced in Elgin for some time, and for some years previous to coming to this county had been Circuit Clerk of Kane County. On account of ill-health, he came to this county in the spring of 1862, and began in the fruit business, being one among the first from the North to go into fruit-raising. Enjoying the beautiful, he took pains to make his home attractive, and so improved the present farm of Mr. E. D. Lawrence. The last year in this county, he practiced law at Jonesboro, in partnership with Jackson Frick. In 1875, he again made a move on account of ill-health, going to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he has since built up a good practice in the law. In 1843, our subject was married in Winnebago County, Ill., to Harriet M. Talcott. She was also born in Rome, N. Y. Her father, William Talcott, came to Illinois about the same time as Mr. Wright, and settled at Rockton, on the Rock River. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have three children, only two of whom are still living—Henry T. and Mary (Harriet A. died 1864). By profession, Henry is a lawyer, and practiced for six years at Carbondale, Ill.; then taught school near Chicago for some time, when health failed, and he went to railroading. He is now located at Minneapolis, and is Paymaster on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Mr. Wright in religious belief is Congregationalist, and was a member of that church until the organization was let fall in Cobden, and as he did not take out any letters he now has no connection with any church. By nature, our subject is opposed to oppression in any form, and at an early date he took the side of anti-slavery, although it was the unpopular party at the time. From 1844 till Lincoln's election, he had never voted with the popular parties. When the call for men came, he offered his

services, but had to stand back and allow the younger and more robust to answer the call. But he did all he could at home toward the support of the Government.

ALTO PASS, OR RIDGE PRECINCT.

W. R. ABERNATHIE, farmer, P. O. Alto Pass, was born in this county April 17, 1841, to James and Mary (Tweedy) Abernathie. They were both natives of South Carolina, but came here when both were young, their families being among the first settlers in the county. He died in this county when our subject was about two years old, and she in 1876. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom our subject is the youngest. Of the fifteen, only three are now living—Mr. Abernathie and two sisters. Our subject's whole life has been spent on the farm. He was educated in the common schools of the county. Mr. Abernathie has resided on his present farm for about eighteen years, and most of the time has been engaged in fruit-growing. In orchards he has about sixty-five acres, forty being in apples and the remainder in peaches. March 17, 1864, he was married in this county to Miss Mary Croull, who was also born in this county, daughter of Louisa and John Croull, also of the earliest settlers in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Abernathie have seven children —Mary Elizabeth, Emma Bell, Hattie Josephine, Cora Ellen, John Howard, William Bertie and Robert Artie, twins. Mr. Abernathie has always been an active member of the Democratic party.

HON. HOLLY R. BUCKINGHAM, Alto Pass, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 12, 1850, to Mark and Margaret (Hawn) Buckingham. They were both born in Ohio, she in Milford, Clermont County, and he just across the line, in Hamilton County, December 5, 1808. His parents had moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1790, so the Buckingham family is one of the oldest in the State, and also one of the largest. The first residence after coming to the State was a large, hollow tree, where Cincinnati now stands. Mrs. Margaret Buckingham was born August 11, 1826, also of an old family of the State, her grandfather, Peter Bell, being the first Associate Judge in Cincinnati. So the ancestors of our subject have long been identified with the interests of the State of Ohio, and with very few exceptions have been the strictest Democrats, grandfather, father and son (our subject) having ever voted the Democratic ticket. Mr. Mark Buckingham was a successful business man, at one time having a wholesale pork-packing business, besides a large flouring mill and distillery, also several farms in Ohio and Illinois, and was well known on 'Change in Cincinnati. He died in Hamilton County, Ill., in November, 1878, but was buried in the old burying-ground in his native State. Mrs. Mark Buckingham is still living on the old homestead in Ohio. Of their family, four

sons and one daughter are now living. Our subject's early life was spent in assisting his father with his business, but his higher education was not neglected. He prepared himself for college in the Woodward High School of Cincinnati, and then completed a classical course in the Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1873. He then came to one of his father's farms in Hamilton County, Ill., where he remained for about eighteen months, during which time he taught one term of school. After studying law with Judge Crouch, of McLainsboro, for about one year and a half, he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and studied law for a year; then he returned to Illinois, and was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon in June, 1875. In August, 1875, he was married, in this county, to Miss Florence Tarleton, who was born on the Teche, near New Orleans, La., to Leo and G. Augusta (Hawkins) Tarleton. Mrs. Tarleton's first husband was George Washington, a grand-nephew of the President; she is still living, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Buckingham has remained in this county since 1875, and has been engaged in fruit-farming during the time. On his present farm he has about seventy acres in orchards, but also has a number of acres in small fruits and vegetables. Mr. and Mrs. B. have two little girls—Florence and Ada. Mr. Buckingham has always taken an active part in politics, but has never been an office-seeker; however, in 1880 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and served through his term with credit to himself and to his constituency.

N. B. COLLINS, farmer, and Justice of the Peace, P. O. Alto Pass, was born about the year 1813 in Tennessee, and came to this county with his parents when but a very small child. Soon after coming here his parents both died, leaving no record of his birth or of their history. After the death of his parents, he was taken by strangers and raised on a farm in this county, and with the exception of three years he has lived in the county ever since. Two years of the three he lived in Louisiana, the other in Kentucky. His only chances for an education were to attend a subscription school when he could not work at anything else. July 20, 1836, he was married, on his present homestead, to Miss Keziah Parmley. She was born on their present homestead October 22, 1819, to Giles and Elizabeth (Craft) Parmley. They came from Kentucky to this State, but he was a native of Virginia, his father being an old Revolutionary soldier. When Mr. Parmley first came to this county, he settled in the Mississippi River bottom, but got afraid of the Indians, and moved back to Kentucky, where he remained for a year or so, and then returned to this county, bringing a number of friends with him. He then settled on the present homestead of Mr. and Mrs. Collins in about 1813. He died January 8, 1849, but she survived him many years, and died at the age of eighty-four. When Mr. and Mrs. Parmley first settled in this county, there were scarcely any white settlers at all. When they went to mill at all they had to cross the river to Whitewater, Mo. Mr. Parmley was a cooper by trade, and made barrels to pay for the first land he entered. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have raised a family of nine children, but four daughters and one son died after having families of their own. The living children are Sarah E., Lucinda E., Bell and John. The daughters are all married. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have twenty-three motherless grand-

children. In the fall of 1850, they moved to their present farm, which consists of 360 acres, with 200 of it improved; also another farm of 160 acres, 100 being in cultivation. Mr. Collins has large orchards, having apples, peaches and pears. When Mr. Collins completes his present term of office, he will have served thirty-eight years as Justice of the Peace, for four years being Associate Justice of the Peace of the county. He also served two years as Constable.

WILLIAM H. FINCH, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in this county July 28, 1840, to Richard M. and Sarah (Smith) Finch. He was from the West Indies, of French descent, and she from North Carolina, of German descent. They both died in this county, he September 16, 1863, she March 3, 1875. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living, our subject being the oldest. From the time our subject was eleven years of age till he was twenty-one, he worked on the farm in summer, and winter in his father's cooper shop. When starting for himself, however, he gave his attention to farming, and has continued to make that his occupation to the present. He has a farm of 252 acres, and makes corn and stock his dependence. When starting in life for himself, he had one horse, and nothing else. August 20, 1862, he was married to Melissa Catharine Cauble, who died May 29, 1863, leaving one child, which also died, July 8, 1863. March 2, 1865, he was married to Mary Lindsey. She was born in Jackson County, Ill., but mostly raised in Union County. She is the daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Coleman) Lindsey. He was born in Kentucky May 24, 1823, and came to this State in 1829, and lived in Jackson County till he was about grown. She was born and raised in Jackson County, and died August 23, 1882. He is still living, and is engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Finch have two children living, and one dead—John Albert, born January 2, 1862, died December 1, 1882; Sarah Isabella and Mary Ellen. Mr. and Mrs. Finch are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He is Democratic in politics.

DR. J. GLASCO, physician and surgeon, Alto Pass. The subject of this sketch was born in Union County, Ill., February 14, 1840, to William and Rhoda (Strawmat) Glasco. They were both of North Carolina, but came to this county before marriage She died in 1843; he is still living in this county, and with his third wife. By the three wives he has nine children now living, four sons and five daughters. At the time of the Doctor's birth, his parents were living on a farm where the city of Anna now stands. Our subject was raised on a farm, and received his education in this county, and, with the exception of the time spent in the army, and about six months in Kansas, he has resided here during his life. In 1861, he entered the State Militia for thirty days; then was taken into the army, Company I, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Capt. S. B. Marks. He served for three years and then re-enlisted, and served till the close of the war, being one of the last discharged. While in the service, he passed through some of the severest engagements, being in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, the taking of Vicksburg, Little Rock, etc., in all being about sixteen different engagements. At Fort Donelson he was severely wounded, being shot through the right lung, and was captured at the time, but remained a captive only till the Fort was taken. He first enlisted as a private, but was afterward promoted to Sergeant, in which capacity he

served most of the time. However, for two years previous to receiving his discharge, he was Hospital Surgeon, and for six months before that had been Hospital Dispensing Clerk. For two years previous to going into the army, the Doctor had studied medicine under Dr. A. B. Agnew, and during the time he was in the service he studied all his spare time, and especially while in the hospital, under Dr. H. T. Garnett. While in the hospital, he had a great deal of practice also, as Assistant Surgeon. The Doctor now makes a specialty of lung and female diseases. On returning from the army, he began the practice of medicine, at the store of Cyrus Harrold, just across the line in Jackson County. He remained there for about one year, and then moved to Saratoga, Ill., where he practiced for about seventeen years, except six months he was practicing in Topeka, Kan. In the spring of 1880, he quit the practice and bought his present saw and grist mill in Alto Pass. He gave his entire attention to the mill till the spring of 1883, when he resumed the practice of his profession, but still conducts the mill. December 19, 1866, in this county, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Stevenson, who was born in Marion, Williamson Co., Ill., daughter of James W. and Catharine Stevenson, both of whom are now dead. They came from Indiana to Illniois. Dr. and Mrs. Glasco have five children living and one dead—Emma C., James W., George S. (deceased), Jesse, Eva Ellen and Amos Monroe. In politics the Doctor is Republican, and for three years was Postmaster at Saratoga. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN C. GREGORY, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Union County, Ill., on his present farm, September 11, 1836, to John and Sarah (Leonard) Gregory. They were natives of North Carolina, but came here in 1819, and settled in the woods on what is now our subject's farm. They were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom lived to have families of their own, the other dying when small. He died February 24, 1866, and was some months over seventy-five years of age; Mrs. Gregory, however, lived till December 16, 1882, and died at the age of about eighty three years. When they first came to the county, their neighbors were so few that they had to neighbor with all for six or seven miles around, going that distance to help a neighbor when he needed it. Our subject received his education in the schools of the county, and his occupation has always been that of farming on the old homestead, which he now owns. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. James Dollins, and served till June, 1865, when he received his discharge. Soon after his enlistment, he was taken with a severe spell of sickness, and after being in the hospital for several months he partially recovered, but not so as to continue with his regiment, so he was transferred to the Invalid Corps, and served his last fifteen months around Washington City. June 15, 1859, he was married to Miss Elizabeth L. Anderson. She was also born and raised in this county, daughter of Cornelius and Susan (Morris) Anderson. She died in the county; he, however, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory have three children—Andrew J., Emma F. and Willis T. His farm consists of 160 acres, about 100 being in cultivation, on which he raises mostly corn, wheat and stock; however, he gives some attention to berry-raising. In politics he is a Republican. He is now filling his first term as Justice of the Peace. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

CYRUS HARRELD, farmer and merchant, P. O. Alto Pass, was born in Jackson County, Ill., March 29, 1830. He is the son of James Harreld, who came to Jackson County in 1817 and entered land there, and was engaged in trading, buying and selling land, goods, etc., and died in 1844, while building the steamboat Convoy, on Big Muddy River. His ancestors were in the Revolutionary war, and five of his great-uncles were killed at King's Mountain. Mr. James Harreld was First Lieutenant in Capt. Jenkins' company of mounted volunteers in Black Hawk war, 1832. Our subject is the only son in a family of five children. His opportunities for an education were very limited—the windowless schoolhouse and other things in accordance. Their noons were the time for them to cut and carry in the wood for the big fire-place. When our subject was twenty one years of age, he engaged in business for himself, and since that time he has closely followed in the footsteps of his father—farming, buying and selling land, in mercantile business, buying notes, lending money, etc. He has lived on the old homestead, just across the line in Jackson County, most all his life. In 1851, he started into the mercantile business, having a store on the old homestead. Here he continued until 1860. He went to Carbondale, and for eighteen months was in the mercantile business there, but again returned to the old stand, and for some time was selling goods there; then sold the stock of goods, but did not remain long out of the store. In the same place, in 1872, he again engaged in business, and continued for six years, and then again sold out the stock, and avoided mercantile life till May 1, 1883, he bought his present store at Alto Pass. Here he carries a general stock of goods, of about $5,000 value. Besides store and other property, Mr. Harreld has about 2,000 acres of land in the two counties of Union and Jackson. His life has been one of success, but his own energy has been his best capital. His school education, being such as he could obtain in the subscription schools of the day, was very limited, but he has continued to read and study, and in his studying he has not neglected the reading of law. He was married, in Carbondale, Ill., in 1857, to Miss Amelia Tuttle, daughter of Nathan Tuttle, and was born in Pennsylvania July, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Harreld have three children living—James, William and Cora. In politics, he has always been Democratic, but will not vote for a man until he considers him worthy. Prohibition is his main standard.

J. E. HENDERSON, groceries and notions, Alto Pass, was born in North Carolina November 3, 1823, to Davidson and Caroline (Gray) Henderson. They were both born and raised in the same county as our subject (Mecklenburg County, N. C.). They were the parents of six children, of whom our subject is the oldest and only son, so his chances for an education were very limited, as he had to do all he could toward supporting the family. Mr. H. and one sister are all who are left of the family. His father died in Missouri, where they moved when our subject was but seven years old; his mother, however, died in Preston, this county. In 1846, Mr. Henderson left Missouri, and went to Mississippi, where he remained till 1851. He then came to this county, and has remained here since. Up till 1866, he had always followed farming, but since that time he has been engaged in merchandising, either as proprietor or clerk. In 1866, he was in partnership, at Preston, with Samuel Spring, but after about two years they closed out, and Spring went into partnership with his brother at Cobden. Soon after this, how-

ever, the Spring Bros. engaged in the grain and merchandise business at Preston, and left their families at Cobden They then engaged Mr. Henderson to conduct their business at Preston for them. This continued for about two years, when the Spring Bros. dissolved partnership, and Samuel Spring continued alone at Cobden. Mr. Henderson then clerked for him about eight years, when he commenced business for himself at Alto Pass, in September, 1880, and now carries a stock of about $900 of groceries and notions. He is a Democrat.

C. B. HOLCOMB, farmer, P. O. Alto Pass, was born in Lockport, Will Co., Ill., January 13, 1855, to C. D. Holcomb and Ann Jeannet (Butler) Holcomb. He was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., but he made various changes in life, living in Canada, Vermont, Ohio, etc., till, about 1850, he settled in Lockport, Ill., where he worked for some time at his trade of printer, when he and a friend bought out the paper and continued the publication of it for some years, and then discontinued it. During Lincoln's administration, he was Postmaster at Lockport. In 1866, he came to this county, and has resided here since. Our subject was educated in the schools of Lockport, and resided with his father till 1879, when he came to his present home, where he has been engaged in general farming since. He was married, in Cobden, December 15, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Kean, who was born in Carlyle, Clinton Co., Ill., to James and Mary Ann (Ross) Kean, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. He died in Nashville, Ill., she in Richview, Ill., April 10, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb have one little son—Charlie Ross Holcomb. Mrs. Holcomb is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Cobden. Mr. Holcomb is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican in politics.

MONTGOMERY HUNSAKER, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Union County, Ill., July 7, 1827. He is the son of Nicholas and grandson of Abraham Hunsaker, who came to this county at an early date in its settlement. Abraham Hunsaker and his wife, Mary Snyder, were both born in Pennsylvania, and resided there until after they had a family, and then came to this county, where one son—George—was the first Sheriff. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters. Nicholas Hunsaker was married, in this county, to Olivia Montgomery. She was the daughter of John Montgouery, a surveyor, who surveyed a great part of Kentucky, and died there. His widow moved to this county, and settled near Saratoga, when Mrs. Hunsaker was but a small girl. Mrs. Hunsaker died near Jonesboro April 4, 1836, and he soon afterward moved to the present homestead of our subject, on Hutchins' Creek, and died there October 6, 1860. They were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters. Two of the daughters died after having families of their own. Our subject is the oldest of the family. His occupation has always been that of farming, grain and stock-raising occupying his attention. June 24, 1863, he was married, in Jackson County, Ill., to Emily R. Woods, daughter of Samuel and Christiana (Young) Woods. They were from North Carolina, and settled in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and she died there. He, however, died in Texas, March 10, 1883, at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsaker have eight children—Beatrice Christiana, Mary Ellen, Mortimor, Florence M., Emily Belle, Olivia Bernice, Roxana Roseland and Dana G. In politics, Mr. Hunsaker has always been Democratic.

JOHN F. HUNSAKER, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in this county September 28,

1843, to A. F. and Elvina (Holmes) Hunsaker, and is a descendant of the original Hunsakers who settled in this county at an early date. This county has been the home of our subject all his life, although he was in the service during almost the entire war, being mustered in in September, 1861, and was not mustered out till the close of the war. He enlisted in Company H, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Jacent B. Sprague. He entered as a private, but, after the engagement at Fort Donelson, he was made Corporal, and at the close of the war was First Sergeant. Mr. Hunsaker found what active service in the West meant, as he passed through all the leading engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Spanish Fort, Mobile, etc. He was in the infantry during all the time, except about six months, just before and just after the capture of Vicksburg; during that six months he was on the Mississippi River Squadron, on the Mississippi and Red Rivers. Mr. Hunsaker passed through the service without being captured or taken to the hospital. He received two or three flesh wounds, but they never were noticed when so many others were so badly mangled. Mr. Hunsaker's opportunities for an education, before entering the army, were quite limited, so he and a number of comrades put in most of their spare time studying. When returning home, he again went to farming, and in 1866 was married to Miss Martha Anderson, who was born in this county to C. Anderson, who is still a resident of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsaker have five children—Minnie, Edith, Oscar, Erwin and Andrew. His farming is mostly raising corn and wheat, but raises some fruits. He, wife and oldest daughter are members of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Hunsaker is Republican; the only one by the name, to his knowledge, who belongs to the Republican party.

G. W. JAMES, P. O. Cobden, was born in this county October 6, 1847, to Wilson J. and Huldah Ann (Abernathie) James, both of whom were born and raised in this county. Wilson J. was born March 2, 1816, just a few months after his parents came to the State from South Carolina. He settled on the present homestead of our subject about 1853, and died there of the small-pox June 25, 1866; his wife died April 8, 1862. They were the parents of six children, all of whom are living, our subject being the oldest of the family. Mr. James was raised on his parents' farm, and educated in the district schools, but mathematics has always been a specialty with him. For some years after his father's death, life was a struggle with him. His father, having some security debts to pay, died and left his farm of eighty acres covered to its full value. However, through his uncle, Gov. Dougherty, who was also his guardian, our subject leased the old home place, and so saved the farm, and made a start in life. When he was twenty-one years of age, he was elected Constable, which office he held for eight years. He would also work at anything which would make him money; clerked in stores when not too busy on the farm, and so struggled on till he bought all of the home farm, besides adding another forty to it. On this 120 acres now he has about one hundred acres in fruits and vegetables. But he also has two other farms, of 160 and 135 acres, near Alto Pass, on which he raises more grain, but some fruits. So in life he has been very successful, but not without hard work for it. Some of his best fields he helped to clear and put in cultivation when a boy. He also has had to take his sack of corn, put it on a horse, and start to the horse mill, but frequently would

have to wait all day for his turn to come. In politics, Mr. James has always been Democratic. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Alto Pass, and is now Vice Grand. As most other members of the James family have done before him, so our subject has remained single till he is almost of middle age.

C. JESSEN-TVILSTEDGUARD, saw mill, Alto Pass. The subject of this sketch was born in Denmark April 28, 1844, to J. J. Tvilstedguard and Mary (Jessen) Tvilstedguard. His parents, and two sisters and a brother, are still living in their native country. Our subject was given his mother's maiden name as a given name, and after coming to America he dropped his father's name, except in deeds and private matters, and is known as C. Jessen. He was educated in his native land, attending the high school, commercial school, and then received private instruction from his father. So when he came to this country, he not only was well versed in his own language, but could speak and write the German, Swedish and English languages. Mathematics were almost natural to him, so that he is a rapid and accurate accountant. When he was thirteen years old, he was put behind the counter in a store, and clerked for five years. For the three years previous to his coming to America, he was in the employ of the Government. In 1867, he came to America, and during the next three years he traveled almost all over the United States: but part of the time would work on railroads, or do farm work, and for a short time was in the furniture business on Clark street, Chicago, but while away for a short time his partner sold out and took all the money, leaving him with nothing. In 1870, he bought a team, and went into the pineries of Wisconsin, where he remained for four years, working in summer farming, but in the winter would work in the woods. Most of the time, he would hire some one to drive his team, while he would do scaling, etc. For one season he was in the employ of the Rochester Nursery Company, selling and delivering fruit trees. In 1876, he came to Cairo, Ill., and took the position of clerk in Halladay & Bell's box mill, but remained there only for about three months, when, in the fall of 1876, he, in partnership with W. P. Messler, engaged in the box mill enterprise, starting near Cobden. He remained in partnership with Mr. Messler for four years, and then sold his interest to James Bell, of Cobden, and bought a store and farm near the box mill. These he sold in 1882, and engaged in his present business of saw milling, under the firm name of C. Jessen & Co. (see sketch of James Massie). In connection with their saw mill, they have engaged in the box manufacturing, and during the season employ about twenty hands in the two box manufacturing establishments at Alto Pass. October 31, 1877, in Cobden, he was married to Miss Mary Buck, daughter of Adam Buck, of Cobden. Mrs. Jessen was born February 5, 1856, and died April 6, 1883. The result of this union was three children—Meta, Leopold and Scott. Mr. Jessen is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Cobden, also the I. O. O. F., and is Republican in politics.

J. J. KEITH, farmer, P. O. Alto Pass, was born in this county February 6, 1840, to Samson and Lucinda (Parmley) Keith. He came to this county, while still a boy, from Kentucky, but when his father (the grandfather of our subject) came, he was left in Kentucky as an apprentice to a blacksmith, but as soon as his time was out he also came to this county, but never followed his trade to any extent, but gave most of his attention to farming, he having entered part of the farm now owned by our subject. He

died in 1855, and she in 1869. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are still living. Our subject received his education in the schools of this county. and has always followed farming, and on the farm he now owns, it being the oldest homestead. In March, 1860, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Rendleman, a daughter of J. S. Rendleman (see sketch). Mr. and Mrs. Keith have four children—Benjamin Franklin, Harry Everett, Leroy Guy and Bertha Elizabeth. Mr. Keith has one of the best improved farms in the precinct. It consists of 210 acres, and about eighty acres are in apple and peach orchards. In 1877, he shipped 12,600 boxes of peaches, grown on his farm and from trees most of which he had grafted with his own hands. In politics, he has always been Democratic. He has served as Constable, Justice of the Peace, and is now one of the County Commissioners. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

MRS. ELIZABETH (SUMNER) LAMER, P. O. Cobden, was born in Kentucky November 22, 1825, but her parents moved to Tennessee when she was very small, and in 1828 they came to this county and settled about two miles northwest of Cobden. From this time on she experienced the life of the frontier woman. They made their clothing themselves, from the cotton, flax and wool that they raised, taking each through its complete process of manufacture, and till the time she was fifteen years old she had not seen a wagon, only the rude concerns which they manufactured themselves. As they had no markets, they did not try raising anything for sale, so had no money with which to buy any of the luxuries of life. November 2, 1847, she was married to William Jackson Lamer. He was born in Kentucky April 19, 1818, to Joseph and Elizabeth Lamer. Mr. William Lamer died April 9, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Lamer had two sons and two daughters, now living. During the war, when prices were so high, Mrs. Lamer, having her family to support, again resorted to her carding, spinning and weaving. Up to the time of the Illinois Central Railroad coming through the county, they did not think of raising fruit as a means of money-making, and the first apples that Mrs. Lamer shipped were some that she did not consider worth anything, but some friend, seeing them, told her where and how to ship; so she gathered up the apples from under a few trees and sent them, and from these she realized $25. The next year, she sold the chance of her peach orchard, of 150 trees, for $125. So, from this time out, she increased the business, at least, making it her main support. Mrs. Lamer is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIS LAMER, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Union County, Ill., August 23, 1848, to William Jackson and Elizabeth (Sumner) Lamer. (See sketch of Mrs. Elizabeth Lamer). Our subject was raised on a farm. and received his education in the district schools of this county. Except one year, when he was engaged in the mercantile business in Alto Pass, his whole life has been given to fruit and vegetable farming, and he has made a success of it, as his farm and improvements show. In 1882, he erected a handsome residence, the main building being 18x40 feet, an L in front, 16x16, and a T behind, 20x24 feet, costing $3,200. April, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Lovelace, who was born in Johnson County, to R. Lovelace, who died when she was small. She was mostly raised in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Lamer have three children—Charles Roy, Hewitt Hugh and a little daughter, Gertie. In politics, Mr. Lamer has always been Democratic. He is also a member of the Cobden Masonic fraternity.

WALTER S. LAMER, P. O. Cobden, was born in this county January 19, 1854, to William J. and Elizabeth (Sumner) Lamer. (See sketch of Mrs. Elizabeth Lamer.) His education was obtained in the district schools of this county. His life, so far, has been spent on the farm on which he was born; however, he has a farm of his own, which is well improved. His attention has always been given to the raising of fruits, about all kinds of which he raises. October 25, 1877, he was married, in this county, to Miss Laura Harbaugh, daughter of Frank Harbaugh. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and came to this county with her parents in the fall of 1865. He died in 1876; Mrs. Harbaugh, however, is still living in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Lamer have two little boys—Raymond S. and Fred M. He is Democratic in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Cobden.

J. LANDRITH, farmer and mill owner, P. O. Cobden, was born in Union County, Ill., July 15, 1842, to McKindley and Eliza (Stone) Landrith. They both came to this county with their parents when they were still small, and this county has been their home ever since. He died July, 1852; she, however, is still living. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are still living. Our subject received his early education in the district schools of the county, and has always been engaged in farming. He now owns the farm which his grandfather Landrith settled, and which his father also owned before him. Of his 400 acres of land, about 200 are in cultivation. Grain and stock are his main dependence, but he is engaged in fruit-raising to some extent. In 1882, Mr Landrith, in partnership with Mr. B. F. Rethey, started a saw mill, and now has it in complete running order, and has a capacity for sawing about 3,500 feet of lumber daily. June, 1866, he was married, in this county, to Miss Elizabeth Lilly, daughter of Boston and Malinda (Corbitt) Lilly. They were both born in Tennessee, and are still living, coming to this county when small. Mr. Lilly is the son of William and Elizabeth Lilly, and one of a family of seven children, only two of whom are still living. Mr. Lilly has always been engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Landrith had three children, to die when young, but have two daughters and one son living—Fannie, Minnie and John. In politics he has always voted with the Democratic party, and has served one term as Justice of the Peace. His wife and mother are members of the New Hope Methodist Church.

JOSHUA LEWIS, P. O. Cobden, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., July 5, 1812, to George and Elizabeth (Johnson) Lewis. He was born one mile from Reading, Penn., 1769, but when he was ten years old, removed with his parents to Eastern Tennessee, where his father bought a mill site in Sullivan County. In the then wilderness of Tennessee he was reared and remained till 1809, but during that time he had served in two or three local campaigns against the Indians. Before moving from Tennessee to Dearborn County, Ind., in 1809, he was married to the mother of our subject. They were the parents of seventeen children, all of whom, except one, reached the age of maturity, and nine are now living, the youngest being fifty-eight years of age. George Lewis died in his seventy-third year, but his wife reached the age of eighty-five, and retained all of her mental faculties till the last; she, however, was of a long-lived family, her father reaching the great age of one hundred and nine, in the mountains of Eastern Tennessee. The grandfather of our subject came from Wales, but his grandmother was an English-

woman, both coming to this country while young. Our subject was raised in Dearborn County, Ind. He had but small opportunities to attend school, but he applied himself, outside of the schoolroom, and so qualified himself that he made a successful school teacher for several terms. From the time that he was eighteen years of age till he was thirty, he was mostly engaged on public works; first on the Cincinnati & Harrison Turnpike, then on the Cincinnati & Colerain Turnpike. On these he was part of the time Contractor, and part Superintendent. He was afterward Superintendent of the White Water Canal, in Indiana, and again of the Cincinnati & White Water Canal. In 1844, he removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he remained till the spring of 1859, when he moved to his present home, near Cobden. Since coming here, he has been engaged in farming and fruit-growing. February 22, 1844, he was married to Ellen Kelso, a native of his native county, in Indiana. She was born November 29, 1821. Her parents both came from the old country; he from Ireland, but of Scotch parents, and she from Scotland. They were married in New York, and were the parents of six children, of whom Mrs. Lewis was the only daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have five children living—Charlotte, Thomas, John, George and Mary. Mr. Lewis' life has been far from a failure, both financially and in the esteem of his fellowmen. He has been a Republican in politics since the party was first organized, and although living in a strongly Democratic county, he has twice been elected as one of the County Commissioners, because both Democrats and Republicans recognized in him a man whom they could trust. Mr. Lewis now possesses a curiosity, in the shape of an old rifle made in Germany, and one which has been in the family and in use ever since. A man by the name of Adam Stump could not shoot except with what they called a "left-handed" gun, so he sent to his native country, Germany, and had one made for him; but before the gun arrived, Stump had killed some Indians in the colony, and had to flee to escape arrest, so our subject's grandfather bought the gun when it arrived. It has the same lock and stock that it first had, and is in good condition for shooting; the only change is that it has been changed so as to use percussion caps.

JAMES MASSIE, engineer and saw miller, Alto Pass, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, at the foot of the Grampian Hills, about 1842. He is the son of Peter Massie, who was a miller. He died about 1874. Our subject's mother, however, is still living, in her native land. They were the parents of ten children, eight sons and two daughters. Seven sons and one daughter are now living, but our subject is the only one living in this country. Mr. Massie received his education in his native country, and served an apprenticeship of seven years to learn his trade of machinist and engineer, getting only 25 cents per week during the time. While residing in his native country, his work was on steam engines, and he made several sea voyages as engineer. It was not until coming to this country that he learned the saw mill business. April 20, 1866, in Scotland, he was married to Miss Susan Simpson, daughter of George Simpson, who died in 1873, but his widow is still living. By trade, he was a stone-mason. They were natives of the same county as our subject, and were the parents of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are still living, Mrs. Massie and her eldest brother being the only ones in this country. He came to New York City in 1873, and for some time clerked for A. T. Stewart

& Co., and then was sent to one of Stewart's woolen mills on the Hudson River, and at last accounts he was still there. In 1869, our subject came to America, to Cairo, Ill., and for five years worked in the Cairo Box Mill, and was the first one to successfully work the "box machine." After being here for five years, he returned to the old country for his wife, whom he did not bring at first. In July, 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Massie again came to Cairo, Ill., where he worked in the box mill for three years longer. They then returned to Scotland, where he remained for nearly eighteen months, and then came to Messler's Box Mill, near Cobden. Mrs. Massie did not return to this country till about eight months later than her husband. Mr. Massie remained at Messler's Box Mill from March, 1880, till March, 1882, when he started into his present mill. Mr. and Mrs. Massie have no child living, but there was one son, who died. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. While in Scotland the last time, Mr. Massie joined the Lour Lodge of Masons. Our subject is partner in the saw mill firm of Jessen & Massie. The mill is located on Section 7, Township 11, Range 2, and was built in 1882. Commencing in March, Messrs. Jessen & Massie did the work themselves, but the mill was soon in running order. They bought most of the machinery of C. Harreld. After it had passed through a fire, Mr. Massie worked the machinery all over and put it in good condition. Their mill is now complete in all the necessary details, so that they are prepared to saw all kinds of lumber, barrel heads, staves, fruit boxes, etc. When running with full force, they can saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber daily. They keep four teams of their own running all the time. They also have a lumber yard in Alto Pass.

JOHN McCAFFREY, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, to Thomas and Bridget (McMahon) McCaffrey. They were natives of the same county as our subject, but came to America when he was but three years old, and settled in Galena, Ill. In 1856, Mrs. McCaffrey died in Chicago, of the cholera; Mr. McCaffrey, however, died in Galena in 1858. They were the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters. Our subject is the only son living now, but all the daughters are still alive. Our subject attended the public schools of Galena, till he was about nineteen years old, when he quit school and went to Chicago, where, for five years, he was engaged in the drug business—two years being in business for himself. He sold out, and in the fall of 1870 came to his present farm, having traded Chicago real estate for it before coming here. His home place consists of forty acres, on which he is engaged in fruit and vegetable raising. But he also owns 300 acres in Jackson County, Ill., on the Big Muddy River. He also has property in Alto Pass Village. April 10, 1867, he was married, in this county, to Cora Walcott, daughter of George and Elizabeth Walcott. Mr. McCaffrey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Cobden Lodge, No. 466. In politics, he is Democrat, and was raised up in the Roman Catholic faith, but in both politics and religion he is very liberal.

J. S. RENDLEMAN, farmer, P. O. Alto Pass, was born in Rowan County, N. C., October 26, 1811. In October, 1816, his father, Jacob Rendleman, came to this county, and settled three miles northwest of Jonesboro, and was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, with George Hunsaker and William Thornton. The history of the Rendleman family would include a great many incidents of hardships; such as going to New Madrid, Mo., for cot-

ton, from which they would manufacture their own clothes, and of going to Saline, Ill., for salt and packing it on horses, having only an Indian trail to follow. At first, their milling was done by pounding corn in a hollowed stump or block, with a wooden pestle attached to a sweep. Their sugar was made from the sugar maple, and instead of tea and coffee they used sassafras and sycamore chips. However, the children of the family grew up strong and robust. Frequently, while a young man, our subject has gone to a house-raising in the morning, where by evening they would have the puncheons split and laid for a floor, the roof on, and then be ready for a dance that night, and in this sport Gov. Reynolds would frequently take a hand with them. The second school that Mr. Rendleman attended was taught by Gov. Dougherty, and the last by Winston Davie. In 1832, he enlisted and served through the Black Hawk war, B. B. Craig being Captain. While out on the campaign, he cast his first Presidential vote for Jackson, and has been voting for a Jackson man ever since. Of the 100 men who went out under Capt. Craig, only six are now living—John Corgan, James Morgan, Wilson Lingle, H. E. Hodges, Solomon Miller and our subject. For four years after coming out of the army, Mr. Rendleman taught subscription schools. In 1838, he was married, in this county, to Margaret Hartline, her family, also, being one of the earliest families in the county, coming from North Carolina. By this marriage Mr. R. had five children; two sons and two daughters now living. In 1848, his wife died, and some time after this he was married to Elizabeth Donovan, who was born in Missouri but came to Union County when but a small girl, being here during the flood of 1844, and only escaping by being taken out of the second story window just as the house was about to go to pieces, crushed by the flood. By this wife Mr. R. has four children, two sons and two daughters. In 1838, he moved to his present farm, and in 1840 built the house he still lives in. Mr. R. is a strong temperance man.

JOHN RENDLEMAN, farmer, P. O. Alto Pass, was born in this county December 23, 1844, to Henry and Mary (Hess) Rendleman. He was born in 1805, to Jacob Rendleman, and came to this county, from North Carolina, in 1818, and died here in 1873. She was born in North Carolina also, and came with her parents to this county about the same time as the Rendlemans. She is still living, but over seventy years of age. Our subject is one of a family of seventeen, eight of whom died when small; the remaining nine are now living in this county. He was educated in the schools of this county, and has always been engaged in the same occupation as his father, that of farming; but he has not confined him self to farming alone, but has engaged in other business in connection with his farm. For three years, he was in the mercantile business, in Alto Pass, but in 1881, he sold his stock of goods to James Harreld, but this present year has again put in a stock of groceries, but leaves the business in the hands of clerks. For three years Mr. Rendleman has been in the employ of F. Nickerson & Son, fruit commission, 91 South Water street, Chicago. December 28, 1865, he was married to Miss Isabel Keith. She was born in this county, to Abner and Louisa Keith. He was also a native of this county, and died here; she, however, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Rendleman have five children —William Arthur, Herbert, Maud, May and Mamie. In politics, he has always been Democratic.

A. J. RENDLEMAN, general merchandise, Alto Pass, was born in Union County,

Ill., April 6, 1848, and is the son of J. S. Rendleman (see sketch), his mother dying during his infancy. Our subject attended the schools of this county, and remained on the farm till 1860, when he went to Cobden and clerked in the store owned by his father and James Fowley. Here he remained as clerk till he was about of age, and then engaged in business as Mr. Fowley's partner. He continued in the store till 1875, when his health failed and he went to Cailfornia, where he remained for about eight months, then returned to Cobden, and in 1876 sold his interest in the store and went to Dallas, Tex.; but losing a little child by death, and his wife's health failing, he again returned to Cobden. Here his remaining child died, April 20, 1877, and May 22, following, his wife, also, passed away. Mrs. Emma M. (Stearns) Rendleman was born in Bangor, Me., May 12, 1856, and was married to Mr. A. J. Rendleman April 15, 1873. She was the daughter of Osborn R. Stearns, who settled in Cobden in 1867, and died December 22, 1873. After the loss of his family, Mr. R. went to Iowa, and engaged in the commission business, but in 1878, he again returned to Union County and bought a fruit farm, which he still owns. In 1879, he engaged in mercantile business at Alto Pass, and has continued here since, doing a general merchandise business, his store building being 48x60 feet. He carries a stock of about $10,000, and his annual sales amount to about $35,000. Mr. Rendleman is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Alto Pass, and is also Democratic in politics.

C. C. RENDLEMAN, general merchandise, Alto Pass, was born in Union County, Ill., December 18, 1854, and is the oldest son of J. S. Rendleman, by second marriage (see sketch of J. S. R.). He remained on the farm till he was sixteen years old, when he began clerking in the store of Fowley & Rendleman, of Cobden. He continued in this store till 1879, when he went into partnership in general merchandising, in Alto Pass, with his brother A. J. His health failing, in the spring of 1882, he sold his interest in the store to his brother, and for the succeeding year avoided all confinement, and so regained health. During the year, he was engaged collecting and straightening up the old store accounts of Rendleman Bros. Now, however, he has again opened a $5,000 stock of general merchandise. In October, 1881, he was married, in this county, to Miss Adelia Rich, who was also born and raised in this county, daughter of John M. Rich. Mr. and Mrs. Rendleman have two little girls—Ara and Villa. Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Democrat in politics.

E. R. SKIMLAND, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born in Norway May 16, 1832, to — Richard and Karey (Knotson) Skimland. They were both natives of Norway. He was a farmer, but through misfortune lost his farm when our subject was but a small boy, and after that he held a position in Norway called Skafer, it being one in which, if a traveler came along, and wished to be carried to a certain point, he would have to find the conveyance for him, and generally, in that place, they traveled in row boats, so Mr. Skimland would have to see to getting the rowers. He, however, died when our subject was but sixteen. His widow, the mother of our subject, is still living, and in this country with a daughter, and is eighty-two years of age. She came to America in 1872. They were the parents of nine children, all but one of whom are still living, and that one died in 1882, at the age of sixty years. To follow the changes, and to give all the incidents of importance in the life of our subject would

make a volume in itself; so we will mention but a few. As soon as he was able to earn his board, he was taken on a vessel with his uncle as waiter. He continued here except what time he was compelled, by the laws of Norway, to attend school, till he had passed his last examination at school. From that time till he was twenty-two years old, he was a sailor on a coasting vessel, going to the German, English and neighboring coasts. In 1856, he came to America, and settled at Ottawa, Ill., where he remained until 1858, when he went to Texas. Here he was at work on a railroad, when the war broke out, and was compelled to enter the Southern service; but as soon as he could, he deserted and fled to Mexico, where he remained most of the time till he heard that Lincoln was killed, and also that there were Union troops at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, to whom he made his way, and after a great deal of hardship he joined them, and took the oath of allegiance. They then started for the North, and while at Cairo the war was declared over, but Mr. Skimland was without transportation or money with which to reach his friends at Ottawa; but he started out, and went to Cobden, and here he stopped to work for money to carry him on, not having food, clothing or money—his only shirt was one he had worn from March 7, still he got to Cobden, June 29 following. Going into the store of Henry Blumenthall, Mr. B. saw his need, and gave him a new shirt. By the time Mr. Skimland had made money enough to carry him on to his friends, he had decided that he would try raising strawberries for a year or so—and the result is that he is still here, in Union County, and one of the most successful fruit-raisers in the precinct. From the time of his arrival here till 1873, he had various reverses of fortune. After making some money, he went into a mill, on which he lost all that he had, and still found himself about $800 in debt; but, nothing daunted, he bought his present place that year, and paid $62 down, but in a few years he paid off all his debts and built a good residence, and made other improvements. December 18, 1867, he was married, in this county, to Elizabeth Haup, of Baltimore, Md. In politics, Mr. Skimland is Republican.

S. H. SPANN, farmer, P. O. Alto Pass, was born in North Carolina August 3, 1811, to William and Hannah (Flack) Spann. She was born in North Carolina and died there, but he was born in South Carolina, and went to North Carolina when a young man, but moved to Alabama and died there. They were the parents of thirteen children; three sons and one daughter are still living. Our subject was raised and educated in his native State, and learned the same trade as his father—that of carpentering. He followed his trade for several years, but most of his life he has been engaged in farming. In 1851, he moved to this State, and settled in Jonesboro, where he remained till 1876, when he moved to his present home at Alto Pass. For some years, while in Jonesboro, and also for three years in Alto Pass, he was engaged in the mercantile business. He now, however, gives his attention to his farm. Mr. Spann has always been Democratic in politics, and while in Jonesboro he served one term as Justice of the Peace. He is now Police Magistrate of Alto Pass. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; also of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Spann is now living with his fourth wife, and is the father of fifteen children, ten of whom are still living, and all are in this county, except one son, who is a lawyer in Vienna, Ill., and one son in St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY STONE, farmer, P. O. Alto Pass,

was born in Kentucky November 13, 1813, to John and Elizabeth (Williams) Stone. They were both natives of North Carolina, but moved to Kentucky after they were married, and had one child. Soon after the birth of our subject, they moved to Alabama, where they resided till moving to this county, when our subject was about fifteen years old. They settled near the present home of our subject, and died on the old homestead. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are still living. When our subject was first married, which was on his twenty-third birthday, he settled on his present farm, and has resided here since. His first wife was Elizabeth Langley. She died March 7, 1862. By her, he had seven children, six of whom are still living. Soon after his wife's death, he was again married, to Mrs. Nancy Underwood, daughter of John Childress. By this wife, he has but one child—a son. On his farm, Mr. Stone does general farming, raising corn, wheat, berries, etc. In politics, he has always been Republican.

J. M. TWEEDY, farmer, P. O. Cobden, was born March 22, 1817, on the banks of the Mississippi River, in this county, just below Preston. He is one of the oldest men now living in the county who were born here. He is the son of John and Mary (Craft) Tweedy. John Tweedy was born in South Carolina, but came to this county when young, coming with his father, who built the first horse mill in the county. His wife, by birth, was a Pennsylvanian, but her parents moved to Kentucky, and from Kentucky to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy both died in this county. They were the parents of eleven children, only two of whom are now living, our subject and his brother, S. P., who is a resident of Cobden. Our subject was quite a large boy before he ever heard of a scholar or teacher, but after the first school was opened they had a school of about three months every winter, and as there was quite a settlement near his father's the school was well attended. August 30, 1838, he was married to Mrs. Charlotte (Bizzel) Craig, daughter of Isaac Bizzel, who was from Tennessee, and lived near where Anna now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy have raised a family of twelve children; one daughter, however, died after she had a family of her own. Mr. Tweedy's family has been a remarkably healthy one, he himself never having had but one spell of sickness in his life. So, for forty-three years, since first learning to swing the cradle, he has never missed a harvest. His farm consists of 258 acres, about 200 being under fence. His farming is mostly grain and stock-raising, but still raises some fruits, but does not make them a specialty. The first farm Mr. Tweedy opened up was in the Mississippi River bottom. He had entered the land before his marriage, and lived on it till the flood of 1844, when he had to move off, and never again returned to make it his home. In politics Mr. Tweedy has always been Democratic.

W. K. UNDERWOOD, farmer, P. O. Alto Pass, was born in Tennessee November 20, 1841, to Jesse and Mary (Ledbetter) Underwood. Both were born in North Carolina, and moved to Tennessee after their marriage, and then to this county in 1847. He died here in 1851; she, however, is still living, and was eighty years old her last birthday, July 23, 1882. They were the parents of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, all of whom lived to have families of their own, and all were members of the Baptist Church, their father being a Baptist minister. Nine of the fourteen are still living. Our subject was raised on a farm, and received his education in this county. Most

of his life has been spent in farming. His attention is given now, almost exclusively, to the raising of strawberries and raspberries. He was married, in this county, February 1, 1863, to Caroline Nipper, who was born in Tennessee to James and Mary Ann (Smith) Nipper. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood have five children living—Mary Annabel, Frank M., Lenora Alice, Arthur Calvin, Minnie Effie. They also have had five sons who died when young. Mr. Underwood has lived on his present farm since November, 1868. May 9, 1871, he met with quite a serious accident, in which he lost his right hand, by catching it in the machinery of a saw mill. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Alto Pass Lodge. Is also a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of Ridge Baptist Church, of Alto Pass. Five of Mr. Underwood's brothers were in the civil war, one of them dying in Andersonville Prison. Four of the five were in the Federal army, but one went from Missouri to the Confederate army.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Alto Pass, was born in Lafayette County, Penn., June 20, 1800, to Charles and Mary (McLain) Williams. He was born in Goshen, N. Y.; she in Fredericksburg, Va. Both saw many of the exciting times of the Revolutionary war, but were small at the time. In 1817, they moved to Bracken County, Ky., then to Ohio, and finally to Henry County, Ind., where they died. They were the parents of thirteen children, three of whom are still living. Our subject moved to Ohio with his parents, but from there to Madison County, Ind.; then to Allen County; from there to Miami County; thence to Cass; from Cass to Tippecanoe County, and then, again, to Madison County, where he remained till 1846, when he came to Union County, Ill., and settled on his present farm. Most of the time when in Indiana, he was contracting on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and on the Indiana Central Canal. By trade, however, he is a blacksmith, but has not followed it scarcely any since coming to Illinois, but has followed farming. He was married, in Indiana, February 15, 1836, to Rebecca Peugh, daughter of Even and Sarah Peugh. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 31, 1811, and he is still living. Her parents were from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had seven children, five of whom are still living, three in this county, one in California and one in Arizona—Lester, Joseph A., John A., Mary E. and Caroline R.; Philander K. and Sarah J., deceased. Lester and Joseph were both in the civil war; Lester for four years, and Joseph for some time over three years. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Baptist Church. In politics, he has been Republican since the party started, voting for John C. Fremont.

DONGOLA PRECINCT.

J. W. BARNHART, farmer, P. O. Springville, was born December 15, 1840, in Cabarrus County, N. C., son of John Barnhart, who was also born in North Carolina, and died there in 1869; his occupation was that of a farmer. The mother of our subject was Deliah Duke, born 1818, in Rowan County, N. C. She died in May, 1876. She was the mother of five boys and two girls, of whom only Cyrus and our subject, Jacob W., are now living—the former on the old home farm in Rowan County. The latter spent his youth in Cabarrus and Rowan Counties, N. C., where he farmed and received the rudiments of a common school education. At the age of twenty-two, he was conscripted for the Southern army, as was also his brother Julius, who died about a year afterward. He served almost three years, of which the last three months were spent at Point Lookout, as a prisoner of war. After the war, he worked one year and a half on the farm for his father, and then came West, locating in Union County, where he worked almost one year for M. A. Goodman in a saw mill. Afterward, he worked for different men in this county. He was joined in matrimony, April 27, 1871, to Miss Sarah M. Mowery, born November 3, 1850, in Union County, Ill. She was a daughter of George and Margaret (Dillow) Mowery. Mrs. Barnhart has three children now living, viz., Maggie V., born November 26, 1872; Charles H., born January 31, 1877, and Jennie J., born November 10, 1879. Mr. Barnhart is a self-made man. When he first commenced to farm for himself, he rented land for five years, and then bought 160 acres of land for $3,300; of the 160 acres, he partly sold and donated one and a half acres to the St. John's Cemetery. His farm has good improvements. He has served his neighbors in the capacity of School Director. In politics, he is a Democrat, and a thorough, energetic prohibitionist. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart are members of the Reformed Church.

MOSES CASPER, farmer, P. O. Wetaug, Ill., is a son of Peter and Catharine (Frick) Casper, and was born January 5, 1833, in Rowan County, N. C. His father was a farmer, born also in North Carolina, January 12, 1797, and died February 25, 1855. The mother was born February 3, 1804, and died March 26, 1864. The parents' family consisted of ten children, only two of whom are living—Eve Caroline, born June 26, 1841, the wife of Nathaniel Earnhart, of this county, and our subject. The latter received his early education in the old time schools of his native county, and he afterward attended a little in Union County, his parents removing here in the fall of 1853. He started in life as a farm hand, assisting his father till the latter's death. He afterward purchased the home place from the other heirs, and now has 175 acres, which is given to general farming. For a few years past he has run a distillery on the place, which turns out applejack of an enviable quality. September 27, 1863, our subject was united in marriage to Anna Hoffner, born December 24, 1845, a daughter of Levi and Mary Hoffner. Seven children have blessed the happy union all of whom are living—Malinda, born September 22, 1864, wife of J. H. Beaver; Eleanora, March 6, 1867; Matilda, Novem-

ber 10, 1869; Huldah, March 6, 1872; Silas December 27, 1874; Laura, November 21, 1877, and Flora, August 3, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Casper are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he votes the Democratic ticket.

JACOB M. COSTLEY, farmer, residence Dongola, was born August 8, 1846, in Union County, Ill., a son of Franklin and Catharine (Davault) Costley. His father was a general mechanic, and died when Jacob was small. The parents were blessed with three children, two of whom are living —Mary C. and our subject. The mother is still living, and was married a second time, to Frederick Allbright, by whom she had four children, two living—Malinda and George W. The only schooling our subject received was in the common schools of Union County. Farming has always been his occupation. He at present owns 120 acres of land, forty of which lie within the corporation of Dongola. He was first married, in 1868, to Sarah E. Childers, a daughter of George W. and Caroline Childers. She died in 1876, the mother of two children, one living—Charles, born February 28, 1871. He was married again, in 1879, to Emaline Andrew, a daughter of James Andrew, of this county. She died shortly afterward, the mother of one child, who died in infancy. In politics, Mr. Costley is a Democrat.

ANDREW J. DALE, residence Dongola, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., July 14, 1832, a son of James P. and Nancy (Avant) Dale. The father was a native of Maryland, born July 15, 1804, a son of William Dale. The mother was born in North Carolina January 7, 1811. Both of the parents are living, and have been blessed with eleven children, nine of whom are living. The early education of our subject was received in his native county. At the age of nineteen, he came to Illinois, locating in Jefferson County, and was variously engaged up to the opening of the war. In July, 1861, he enlisted for three years in the Second Illinois Cavalry, Col. Noble, which, during the term of its enlistment, did mostly detached service, scouting up and down the Mississippi. They were engaged in several hot skirmishes, and at Hudson, Miss., our subject was taken prisoner and sent to Oxford, and thence to Cahaba, Ala. He was successively removed to Andersonville, Milan and Savannah, at which latter place he remained until February, 1865. He was first married, December 1, 1867, to Eliza J. Riddle, widow of David Riddle. She died March 12, 1874, leaving two children—James H., born September 6, 1868, and Ida May, March 17, 1873. He was married a second time, February 24, 1876, to Charlotte F. Davis, born July 27, 1844, a daughter of Solomon and Nancy Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Dale are the parents of four children, three of whom are living—Alonzo S., born March 1, 1877; Luella, August 25, 1878; Charles A., deceased; and Arley, July 9, 1882. Mr. Dale is a member of the I. O. O. F., Dongola Lodge, No. 343. Politically, he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. EDIE, saloon, Dongola, is a native of Hancock County, W. Va., born September 2, 1844, the eldest child of Samuel and Elizabeth L. (Pugh) Edie, both natives of the same county. The father was a carpenter, and died in 1863, aged fifty-four years. The mother is still living at the old home in West Virginia, aged seventy-two years. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living. The early schooling of our subject was obtained in the common schools of his native county, and in later years he attended the Iron Mountain Commercial College of Pittsburgh, Penn. April 16, 1861, he enlisted in the First Vir-

ginia Infantry, Col. Kelley, and was engaged in several active skirmishes. In the following August, he re-enlisted in the same regiment, Col. Thoburn, and took an active part in the principal battles of the Virginia campaign. Before his three years of enlistment had expired, the First and Fourth Virginia were consolidated, and named the Second West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. Thoburn. Our subject re-enlisted in this regiment, which, till the close of the war, did valuable service in the Shenandoah Valley, their brave Colonel being killed in the engagement at Cedar Creek, made memorable as the point to which Sheridan made his famous ride from Winchester. Our subject was mustered out in August, 1865, at Wheeling, W. Va. During his long service he sustained but two wounds, one a saber cut in the head, the other caused by an ounce ball passing through his right thigh. In the spring of 1866, he went to Cairo, Ill., and for a short period was engaged in boating between that point and St. Louis. Since then he has worked in, owned and operated several saw mills in Pulaski and Union Counties, Ill. He was married, July 5, 1868, in Anna, Union County, to Emma P. Sackett, and by her has two children—Lillie May, born July 19, 1870, and Arthur Hugh, November 1, 1872. August 1, 1882, our subject opened a saloon in Dongola, which he has since run. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., Dongola Lodge, No. 343, and is a Republican in politics.

SAMUEL J. FITE, cooper, Dongola, is a native of Rowan County, N. C. He was born in September, 1840, a son of Henry and Susan (Lemly) Fite, both natives of Rowan County, and both died when Samuel was small. The father was a farmer, and had been twice married, his first wife being a Miss Fraley, by whom he had three children, all deceased. The parents of our subject were blessed with six children, three of whom are living. Mary Ann, Henry and Samuel. Being deprived of parental care at an early age, a Mr. Solomon Peeler was appointed his guardian, but Samuel preferred going to his uncle, who kindly permitted him to attend school every winter for a period of about four years. He afterward lived, for about seven years, with Samuel Rothrock, a Lutheran minister. In the meantime, his guardian, to whom was intrusted a large amount of property, invested the same in Confederate bonds, etc., and becoming finally embarrassed fled the country, thereby causing a total loss to Samuel of over $8,000, which was the latter's share of his father's estate. In July, 1861, our subject enlisted in the Fifth North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, Col. McRae. The regiment participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and went through the entire war. At Gettysburg, Mr Fite was taken prisoner, and held as such until released some eighteen months later. He sustained several slight wounds during his long service. He had been promoted from private to Second Lieutenant. In the fall of 1866, he came West, and located in Dongola two years later. Here he was married, October 11, 1868, to Malinda Peeler, born April 28, 1849, a daughter of Alexander and Melissa (Freeze) Peeler, and by her has five children, four of whom are living—Nellie, born June 15, 1870; Albion, March 21, 1872; Wendon, January 25, 1874, and Alexander, October 7, 1882. Mr. Fite picked up the cooper's trade himself, and ran a shop in Dongola for about eight years. He is at present employed in the shop of Frank Neibauer. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he votes the Democratic ticket.

HENRY HARMES, physician and sur-

geon, Dongola, was born September 12, 1825, in Berlin, Germany. He is of Greek descent, his great-grandfather being a native of Athens. His father, Christopher Harmes, was for many years in the German army, and in that country's war with Napoleon I, which lasted from 1806 to 1815, he was engaged in nearly every battle, receiving eight wounds, from the effects of which he died in 1838 or 1839, at an early age. The mother of our subject was Louisa Linden, who died when he was small. The parents were blessed with seven children, four subject being the fifth child of the family. He received his education in his native city, attending the Gymnasium and the University, at which latter institution he studied medicine three years, and for eight years was engaged in the practice of his profession in Berlin, being two years a practitioner in the Charity Hospital. In the fall of 1858, he sailed from Hamburg for America, and for a year traveled throughout the Union for recreation and pleasure, and in August, 1859, he located at Jonesboro, Union Co., Ill., where he was married, on the 27th of the same month, to Alice Duschel, a lady of French descent. In the spring of 1860, he removed to Dongola, where he has since enjoyed a liberal practice. He is a member of the A., F. &. A. M., I. O. O. F., K. & L. of H. and G. T., and is the medical examiner to the first three named and also to three insurance companies. He is also a member of the Anna Encampment, No. 91. Mr. and Mrs. Harmes are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living—Mollie T., Dora A., Henry, Otto, Albert, Nettie, Frank (deceased), Cornwell J. and Louisa. Subject and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is Republican in politics.

JACOB M. HILEMAN, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, was born July 30, 1833, in Union County, Ill., son of Peter Hileman, born in February, 1795, and died December 5, 1875. His father, Jacob Hileman, born July 20, 1762, died August 25, 1828, came to this county at an early day. His children have seen the country, which was then a wilderness, turned to a productive and prosperous land. Peter Hileman married Susan Miller, born February 19, 1801. Her father was an old pioneer named John Miller. She is yet living, with our subject, and is the mother of twelve children, of whom nine are now living. Our subject, Jacob M. Hileman, had but few chances to acquire even the rudiments of an education, as his services were needed on the farm, where he assisted his aged parent to provide for the family wants. He was joined in matrimony, September 23, 1865, in this county, to Miss Mary E. Kimmel, born June 22, 1849, daughter of George W. Kimmel, an old pioneer. She is the mother of six sons, viz., George W., born September 1, 1866; Thomas J., born December 13, 1869, died August 11, 1873; Bruno, born November 30, 1873; William, born September 10, 1875; Oliver, December 16, 1878, and Walter, born May 10, 1882. Our subject, Jacob M. Hileman, although no scholar, is a splendid farmer, and owns 382 acres of land. In politics, he is a Democrat.

FREDERICK JOHNSON. blacksmith, Dongola, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 12, 1822, a son of Henry and Hemke (Fredericks) Johnson, both Germans by birth. The parents were blessed with eleven children, five of whom were living at last accounts. Our subject received his early education in the schools of his native province, and in 1837 he commenced a four years' apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade. In 1851, he sailed from Bremen for New Orleans. He came up to Caledonia, on the

Ohio River, where he worked for two years at his trade. He removed to Dongola Precinct in 1854, bringing his smithing outfit with him, and has since run a shop in this place, where he does all kinds of blacksmith work. He is recognized as being a very skillful mechanic in all kinds of iron and steel work. When he first came here, he purchased forty acres of land, which he has since increased to 133⅓ acres, which is partly operated by a renter. Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, November 3, 1856, to Margaret R. Meisenheimer, born October 26, 1840, a daughter of Elias and Nancy (Davault) Meisenheimer. This union has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living—Martha N., born August 21, 1857; James H., November 31, 1859; Mary E., August 25, 1860; John W., deceased; Margaret E., November 23, 1867; Nancy J., February 12, 1869; William F., May 6, 1872; and Frederick L., September 25, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Baptist Church. He is an I. O. O. F., Dongola Lodge, No. 343. In politics, he is a Democrat.

NATHAN KARRAKER, farmer, P. O. Dongola. Among the substantial farmers of Dongola Precinct is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in this county January 12, 1827, a son of Daniel and Rachel (Blackwelder) Karraker. The father was born February 8, 1793, in Cabarrus County, N. C. He was a farmer, and died July 30, 1861. The mother was also a native of North Carolina, born October 1, 1794, and died August 10, 1881. Ten children were born to them, six of whom are living, four boys and two girls. What little schooling our subject received in early life was gained from a limited attendance in the old subscription schools of Union County He worked for his father on the home farm until his marriage, which occurred May 25, 1854. He wedded Sarah Knight, born March 31, 1834, in Montgomery County, Ind., daughter of John and Polly (Kelley) Knight. Mr. and Mrs. Karraker are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living—William J., born September 1, 1855, and died January 3, 1883; he had graduated in medicine at Keokuk, Iowa, and at the time of his death was engaged in the practice of his profession; he married Minnie L. Montgomery, born January 20, 1859, a daughter of E. L. and Elizabeth Montgomery, and by her, who now survives him, had three children, two of whom are living, Owen O., born January 6, 1877, and William C., born July 26, 1881. Harriet A., born June 9, 1857, died February 24, 1859. Joseph F., September 5, 1859; married, February 26, 1880, Georgiana Montgomery; has two children—Ella Viola, born December 18, 1881, and Earl, October 1, 1882. James A., born October 30, 1861; married, November 26, 1882, Melissa A. Corzine, born January 14, 1864, a daughter of R. B. and Sarah Corzine. Mary E., born March 10, 1864; married, September 11, 1881, to J. W. Keller, and has one child—Sarah A., born August 7, 1882. John W., February 14, 1866; Daniel W., deceased; Francis M., July 1, 1869; Laura J., October 10, 1871; an infant; and Nathan T., born February, 1875. Mr. Karraker has farm property to the extent of 700 acres, besides property in the town of Dongola. He engages in general farming. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has been Township Treasurer for twenty-two years of Township 13 south, and Range 1 east, and has settled many estates. Politically, he is a Democrat.

DENNIS KARRAKER, farmer, P. O. Dongola, was born in Union County, Ill., July 19, 1830, a son of Daniel Karraker (see sketch of Nathan Karraker, of this precinct).

His early education was meager, a limited attendance in the subscription schools of the county having to suffice in that direction. He worked on the home farm for his father, with whom he remained until he married. February 19, 1851, he wedded Nancy Hinkle, born April 10, 1830, a daughter of Philip and Sarah Hinkle. She died October 18, 1880. By her our subject had eleven children, eight of whom are living—Amanda J., born December 6, 1851, deceased; Wilbern, August 7, 1853; Cornelia, October 15, 1854; Marinda, April 19, 1856; Thomas J., November, 27, 1857; Sandy, September 14, 1859; Isadora, June 15, 1861, deceased; Elbert J., December 15, 1862; Randolph, May 30, 1865; Harvey, October 5, 1867, and Isora, April 9, 1871, deceased. Our subject was married a second time, February 18, 1881, to Keziah Goodman, born May 8, 1832, a daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Jeffords, and widow of Henry Goodman. Mr. Karraker has a farm of 253 acres, which is given to general farming. He and wife are membees of the Christian Church. He was one of the first Directors under the free school law, and served many years. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH H. KUEGLER, restaurant, Dongola, was born in the city of Hof, Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, March 2, 1853, a son of Joseph and Barbara (Trampler) Kuegler, both of whom are natives of the same kingdom, where they are at present living, the father being engaged as Superintendent of a Government railroad. The parents were blessed with nine children, eight of whom are living, six sons and two daughters, our subject being the eldest of the family and the only representative in America. He received a good education during his six years' attendance in the common schools of his native place, which he supplemented by a three years' course in the Mercantile College at Beyreuth, Germany, where he acquired a thorough knowldege of book-keeping and the various business branches. For a period of three years, he was employed by a wholesale dry goods house at Muenchberg, Germany, and was afterward for a year a clerk in a cotton mill in his native town. He then worked in his father's office until he embarked for America, October 3, 1872. He landed at New York, and for several months was engaged in farming in various States. In June, 1874, he removed to Pulaski County, Ill., and worked in the lime kiln of J. A. De Baun, and afterward in Morris, Root & Co.'s saw mill. He was afterward, for several years, variously engaged, both in Cairo and Dongola, until April 11, 1883, when he opened a restaurant in the latter place, which he now runs, with the intention of increasing his storeroom and carrying a general line of groceries, etc. He was united in marriage, August 16, 1876, in Pulaski County, Ill., to Louisa N. Sexton, born September 24, 1857, widow of William D. Sexton (by whom she had one child—Archibald, born October 22, 1875), and daughter of William G. and Mary Elizabeth (Wilson) Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Kuegler are the parents of three children—Charlie, born March 12, 1878; Agnes, November 16, 1880, and Henry, February 12, 1883. Mr. Kuegler is a member of the I. O. O. F., Dongola Lodge, No. 343. Politically, he is a Democrat.

EBENI LEAVENWORTH, deceased, was born in Camden, N. Y., October 16, 1811, a son of E. I. Leavenworth, a Presbyterian missionary, who died at Brownhelm, Ohio. Our subject was a lawyer by profession, and was engaged in practice in Chester and Sparta, Ill., having removed from Ohio in 1841. Finding that his profession was uncongenial to his nature, he turned his atten-

tion in another direction. He studied surveying, and came to Union County as assistant in running the line for the prospective I. C. R. R. While here, he purchased a tract of land, and laid out the town of Dongola. He was the founder of the old Novelty Works, and during his life was engaged in milling and merchandising, and was prominently identified with many popular and noble enterprises. He was married, in 1847, to Eliza S. Henderson, a daughter of John Henderson, a resident of Randolph County, Ill. She died in Chester, Ill., December 21, 1850, leaving one son—Charles. He was married a second time, January 1, 1856, to Alice M. Little, a daughter of Ebenezer Little, of La Salle County, Ill. She died in Dongola July 4, 1865. She was the mother of four children, all of whom died in infancy. Our subject's third marriage occurred in 1866. He wedded S. Jane Galbraith, who survives him. She was the widow of John Galbraith, who was Sheriff of St. Clair County, Ill., at the time of his death. Her father, C. S. Burr, was a resident of the same county. He moved from Connecticut to Kaskaskia in 1817, bringing his bride with him to the wilderness. He afterward moved to St. Clair County, where he died. Ebeni Leavenworth died of pneumonia in April, 1877, leaving a widow and one child—Charles—who reside in Dongola. He was truly a self-made man, wide-awake in business matters, and full of enterprise and energy to the last. He was a man who did his own thinking, who governed his actions by a sense of right and justice, and who attained all his ends by high-minded and honorable means. Whatever he did was done with deliberation, and a consciousness that he was doing right. His hand was at all times extended to those in need, and the alacrity with which he rendered assistance in all enterprises calculated for the public good are lasting monuments to his memory. Upon his tombstone is inscribed: "One who lived and died with an abiding faith in God and his fellow-men."

CALEB LINGLE, farmer, P. O. Dongola, was a native of Pulaski County, Ill., born October 15, 1820, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Cell) Lingle, natives of North Carolina; he of Cabarrus and she of Rowan County. The father was a farmer, and died in 1862, aged seventy-three years. The mother died March 5, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. The parents had nine children, five of whom are living—James, Nancy, Caleb, Betsey and Sally. Caleb's early education was received in the old schools of Union County, his parents having removed from North Carolina about 1816. He took up farming for an occupation, and remained with his father until he married. March 9, 1843, he wedded Elizabeth Keller, born August 2, 1827, a daughter of Absalom and Mary (Beggs) Keller. In August, 1862, our subject enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Jackson Nimmo. The regiment went into camp at Jonesboro and Anna, and were afterward sent to Columbus, Ky., and were consolidated with the old Eleventh. They fought under Grant at Vicksburg, and were engaged toward the last in nearly an every-day fight. At Jackson, Miss., our subject was seriously wounded, and was taken to the hospital at Vicksburg. He was mustered out at Memphis May 31, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Lingle are the parents of fifteen children, twelve of whom are living—Francis M., born January 2, 1846; John W., December 24, 1849; Daniel K., April 12, 1851; Leonora, May 14, 1854; Alexander, April 6, 1856; Meredith, February 13, 1858; Caleb, February

27, 1860; Amanda E., April 5, 1862; James F., July 19, 1864; Mary L., September 14, 1866; Paul, February 22, 1869, and William A., April 5, 1872. Mr. Lingle first purchased forty acres of land, which subsequent additions have increased to 283 acres, which are given to general farming. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JAMES B. McCALLEN, bookseller and gardener, Dongola, was born in Hillsboro, Orange Co., N. C., May 17, 1812, the youngest son of James and Jane (Turner) McCallen. The father was a native of the same county, born August 19, 1770, and was a farmer by occupation. He died at the age of seventy-five years. The mother died in Kentucky, aged seventy-nine. Six children blessed the married life of the old folks, two of whom are living—John E., who resides near Nashville, Tenn., and the subject of these lines. The latter received but a limited subscription school education, in Robertson County, Tenn., whence his parents had removed when he was about six years old. He assisted his father on the home place up to the time of his marriage, which occurred August 20, 1829. He wedded Lucinda Thompson, born March 3, 1813, in Robertson County, Tenn., a daughter of John and Nancy (Walker) Thompson, natives of North Carolina. Shortly after his marriage, our subject moved to Grant County, Ky., where he purchased a farm of eighty acres. He sold in 1843 and came to Illinois, locating about three and a half miles from Dongola, on the old Metropolis road. With another man he entered eighty acres of land, and farmed his forty until 1851, when he disposed of it, and, with his family, removed to the State of Rhode Island, for the benefit of his own health and the education of his children. Here he remained for about three years, and after a residence of several years in Pennsylvania and Tennessee, he returned to Dongola by way of water, late in 1864, and purchased a lot in the town, on which he at present resides. He also has other town property. He keeps a little nursery garden and also many swarms of bees, which contrive to give him sufficient trouble to keep him busily engaged in his old age. Adjoining his residence he has a store, where he carries a general line of books and stationery goods. In early years, Mr. McCallen was actively interested in religious matters, and he first came to this country as a home missionary, establishing religious organizations throughout the then wilderness of Southern Illinois. Many churches to-day, whose members exceed a hundred in number, owe their present prosperous condition to his indefatigable labors in the days of their infancy. In later years, he has been an ordained minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his earnest sermons have been the means of guiding many a wayward traveler into the narrow path which leadeth to life everlasting. Mr. and Mrs. McCallen are the parents of eight children, four of whom are living—Francis M., born August 10, 1830; George W., October 9, 1832, died November 10, 1880; Louisa J., April 25, 1835, deceased; John C., March 17, 1837, deceased; James B., December 18, 1839; William M., August 5, 1842; Alexander F., February 25, 1846, deceased; and Freeman W., July 5, 1848. Our subject had five sons in the late war, and he himself served a year as Clerk to the Fifty-second Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Col. Grider. Mr. and Mrs. McCallen have been members of the Presbyterian Church for over sixty years. He is a member of the Good Templars' Lodge, and in politics has been a Republican since the organization of the party. In

August, 1879, upon the occasion of the golden anniversary of the happy union of Mr. McCallen and his noble wife, a large concourse of friends gathered together to do honor to the venerable couple.

A. MEISENHEIMER, retired, Dongola, is a native of Union County, Ill., born February 13, 1828, the youngest son of Moses and Christina (Fisher) Meisenheimer. The father was one of the worthy pioneers of Union County, having settled here in the year 1816. He came from Cabarrus County, N. C., where he was born December 7, 1795, a son of Abraham Meisenheimer, a native of Germany. He was a man that was universally esteemed, and he served the people as Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner for many years. He lived here until his death, which occurred June 2, 1857. His noble wife survived him many years. She was also a native of North Carolina, born May 22, 1797, and departed this life May 4, 1876. The happy union of the old couple was blessed with ten children, five of whom still remain—Henry, Nancy, Malinda, Sally and Abraham, the subject of these lines. The latter received what little education the old subscription schools of this county afforded. His father needed his assistance on the home farm, and he remained with him up to the time of his marriage, which occurred March 2, 1854. He was united in marriage to Jane Sethman, born in Pennsylvania June 20, 1836, a daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Cotrell) Sethman, both of whom died when she was small. Shortly after his marriage, our subject went to merchandising in earnest, having previously in 1849 been engaged in that business on a small scale. For a few years he kept a small store a few miles northeast of Dongola, and in 1858 removed to the latter place, where he met with success. His business steadily enlarged and he was actively engaged prosecuting its affairs up to the time of his retirement in April, 1882. At the latter date he turned his business interests over to his sons, and the present firm of Meisenheimer Bros. ranks among the leading merchants of Dongola. Mr. and Mrs. Meisenheimer are the parents of six children, five of whom are living—William S., born November 26, 1854; Mary I., February 6, 1858, and died December 28, 1880; Frank W., March 9, 1862; George A., March 23, 1865; Charles R., October 23, 1871, and Birdie B., January 9, 1874. Our subject has a good residence in Dongola, and also about fifty acres of land and twenty-four lots, all of which lie in the corporation. Politically, he is a Democrat.

SIMEON D. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Dongola, was born in Union County, Ill., July 15, 1849. His father, Dewalt Miller, was a native of North Carolina. He was a farmer by occupation, and was twice married, Sallie (Beaver) Miller, the mother of Simeon D., being his second wife. He died about 1868, and his wife in 1875. They were parents of fifteen children, eleven of whom are living. His parents removing to Pulaski County, Ill., when he was about five years old our subject obtained his early schooling in that county. He took up farming for an occupation, and has always been thus engaged. He has a good farm of 142 acres, forty-two of which lie in Pulaski County. He was united in marriage, September 16, 1869, to Susan Mowery, born August 1, 1850, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Hartline) Mowery. He has a family of three children—Turner L., born December 11, 1870; Jasper N., September 18, 1873, and Olie I., August 27, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

FRANK NEIBAUER, miller, Dongola,

was born in Furstenthum, North Germany, October 9, 1834, the eldest son of Nicholas and Johanna (Franke) Neibauer, Germans by birth. The father was a stone mason and cutter by trade, and died in his native country at the age of about sixty-five years. The mother is still living in the old country. The parents were blessed with eight children, three sons and five daughters, all of whom are living excepting the youngest son. The early schooling of our subject was obtained in the common schools of his native place. At the age of fourteen, he commenced an apprenticeship to his father's trade, at which he worked until coming to America in 1854. He landed in New York June 22 of that year, and for several years following was engaged at his trade and other work in various parts of the country. In 1858, he came to Dongola, and worked at his trade, off and on, for a few years. He was married, in November, 1859, to Rachel Keller, who died December 28, 1875, the mother of seven children, five of whom are living—Jane, Henry, Sarah J., Lucinda and Frederick W. He was married a second time, in March, 1877, to Mary Craver, by whom he has one child—Dolly E. Shortly after his first marriage, Mr. Neibauer engaged in farming, and he still has a farm of 300 acres in Dongola Precinct, which is operated by renters, and on which he has one of the finest sandstone quarries in this section of the country. In 1874, in partnership with Joseph Schlegel, he purchased a mill in Dongola, which was run nine months when it burned. He purchased the interest of his partner, and shortly afterward built his present mill, which he has since operated. It has a run of four buhrs, which turn out from 75 to 150 barrels per day. Mr. Neibauer is an A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of H., K. & L. of H., and is also a member of the Anna Encampment, I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the present (1883) County Commissioners of Union County, and in politics votes the Republican ticket.

JOHN OVERBAY, teamster and farmer, P. O. Dongola. Nicholas Overbay, the father, was born in Virginia, lived there until his marriage, and then moved to Tennessee, where his first wife died. He then married Miss Mary Campbell, the mother of John. Our subject was born in Tennessee July 18, 1827. His parents left Tennessee when he was about five years old, and came to this State, settling first in Williamson County. Remaining there three years, the father then went to Saline County, where, in about a year from the time he moved, he was killed by falling through a hatchway. His mother then married a Mr. Pistol, and our subject was soon put to work by his step-father, and although he remained there until he was sixteen, he was only permitted to go to school about three months. Then, starting out in life, he first went to Hardin County, and worked three years for a man there. The next two years he worked for different parties, and at the age of twenty-one he came back to Gallatin County, and remained there about eight years. In 1868, he came to Dongola, Union County, where he has since resided, and now follows teaming and gardening; was a soldier in both the Mexican and civil wars, enlisting in the former in 1847, in an independent company commanded by Col. Lawler; enlisted in the latter; was in the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. McKaig, Company D, Capt. Pillar, August 16, 1862, and remained out three years and four months; was married, in 1844, to Martha Jane Gates, daughter of Esquire Gates, of Gallatin County. She is the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living—

Sarah Jane, wife of Thomas Douglas, of Mill Creek; Louisa E., wife of George Freeze, of Elco Precinct, Alexander County; Cynthia A., wife of William Harrison, of Union County; Hester, wife of Donald McKenzie, of Ullin; Melvina, wife of Pickney Rushin, of Union County; Ann Eliza, wife of Joseph Getlinger, of Dongola; and Katie. In politics, our subject is a Republican.

WILLIAM PENROD, saloon, Dongola, was born October 26, 1844, in Union County, Ill., a son of James A. and Unity (Smith) Penrod. The father was a native of Kentucky. He died December 24, 1874, aged about sixty-five years. He was married four times. The mother died November 8, 1844, our subject being only a few days old. The parents were blessed with eight children, four of whom are living. The early education of our subject was very limited, being received in the common schools of Union County. He started in life as a farm hand, and was thus engaged up to the opening of the war. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Hardy, and for several months lay in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., and was finally discharged for disability in February, 1863. He re-enlisted in January of the following year in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Green B. Raum. This regiment was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and was hotly engaged at Resaca and other points along the route. They were mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., August 27, 1865. Our subject was united in marriage, January 4, 1866, in Johnson County, Ill., to Sarah Morgan, born April 24, 1843, a daughter of John Morgan. Her mother, *nee* a Miss Wise, died when Sarah was small. Mr. and Mrs. Penrod are the parents of six children, four of whom are living—William Tell, born July 27, 1868; Lillie Belle, October 20, 1871; Stephen S., August 11, 1874, and Dora, October 22, 1877. Politically Mr. Penrod is a Republican.

FRIEDERICH SCHLÜTER, farmer, P. O. Dongola, was born in Prussia, Germany, March 29, 1824, the eldest son of Christian and Louisa (Gerlink) Schlüter, natives also of Germany. The father was a carpenter by trade, and was a soldier in the war from 1807 to 1815. He died when Frederick was eleven years old, which left the latter an orphan, his mother having died when he was only seven. The parents had seven children, our subject being, so far as is known, the only one living. He received a common education in his native place and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a few years, afterward turning his attention to farming. In 1854, he embarked for America, landing in New Orleans. He came up the river to Cairo, and from there went to St. Louis, where he remained a short time, afterward coming to Dongola. In 1859, he purchased thirty acres of land, and has made several subsequent additions, having now 180 acres, after giving one son 120 and another 76 acres. In 1849, in Germany, he was married to Louisa Töte, born in 1830, a daughter of Christian and Caroline (Fondera) Töte. Mr. and Mrs. Schlüter are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living —Frederick, born September 1, 1851; Mary, December 27, 1853; Henry, November 19, 1856; Caroline, May 19, 1864; Charlie, June 9, 1866; Alice, April 10, 1868, and Emma, March 19, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Schlüter are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is Republican.

ALBERT S. WILBER, farmer and stock-dealer, residence, Dongola, is a native of Onondaga County, N. Y., born February 25, 1845, the eldest child of Simon and Melissa (Welsh) Wilber, both of whom were natives

of Ireland, where they were married. They immigrated to America and settled in Onondaga County, N. Y., where the father purchased 120 acres of land, and engaged in farming. He was a son of John Samson Wilber, who was a son of Milton Wilber, a native of England. The father enlisted in the New York Militia and served five years, and afterward eight years in the regular army. He was all through the Mexican war, in which he was Colonel of a regiment. He was shot seventeen times, and yet his life was prolonged for several years. He re-enlisted in the regular service, and was actively engaged in the civil war. His battle career finally ended, a few days after the engagement at New Berne, N. C., having succumbed to a severe attack of inflammation of the brain. The mother of our subject is still living in Traverse City, Mich. The parents were blessed with four children, all of whom are living—Albert S., Olive D., William H. H. and Louisa A. Mr. Wilber received a fair education, his circumstances, fortunately, permitting several years' attendance in the common and select schools of his native county. About 1862, he anticipated Greeley's advice, and "went West." For nearly two years, he was engaged in herding, driving and otherwise roughing it in Wyoming Territory. He returned East, as far as Villa Ridge, Ill., where he took a contract with the I. C. R. R. Company for 50,000 railroad ties. He was afterward engaged, for one year, in making charcoal for the Cairo market, since which he has given his attention to farming pursuits. In 1870, he made a purchase of 120 acres in Pulaski County, and has since made several additional purchases, having at present 972¾ acres, in Alexander, Union and Pulaski Counties. Most of this land is operated by renters. He also owns 160 acres of timbered land in Stoddard County, Mo., off of which he has cut 120,000 feet of black walnut logs, which was recently purchased by an Indianapolis firm. He also takes an interest in the raising of fast stock. The official records indicate that he carried the first blue ribbon out of the Anna Fair Association, and also the last one (1882). He raised the "Belle of St. Louis, record 2:38; also Ponchartrain, pacer, 2:22; also the celebrated pacing stallion "Glencoe Chief," time 2:20. He is the present owner of "Flitter Foot Frank." Mr. Wilber is also versed in veterinary surgery, and is often called upon to perform operations in this line. Our subject was united in marriage, April 18, 1874, in Anna, Ill., to Louisa M. Meisenheimer, widow of Lewis Meisenheimer, by whom she had two children—Allen H., born June 18, 1870, and Louie E., December 6, 1873. She is a daughter of Jacob and Nancy Peeler. She was born August 31, 1840, in Wetaug, Ill., and died April 26, 1882, in Dongola. By her our subject had two children—Albert A., born June 10, 1876, and Oliver A., born March 26, 1880, and died July 15, 1881. Politically, Mr. Wilber is a Democrat.

ALBERT G. WILLIAMS, physician and surgeon, Dongola, is a native of Henry County, Tenn., born July 21, 1831, the eldest child of Henry L. and Elizabeth A. (Holmes) Williams. The father was born in Rowan County, N. C., April 22, 1805, a son of Joseph Williams, of Welsh descent. He was a carpenter by trade and moved, in 1826, to Tennessee, where he died September 9, 1869, from the effects of injuries received by being thrown from a mule. The mother of our subject was born January 10, 1808, in Sumner County, Tenn., a daughter of Albert and Jane Holmes. The parents were married January 3, 1830, and were blessed with seven children, two of whom are living—Frances

I. and our subject. The latter received a common school education in his native State, and started in life as a trader in general merchandise on the Mississippi River, in which occupation he was eagaged up to the time of his marriage, which occurred March 21, 1850, in his native county. He wedded Susan R. Lowry, born September 30, 1833, in the same county, a daughter of William and Jane (Wyott) Lowry. In 1854, our subject commenced the study of medicine, under the instruction of Dr. Joseph H. Travis, of Paris, Tenn., with whom he continued his studies until the opening of the war of the rebellion. In the meantime, he was the owner of a little farm in Henry County, and from its soil he himself wrought the money necessary to defray the expenses of these years of study. In 1863, he removed to Illinois, and located at Lincoln Green P. O., Johnson County, where he remained until June, 1865, engaged in the practice of his profession. At the latter date, he removed near the I. C. R. R. at Wetaug, and shortly afterward to Dongola, where he has since remained, the people having recognized and appreciated his skill as a physician and surgeon. In 1870, he entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he graduated the following year, having enjoyed the benefits of a term of medical lectures. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of nine children, five of whom are living—Georgiana C., born June 19, 1852, the wife of Prof. A. B. Garrett, of Murphysboro, Ill.; Aquilla J., born June 4, 1855, wife of Henry E. Eddleman, of Dongola; Alice, born July 22, 1858, wife of Frank Brevard, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Albert H., born January 20, 1865, and Mollie, born October 30, 1868. Our subject has, since 1867, been a member of the I. O. O. F., Dongola Lodge, No. 343, and is also a member of the Anna Encampment. He belongs to the Knights of Honor, and is the Medical Examiner of that body, which he has represented, as well as the I. O. O. F., in the Grand Lodge. He is the local surgeon for the I. C. R. R., and was also one of the thirteen institutors of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, and has held offices of distinction in that body. In politics, he has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

MEISENHEIMER PRECINCT.

CHARLES BROWN, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, is a native of Rowan County, N. C. born December 15, 1814. He is a son of Abraham Brown, who came from North Carolina in 1816 and settled in the southern part of what is now Union County, Ill., and here raised a large family of boys and girls. He was married in North Carolina to Catherine Hess, whose father came to Union County with his family with Mr. Brown in 1816. Our subject was raised in this county, and has since made it his home. He commenced life a poor man, and by his honesty, industry and economy has succeeded in accumulating a good property, and is now the owner of a good farm. He married Miss Elizabeth Grear, a daughter of George Grear. They have been blessed with eight children, viz.: Alson, Wilson, Martha J., Emeline, Laura I., Augusta, John W. and Andrew J. Mr.

Brown is a man of good standing in the community in which he lives, and a Democrat in politics.

PETER DILLOW, farmer, P. O. Springville, was born April 11, 1831, in this county. He is a son of Peter Dillow, Sr., who was born May 1, 1797, in North Carolina. He came to this county with his parents in 1818, and here he endured with others the privations of early pioneer life. Here he was also married to Polly Lence, who is yet living, and who bore him fourteen children, of whom three girls and five boys are now living. They have numerous descendants in this and adjoining counties. Peter Dillow, Sr., lived to the ripe old age of eighty-three years, dying July 1, 1880. He was a man of the old pioneer type and liked by all who knew him, making few or no enemies and making and keeping many friends. When our subject, Peter Dillow, Jr., was a boy, and even when he was a young man, the chances for an education were very limited. A few subscription schools existed, in which were taught the common branches. Most of his time was spent on the farm, helping his father. He was joined in matrimony, December 17, 1856, in this county to Miss Mary Poole, born February 23, 1840, in this county. She is a daughter of John and Susan (Mowery) Poole, who are also North Carolinians. Mrs. Dillow is the mother of six children, viz.: George W., born March 16, 1858; Eli A., born October 4, 1859; Fluanna, deceased; Caleb E., born October 12, 1864; Luvina, born September 21, 1866; and Eliza A., born June 15, 1873. George W. and Eli A. are married. The former married Isidora Davis and the latter married Emily I. Brown, who is the mother of Essie Dillow. Mr. and Mrs. Dillow and their chilren are members of the German Reformed Church. He has a good farm of 160 acres, which he keeps in a high state of cultivation, and is considered one of the best farmers in his neighborhood. Mr. Dillow is identified with the Democratic party, as were also his ancestors.

LEVI A. DILLOW, farmer and mechanic, P. O. Springville. His father, Charles Dillow, was born in Union County in 1820. During his life, he engaged in farming. He died August 30, 1876. His father was Peter Dillow, a native of North Carolina. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Light, who was born in 1818, and is still living. She is a daughter of John Light, a native of North Carolina, but of German descent. The parents of our subject had two children, viz., Melvina, wife of Daniel Hurst, who is the mother of three children, viz., Hattie, Ida and Mary. Levi A. was born in Union County Ill., October 11, 1843. He was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company A of the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteers, and served to the close of the war. He was in the following engagements: Siege of Vicksburg, Fort Blakely, Ala., and many others. After the close of the war, he returned home and worked with his father in the wagon shop, where he remained for several years. He afterward worked at carpentering and subsequently engaged in farming, at which he still continues. He was married, March 23, 1867, to Miss Lavina Poole, who was born December 3, 1849. She is a daughter of John and Susan (Mowery) Poole. She is the mother of the following children: Dora, born October 19, 1868; Emma, born November 20, 1869; Minnie, born September 11, 1873; Elizabeth, born November 11, 1876; Coby, born September 23, 1880; and Clara, born November 10, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Dillow are members of the Reformed Church.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111. He has served the township as Trustee for a number of years, and is now Township Treasurer. He is the owner of 330 acres of land.

PAUL DILLOW, farmer, P. O. Springville. This gentleman is a son of one of our old pioneers who deserve so much credit for what they endured in those early days preparing the way for others. He was born July 17, 1845, in Union County, Ill. His father, Peter Dillow, Sr., was born May 1, 1797, in Rowan County, N. C.; he died June 29, 1880, in Union County, to which he had removed from North Carolina, October 23, 1818, with a number of other families who had to travel together for mutual aid and protection. He was married here to Mary Lence, who was born March 15, 1802. She is yet living with her son, our subject, and is the mother of fourteen children, of whom eight are now living, mostly in this county. Paul was principally educated in this county. He tilled the soil in early life, and was joined in matrimony in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., December 16, 1866, to Mary Z. Sheppard, born March 19, 1842, in Cape Girardeau County. She is a daughter of Elisha and Melinda Sheppard. She died October 22, 1882, in Union County. Two children, Anna Lee, born May 31, 1868, and John E., born September 2, 1870, mourned her death. They yet by their deportment and kindness to each other show that departed mother's guiding hand. Mr. Dillow, as was also his wife, is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at St. John's. He served his neighbors in the capacity of School Director, and was once elected Justice of the Peace, but did not qualify on account of an elderly gentleman having been elected to the other office of Justice. He has a good farm of 130 acres of land with good improvements. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN A. DILLOW, farmer, P. O. Mill Creek, was born in Union County, Ill., January 15, 1845, and is a son of Paul and Catherine (Mowery) Dillow, both natives of North Carolina. John A. Dillow was educated in the common schools of his native county, and early learned the art of farming, an occupation he has been engaged in principally during his life. He commenced life a poor man, and by his honesty, industry and economy has succeeded in gaining a good property and a name and reputation which are beyond reproach. His farm is located in Meisenheimer Precinct and contains 200 acres of good land. In Union County, on the 5th of February, 1869, he married Miss Eveline S. Brown, who was born July 9, 1850. She is a daughter of Abraham Brown. They are the parents of six children, viz., Olive J., born December 3, 1869; James A., born December 17, 1871; Robert O., born August 17, 1874; Effie F., born August 20, 1876; Octavia L., born March 30, 1878, and Franklin B., born January 16, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Dillow are religiously connected with the Reformed Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and in his quiet ways and good habits is an example to his fellow-men.

JOHN M. HILEMAN, farmer, P. O. Springville. The grandfather of this gentleman was Jacob Hileman, one of the early settlers of Union County; he was an emigrant from North Carolinan. His son, Peter Hileman (subject's father), was born in North Carolina, and in Union County married Susannah Miller, who bore him twelve children, of whom nine are now living. Eight of them are residents of Union County. John M. Hileman was born in Union County, September 5, 1824. He has experienced the many hardships and deprivations

common to the pioneer, and in consequence of the same was deprived of the advantages of receiving an education. He had three brothers who served in the late war, viz., Samuel, Edward H. and Peter F., who died after he reached home, though he was already speechless. These brothers were in many hard-fought battles, yet not one of them was wounded. John M. Hileman was married to Miss Caroline E. Cruse, who was born March 26, 1831. She is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Leopard) Cruse, who were old settlers in the county. Mrs. Hileman is the mother of eleven children, of whom six are now living, viz.: Alfred F., born October 23, 1855; Scott J., born April 1, 1861; Martha A., born November 29, 1862; Nancy C., born 21, 1865; Henry W., born December 21, 1868; and Charley W., born March 9, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Hileman are members of the St. John's Lutheran Church. He is the owner of 520 acres of good land; besides, his son, Alfred F., has a farm of his own. He was the first Director of the first free school in Union County, Ill., and served about eighteen years. It was a log schoolhouse in Section 23 of Meisenheimer Township.

ALFRED F. HILEMAN, farmer, P. O. Springville. This gentleman is a son of one of our old and most respectable citizens, who although no scholar himself, has yet done a great deal for the common schools in his township; we speak of John M. Hileman. Our subject was born October 23, 1855, in this county, where he was also educated and afterward taught school, and is now Township Trustee. He has eighty acres of land besides having an interest in some of his father's land. He was joined in matrimony September 11, 1879, to Miss Rosa Meisenheimer, who was born September 13, 1862, in this county. She is a daughter of Eli A. and Susan (Poole) Meisenheimer, and is the mother of two children, viz., Oliver E., born July 8, 1880, and Jennie E., born October 12, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Hileman are members of the German Reformed Church. He is a wide-awake business man and a Democrat.

CHRISTOPHER W. KELLER, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, was born March 5, 1810, in Rowan County, N. C. He, like many people who were raised where the schools of the country were conducted on the old-fashioned subscription plan, never enjoyed the privilege of a good education. A great part of his youth was spent in supporting his aged mother. When quite young, he came to this country, where he was married to Nancy Lence, who bore him six children, of whom Lucinda Meisenheimer, Tempa Meisenheimer, Matilda Knupp, Jackson Keller and Eli Keller are now living. The two last children are both married and living on their father's farm of 160 acres. Our subject's oldest boy, named Willis, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, while sitting on a fence. Our subject's first wife died, and he was married a second time, to Mrs. Sophia Laws, daughter of Moses M. Meisenheimer. After her death, he married Mrs. Mary Kaster, whose maiden name was Lence. Mr. Keller is a Democrat. His son, Jackson, married Tena Knupp, who is the mother of six children, viz.: Fannie, Phoena, Ida, Bell, Joseph and John F. His other son, named Eli, was joined in matrimony to Ellen Brown, who is the mother of three children, viz., Eva, Henry W. and Thomas J.

SAMUEL KNUPP, cooper and farmer, P. O. Springville, was born in Union County, Ill., January 19, 1840. His father, John Knupp, was born in North Carolina in 1788, and emigrated to Union County, Ill., in 1820 and soon

after married Miss Susan Smith, daughter of Andrew and Catherine (Halterman) Smith. She was the mother of nine children, of whom eight are now living. She was born in North Carolina in 1801, and died November 23, 1882. Her husband, John Knupp, died August 12, 1861. Our subject received such an education as the common schools of his native county afforded, and when quite young learned the cooper's trade of his father. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of the late civil war, and was thus engaged for three years, after which he returned to Union County and engaged in farming, at which he has since continued. He is the owner of 180 acres of land. In Union County, April 26, 1867, he married Miss Matilda Keller, who was born July 27, 1838. She is a daughter of Christopher and Nancy (Lence) Keller. She has borne him the following children, viz.: Laura, Walter, Washington W., Mary S., Martha E., Rosa L., Charles H., John A. and James A. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOSEPH KOLLEHNER, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, a leader among the German element in Union County, was born December 18, 1823, in Wels, Upper Austria. He is a grandson of Johan Kollehner, a farmer and nurseryman, whose son, Johan Kollehner, Jr., was also born in Austria, where he died. The mother of our subject was Katharina Gattermeier, a native of Austria, where she died, who was the mother of three children now living, viz.: Johan and Peter, yet living in the old country, and Joseph, our subject, who was educated in the old country, where he was also married in 1848, to Theresa Haberfellner, born in 1830, daughter of Philipp and Josepha (Starzinger) Haberfellner, and the mother of four children now living, viz.: Johan, Joseph, Josepha T. and Earnest, who do credit and honor to their parents. Our subject came to the United States in June, 1853, settling in Kornthal, Union Co., Ill., where he bought 160 acres of land at $5 per acre; by way of improvement it had one block-house, a cooper shanty and fifteen acres in cultivation. He now owns 225 acres of good land with splendid improvements. Mr. Kollehner takes quite an interest in everything that pertains to the development and interest of the community in which he lives, and which shows him the respect due a man of his standing. In 1848, while yet in the old country, he took quite an active part in the Revolution, favoring the liberal party. He is now identified with the Democratic party.

ALFRED LINGLE, farmer, P. O. Mill Creek, was born in Union County June 25, 1832. His grandfather, Jacob Lingle, was a native of North Carolina, and one of the pioneers of Union County, Ill. His son (subject's father) was Peter Lingle, also a native of North Carolina. He married Miss Elizabeth Cruse, a native of the same State. She was a daughter of Peter Cruse, and the mother of a large family of children, of whom Alfred, our subject, is now living. His early life was spent at home receiving the benefit of the subscription schools of the period, and assisting to till the soil of his father's farm. Arriving at his majority, he embarked on his career in life as a farmer, an occupation he still follows. He was joined in matrimony, June 25, 1857, to Eliza Poole, daughter of John and Susan (Mowery) Poole. She was born May 6, 1841, and is the mother of sixteen children, of whom fourteen are now living, viz.: John C., who married Ellen Brown, Henry M., Isabella, Sarah J., William J., Adam J., Alfred W., Dora L., Ellen S., Bertha, Mary A., George W., Charley E. and Lily I.; the two deceased are Alice and Olla. Mr. and

Mrs. Lingle with their four oldest children united with the German Reformed Church at St. Johns. He is the owner of a farm of 165 acres. He has served the people of his neighborhood in the capacity of School Director and Trustee.

J. N. MEISENHEIMER, farmer, P. O. Springville, was born August 29, 1818. Jacob Meisenheimer (subject's father) was a native of North Carolina, a farmer by occupation. He emigrated from his native State to Indiana in 1817, and the following year came to Illinois and settled in Union County. He married Sarah Peck in North Carolina, who bore him seven children, of whom three are now living. Our subject received such an education as the subscription schools of his day afforded, and when quite young learned the cooper's trade and worked at the same until about the time of the last war, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits, at which he has since been engaged. He is now the owner of 220 acres of land. He was married, February 3, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Penninger, who was born in Rowan County, N. C., December 26, 1820. She is a daughter of Mathias and Margaret (Rendleman) Penninger. Mr. and Mrs. Meisenheimer have nine children, viz.: Giles M., Sarah U., Margaret A., Jacob T., Laura J., Martha E., Mary M., Julia and Ellen C., who married Joseph C. Fulenwider, a native of Rowan County, N. C. He was born May 22, 1858, and was married in 1878. He is the owner of fifty-five acres of good land. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and she of the German Reformed. They have two children, viz., Bessie J. and Josie Ann. Mr. and Mrs Meisenheimer are members of the St. Johns Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

ALFRED MEISENHEIMER, Justice of the Peace, Jonesboro, was born October 20, 1820, in the township of Union County that bears his name, and it may be said that it was named in honor of the Meisenheimer family, who were among the first settlers of that part of the county. He is a son of David Meisenheimer, who emigrated from Cabarrus County, N. C., in 1819. He was a native of the same county, born March 1, 1791, and died in 1871. He came to this county with his father (subject's grandfather), Peter Meisenheimer, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Rosana (Hollocher) Meisenheimer, the mother of our subject, was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., June 5, 1792, and died in 1868. She was the mother of six children, three boys and three girls, of whom the following are now living: Mary, wife of A. Brown; Lucinda, wife of John Brown, and Alfred, our subject, who was the oldest child. His education was limited to such as could be obtained from the subscription schools common in his day. His occupation has been principally that of a farmer; he does, however, work at the carpenter's and blacksmith's trade some. He has been twice married; his first wife was Anna E. Weaver, who was born in Union County, November 22, 1822, and died August 3, 1859. She was a daughter of John and Sarah (Lyerle) Weaver, who were early settlers of Union County. She was the mother of three children, viz., Mary E., born January 15, 1845, now the wife of Caleb M. Lyerle and the mother of three children, viz., Martha J., Ann and Alfred M.; J. Monroe, born April 3, 1849, married Miss Mary J. Dillow, who is the mother of the following children: Alfred H., Etta and William C.; Henry J. L. was born January 2, 1857. Mr. Meisenheimer married a second time, Miss Lucinda Keller, who was born in Union County April 5, 1832. She is a daughter of Christopher W. and Nancy (Lence) Keller. This union has been blessed with one child,

Joseph E. J., who was born December 15, 1864. Mr. Meisenheimer is a member of the order A., F. & A .M., Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111 He has held several offices, that of Constable, Township Treasurer for about fourteen years and Justice of the Peace, the most of the time since he was twenty-eight years of age; he is now holding that office. During the life of our subject, he has been fortunate in obtaining a sufficiency of the world's goods to enjoy a life of ease in his old age. He is now the owner of 623 acres of land, of which 360 belong to the homestead farm.

GILES M. MEISENHEIMER, farmer, P. O. Springville, was born January 27, 1843, in this county, and is a son of John N. and Elizabeth (Penninger) Meisenheimer. He was born in Indiana, where his father, Jacob Meisenheimer, had moved to from Rowan County, N. C. In 1818, they came to this county and settled five miles southwest of Jonesboro. The parents of our subject raised a family of nine children, of whom he is the oldest. He was educated in the common schools of the county, and September 9, 1869, was married in Anna, to Miss Matilda Ann Dougherty. She was born November 25, 1848; is a daughter of William Dougherty and a grand-daughter of Elijah Dougherty. Mr. and Mrs. Meisenheimer have four children, viz. Edna E., born May 23, 1872; Emily E., born April 15, 1874; Birdie A., born October 21, 1876; and William Pearl, October 4, 1879. He has a farm of 222 acres, well improved, including the old homestead, and is a prosperous farmer. Elijah Dougherty, the grandfather of Mrs. Meisenheimer, was born in Virginia, December 20, 1777, and emigrated to Missouri in 1800 and died in 1855. He married Martha Hand, who was born July 2, 1784, and died in 1840. Mrs. Meisenheimer's father, William Dougherty, was born June 17, 1804, and died April 21, 1873. His wife was born July 8, 1804, and died July 28, 1859, in Scott County, Mo.

J. M. MEISENHEIMER, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, son of J. N. Meisenheimer, and a native of Union County, Ill., was born April 3, 1849. In Union County, December 18, 1873, he married Miss Mary J. Dillow, who was born in Union County August 26, 1856. She is a daughter of Henry and Sophia (Lingle) Dillow. She is the mother of three children, viz., Henry A., born September 12, 1874; Etta, born November 1, 1877, and William C., born June 16, 1880. Mr. Meisenheimer is a member of the order A., F. & A. M., Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111. He is the owner of 140 acres of land. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a wide-awake business man and capable of discharging the duties of any position in the township or county.

J. H. POOLE, farmer, P. O. Mill Creek, is a son of John and Susanah (Mowery) Poole, who were immigrants to this county from North Carolina. They were the parents of nine children, of whom eight are now living. Our subject was born in Kentucky November 20, 1838. He spent his early life at home, receiving such an education as the common schools of Union County afforded, and assisting to till the soil of his father's farm. Arriving at his majority, he embarked on his life career as a farmer, an occupation he is at present engaged in. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in the war, serving first in Company A, of the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward transferred to the Eleventh Illinois Regiment, in which he served to the close of the war. He has been married three times; first to Elizabeth Mowery, who died, leaving one child, J. P. Poole. He married for his second wife Mary L.

Peeler, who bore him one child, Arelis. He was married a third time, to Martha L. Brown, daughter of Abraham Brown. She is the mother of the following children: Ella, Abbey L., Laura E., Albert, Willie, Lucy and Jennie. Mr. Poole and wife are religiously connected with the German Reform Church. He is a member of the orders A., F. & A. M. and K. of H. He is the owner of 375 acres of land. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party. For several years he has served his neighbors in the capacity of School Director and Trustee.

G. W. POOLE, farmer, P. O. Mill Creek. This gentleman is a grandson of Jacob Poole, of North Carolina. He is a native of Union County, Ill., born January 26, 1843. He is a son of John and Susana (Mowery) Poole, both natives of North Carolina. He was born Januury 7, 1815; she was born February 14, 1817, and is now living with our subject; they are the parents of nine children. George W. Poole, our subject, was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools of his native county. He is a farmer and owns a farm of 165 acres. In June, 1864, in Union County, he married Miss Margaret N. Meisenheimer, who was born February 8, 1846. She is a daughter of John N. Meisenheimer, and the mother of seven children, of whom the following are now living: Berdelia, born July 11, 1867; Oliver E., born May 25, 1869; Sidney C., born January 29, 1873; Cora A., born January 20, 1875; and Lilly I., born January 17, 1877. Mr. Poole is a member of the Reform Church and his wife of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the order A., F. & A. M., at Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111. Politically he is a stanch Democrat. Although he is slow to make up his mind in regard to any new thing which will come under his observation, yet when it is once made up he will seldom swerve from it and will come up to his agreements.

THOMAS A. SAUERBRUNN, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born February 9, 1847, in Weingarten, Bavaria. He is a son of Jacob Sauerbrunn, born 1816, in Bavaria, where he married Anna M. Andres, who bore him four children, viz., Peter, Eva, Thomas A. and Frederick. Jacob Sauerbrunn came here in 1860, settling in Union County, Ill. Our subject, Thomas A. Sauerbrunn, attended school in Germany. He came to this country with his father, and was married here April 26, 1875, to Louisa Worstman, born September 24, 1857, in Groszleppin, Prussia. She is a daughter of William and Maria (Coym) Worstman, who are living in this county. Mrs. Louisa Sauerbrunn is the mother of two children, viz., William, born June 28, 1876, and Emma H., born September 19, 1877. Mr. Sauerbrunn is considered a good farmer and has a farm of 130 acres, which he keeps in a good state of cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Sauerbrunn are religiously connected with the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

STOKES PRECINCT.

JOHN H. BOSWELL, farmer, P. O. Mount Pleasant, was born November 4, 1839, in Union County, Ill.; is a son of Thomas and Percy (Cox) Boswell, natives of North Carolina, and early residents of this county. The father is living, and seven of his eight children survive —Mary (the wife of George W. Cook), Zilpha, Carrie C. (the wife of F. McGinnis), Jane, John H., William T. and Thomas. The father was married a second time, to Mrs. Mary Stroller, and a third time, to Mary McGinnis. Further mention of the original Boswell family is made in another part of this work. John H. attended the country schools and nine months at the Shurtleff College. He afterward taught two terms, at $35 per month. He fulfilled a contract to carry mail from Vienna to Golconda, Rendlesburg, Metropolis City, and return from 1866 to 1870. In 1878, he bought his present farm of 160 acres, where he has since remained. He owns 320 acres of fine land, the result of his own efforts. He is making some specialty of raising cattle, having at present a fine-blooded Durham bull. Was married in 1861 to Lizzie A. Major, a daughter of James M. Major, of Missouri, and has by her four children—Edgar, Charles L., Thomas (deceased) and Laura J. (deceased). He served for a few months in defense of his country. He has been Justice of the Peace, and is serving his second term as Township Treasurer. He and wife are members of the Christian Church of Vienna. He is a Democrat. His farm is so arranged that stock can get water from each field.

G. W. CLINE, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born August 7, 1835, in Cabarrus County, N. C.; is a son of James and Matilda (Barnhart) Cline, natives of North Carolina, and the parents of six children—Mary, Maggie, G. W., Adam, Sarah and Thomas. The father survives in North Carolina among the wealthy merchants. Our subject attended the country schools of his native county, and was brought up on a farm. In 1858, he came to Illinois and rented land of Davidson, near Jonesboro. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was transferred to the One Hundred and Eleventh, in which he remained for about three years, and was with the regiment at each engagement; was struck with a spent ball, making a slight wound on the neck. In 1865, he bought forty acres, where he now lives, to which he has added until he owns over 200 acres, the result of his own efforts. The farm is one of the best in the precinct. He is a thorough agriculturist, having informed himself by perusing agricultural journals. He clovers the land and keeps every portion of it tillable and productive. From elevated portions, one can see Cobden and other places for many miles around. He was married, 1861, to Elizabeth C. Lyerle, the result being Jane, Catharine, M. Mary, Amanda, Maggie, James J., John, Minnie and Ida. He is now serving as Township Trustee. He devotes considerable time in the interest of the education of his children and furnishes them with several newspapers. He gives his personal attention to his farm, which is the secret of his success. He votes the Democratic ticket.

W. H. CORBIT, farmer, P. O. Lick Creek, was born November 13, 1827, in Johnson County, Ill. Is the son of Philip and Margaret (Keen) Corbit, natives of North Carolina, and residents of Illinois since about the year 1820. In 1830, the family came to Union County and

rented a farm for some time. Four of Philip's and Martha's children survive the other three. Those living are W. H., Civil, Calvin and James. The mother died in 1839, and the father subsequently married Susannah, the widow of Massack Stokes. The father died in 1862. The mother was an early and always an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. W. H. had but little school advantages; such as he did get, were at the log-cabin many of which are elaborately described in this volume. After the death of his mother, he lived with Caleb Musgraves, then a resident on the present site of Mt. Pleasant. He tilled the soil where Morgan Stokes' residence now stands. At the age of twenty-two, he was found working by the month at $10. In 1849, he took the gold fever, and drove a four-horse team to California, where he mined successfully for nearly three years, and afterward returned by water. He started from the shores of California March 30, 1851, and after a long, tiresome voyage of thirty-five days, he landed from the Pacific waters on the Isthmus of Panama, which neck of land he walked across during the night following his landing. He was compelled to wait ten days for a boat, and was finally transported across the Caribbean Sea to the Island of Cuba, thence to New Orleans and from there to Willard's Landing, in this county, on the Mississippi River. When arriving at the above landing, the river was on a terrible spree and he had to find his way to the shore by means of a canoe, a distance of six miles. He was in company with John McIntosh and Dan Craver. On arriving home, he bought eighty acres where he now lives, of Thomas Boswell, and here he has resided most of his time since. He is the artificer of his own fortune of 160 acres of as fine land as there is in Stokes Precinct. He is making some specialty of stock-raising. Was married, 1854, to Catharine, a daughter of James and Clarissa Bishop. They have no children of their own. He had the misfortune in 1862 to get a thumb torn off by a threshing machine. He is raising a boy by the name of Charles Walker, who was found when quite small, at the State Fair, at Duquoin. Mr. Corbit and consort had retired from farm labor for awhile to that city, and as an act of charity took the boy, who said his name was Charles Walker, and who had been set off from a train. He has never been identified by any parents or relatives. He is a very sprightly boy, smart and intelligent, and will always cherish a bright memory of those exemplary persons who have so kindly cared for him. Mr. C. has served as Trustee for five years, and from 1863 to 1865 as Constable. He is an active advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

J. C. EMERSON, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born December 25, 1834, in North Carolina; is a son of Silas and Sarah (Cartner) Emerson, natives of North Carolina, and the parents of six children, viz.: G. W., J. C., Mary C., Samuel B., Richard J., Ruth E. The father died in his native State and the mother came with our subject to this county in 1855, where she died in 1867. The parents were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian organization. Mr. E. settled where he now resides as soon as entering the county. He possesses 160 acres of well improved land, the result of his own efforts and frugal management. He was married, 1855, to Mary E. Stroud of North Carolina, the result being Sarah and Richard T. He was married a second time to Rebecca J. Davis; no children. His third and last union was with Elizabeth C. Dill, the result of which is six children, viz.: George M., Melinda E., Silas M., Melissa A., Eli T. and one deceased. He has served the precinct with credit for three years as Trustee; enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served eight months; is a member of the County Fair Association. Himself and wife are Presbyterians. He is an active and ear-

nest laborer in the interests of the Republican party.

J. L. HALTAMAN, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born March 17, 1839, in North Carolina, is a son of Abram and Anna (Stavolt) Haltaman, natives of North Carolina, and the parents of the following children, viz.: Easter, Monroe, Mary, Noah, Irene, Lena, Marquis, J. L., Michael, Jacob, Thomas and John. The parents came here in 1849. They were Lutherans. J. L. received such school advantages as the country afforded during his younger days. His parents having died, he engaged for himself at the age of eighteen years; was married, 1861, to Miss T. A. Toler, a daughter of William Toler, and has by her nine, of eleven children, living—Easter E. Jacob A., Miles, Andrew J., Sarah E., Martha A., George E., Ora A., Giles. He settled at marriage where he now lives, having then eighty acres, to which he has added until he possesses 260 acres, of finely improved qualiiies. He served three years in the defense of his country. He has been willing to serve his share of the small offices where it is all labor and no pay. Votes the Democratic ticket.

F. M. HENARD, farmer, P. O. Mt. Pleasant. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born June 7, 1835, in Hawkins County, Tenn. He is a son of Jones and Rosannah (Cooper) Henard, both natives of Virginia, and parents of nine children, six of whom are living—William, F. M., Nancy, Polly, Stephen and Elizabeth J. Subject attended school about two months a year at the old subscription schools. He resided on the home farm until 1854, when he came to Illinois, first settling in Johnson County, and for the first six months worked out at $8 per month, and out of this paid about 75 cents for washing. He worked out for about five years, and finally had his wages increased to $14 per month. Upon his marriage, he received 300 acres as his wife's dowry; this has since been increased to a farm of 800 acres, most of which is now improved. He has also erected a saw mill on his farm, and there does custom sawing, and has lately finished the erection of a store room on his farm, where he keeps a general stock of goods. He was married, December 8, 1859, to Miss Lucretia A. Bridges, a native of Johnson County. The result of this union was thirteen children, nine of whom are living: John W., Mary A., Ellen, James, George, Carrie, Abbie J., Luly and Everett C. He has been School Trustee several years, Overseer of the Poor, Road Supervisor and School Director. He and wife are both members of the Baptist Church, he has been connected with that denomination for many years. Has helped to erect several churches, one at Cairo, another at Vienna, and others at many other places. In politics, he is a Democrat.

E. H. HILEMAN, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born May 21, 1838, in Union County, Ill.; is a son of Peter and Susannah (Miller) Hileman, natives of North Carolina, and residents of this county in 1819, where Mrs. M. Goodman now resides, in Dongola Precinct. Jacob, the father of Peter, had a large family—Jacob, John, Peter, Adam, Henry, Christian, George, Christina and Elizabeth, all of whom came to this county save Jacob. The father of our subject had twelve children— Catharine, Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Adam, Christina, Sarah, Jacob, William, E. H., Caleb and M. Franklin. The parents were members of the St. John's Church. Our subject attended school in a log cabin, located near where the Cope roads now cross. His specialty in life has been that of a ruralist. He was married, September 8, 1867, to Martha, a daughter of George and Eliza (Smith) Kimbel, the result being eight children—Charles E., Ira J., Loueva J., Edward H., Nora E., Flora E., Cyrus C. and Fannie B. At marriage, he settled his present farm of 287 acres, where he has since remained, improving the same and making it one of the best farms in

the precinct. He also owns 175 acres in the neighborhood, all of which is the result of his own labors. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as Corporal, and served nearly three years. Was in the siege of Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, and others. On his farm are the remains of some ancient mounds, and it is probable the Indians had their camping grounds here. He votes the Democratic ticket. Is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, while his wife is a member of the Baptist organization.

ARCHIBALD MILES, farmer, P. O. Mount Pleasant, was born December 16, 1833, in Union County, Ill. Is a son of James and Elizabeth (Brazel) Miles, natives of Carolina. The parents came here when single. They were blessed with eleven children by their union, ten of whom grew up, namely, Nancy, John, Mary, Archibald, Kimon, James, Clark, Elizabeth, Samuel, William and Talton. Our subject attended the log-cabin schools during his young days, in all about three months. He has experienced the scenes that make up the life of the early settlers of this county, such as going to mill on horseback, plowing with the wooden mold-board plow with ox teams, etc. He was married, 1852, to Bernetty Cochran, and has three children living, viz.: George M., James A. and W. D., and five deceased, viz.: Nancy J., John C., Emeline, infant, Frances E. Mr. Miles settled on his present farm in 1853, buying at that time forty acres, with but little improvement. By industry and frugal dealing, he has added until he possesses 336 acres, the result of his own labors. The only means he could call his own at the beginning of his matrimonial career, was one yearling calf, the gift of her mother, and one yearling colt, the gift of his father, and one bedstead, the entire amount worth about $100. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge, I. O. O. F.; votes the Democratic ticket; ranks among the best farmers in the county, and is strictly honest.

ISAAC M. NEWTON, farmer, P. O. Lick Creek, was born November 1, 1841, in Williamson County, Ill.; is a son of James and Mary Newton. The mother, Mary Diarman Newton, was born November 28, 1803, in Rockcastle County, Ky. She is a daughter of William and Esther (Trapp) Diarman, the father, a native of North Carolina, and of Irish descent, and the mother a native of Virginia, and of English descent. Her parents came to Pike County, Ill., 1820, and there died, the father in 1822, and the mother in 1832. They had five children, two of whom survive, viz., Jonathan and Mary. The mother of our subject was married in 1820 to Leonard Buckner, who died in 1835, being the father of seven children by his union with her, viz., David M. and Martha C. The remaining five are deceased. She again married in 1837, James Newton, of Pope County, Ill., by whom she was blessed with six children, viz.: Sarah J., Isaac M., James D., William W., John T., and infant, deceased. Her last husband, Mr. N., died April 17, 1866. She came with him to this county in 1852, settling on the farm now owned by Isaac M. and William W. Newton. James Newton was married to Susan Damron, prior to that with Mary, the result being no children. Mrs. Mary Newton is surviving with her children, in Stokes Precinct; has been for sixty-five years a member of the Protestant M. E. Church, to which her last consort belonged. She has labored hard with her family, experiencing all the scenes of the pioneer life. The grandfather Newton was a soldier in the war of 1812; laid a land warrant in Florida, but accidentally lost his title papers. Isaac, our subject, attended the cabin schools. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was transferred to Company C, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving with the company in all engagements for

about three years. He was wounded in the left forearm at Yazoo City. Was married, December 26, 1861, to Clark Miles, the result being seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: James M., John F., Mary E., William E. and Lulu M. His wife died April 10, 1883. He is a member of the Evergreen Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Lick Creek, and is also a member of K. of H., Jonesboro; votes the Democratic ticket. His brother, William W., married Amanda Tharp, the result being six children; four survive, viz.: Laura E., Leva A., Frances E. and Oliver E. Those deceased were Sarah E. and Mary L. His wife died March 31, 1883. These two brothers have 282 acres of fine land, which they are cultivating, making some specialty of stock-raising. They are Democrats.

WILLIAM P. PENNINGER, farmer, P. O. Anna, was born December 16, 1829, in Rowan County, N. C. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Lock) Penninger, natives of North Carolina, and the parents of Alexander L., Eliza, George W., John William, Sarah A. and Mary J. The father was married a second time to Mary Lynch, the result being Mary J., Daniel F., Margaret S., Levi C., Laura M., Mahala C., Martha, Minerva, Melinda A., Miles G. and Morgan J. Our subject had the advantages of the pioneer log-cabin schools. At the age of nineteen years, he began for himself, by buying a farm of ninety-six acres in the thick forests. Here he devoted his entire time to clearing. He possesses, at this writing, 180 acres of fine land, the result of his own labors. He has used ox teams, and the wooden mold-board plows; gone to mill on horseback, and experienced all the scenes that go to make up the life of the early pioneer. He was married, in 1850, to Susan Kisler, a native of Illinois, which union gave him one child. She died in less than a year, and Mr. P. was subsequently married to Ellen Hunsuckle, the result being Samantha and Isophene. The strong hand of death again visited his family, and he again sought a third marriage, and united with Elizabeth Worley, and has been blessed by her with Idelle, Dora, Almina, Lafayette, Maggie, Carrie, Benton and William. Mrs. P. was born April 3, 1844, in Tennessee; is a daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Farris) Worley, natives of South Carolina, and the parents of twelve children, five of whom survive, viz., Henry, J. M., Cassandra, Mary and Elizabeth. Her parents came to Illinois in 1855, and are now residents of Clay County, Tex.

W. J. STANDARD, farmer, P. O. Mt. Pleasant, was born in this county March 3, 1833, and received his education at the old subscription schools, with the old slab seats and writing desks, puncheon floors and stick and clay chimneys, only attending from forty to sixty days in the course of a year. He worked on the farm until he was about nineteen years old, and then for four years he clerked in the dry goods store of C. D. Finch, of Jonesboro. When twenty-three, he commenced the profession of teaching, and followed it until the year 1880. He taught about seventeen terms, earning first $35, and having increased gradually to $50. He settled on his present farm in 1863, and now owns 200 acres, mostly improved; has some nice stock and a fine orchard. He was married November 5, 1863, to Elizabeth J. Sitter, daughter of Solomon H. and Hannah (Oller) Sitter. The result of this union is one son, Warren, who is at home. Our subject is no office seeker, and is a member of the Democratic party, casting his first vote for Buchanan.

MORGAN STOKES, farmer and merchant, P. O. Mount Pleasant. When we trace the history of our leading men, and search for the secret of their success, we find, as a rule, they were men who were early thrown upon their own resources, and whose first experiences were in the face of adversity and oppression. Such was the case with Morgan Stokes, an outline of whose life may be found in what follows.

He is a native of Union County, Ill., born June 21, 1831, and is the oldest living native citizen of Stokes Precinct. The original Stokes family came to this borough from Kentucky, and settled near where is now the present site of Mount Pleasant, in 1811. Jones Stokes, one of these pioneers, married Minerva Davidson, a native of Kentucky. The result of which was five children, four of whom survive, viz. : Elizabeth, wife of John Sivia ; Morgan (subject) ; Sarah, the wife of H. N. Halterman ; Nancy, the wife of Giles Toler, and Evans. She died, and Mr. Stokes subsequently married Elizabeth, a sister of his first consort, which union gave him Jones, Piety and Matthew. Morgan, whose portrait appears in this volume, from his early boyhood, assisted in the labors of the farm. His educational advantages were such as the subscription schools of the country afforded. In those days, schoolhouses of any kind were few, and Mr. S. was compelled to walk five miles to obtain such meager educational facilities as it was his fortune to treasure. No time was lost in truancy, but his business was the improvement of his mind, and the duties of the ruralist. He never, as he grew older, learned that a season of "sowing wild oats" was necessary or essential to make a man ; so, by perseverance, he has arisen, step by step, and now ranks among the wealthiest men of the county, having at this writing about 900 acres of finely-improved land. A portion of his possessions is the old homestead, which he obtained by purchasing the heirs' part, and inheriting his equal share. His first farming for himself was on railroad land. During the late civil war, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry ; was elected, commissioned, served and was mustered out as First Lieutenant. About three months before his regiment was consolidated, he was elected and served as Captain, but did not receive his commission. In 1865, he bought out Leavenworth & Little, who kept a general store at Mount Pleasant. This business he continued with marked success for eight years, when he sold to a Mr. Brown. In a short time, the building and entire contents were destroyed by fire, and Mr. Stokes was the loser of the former. He subsequently erected a handsome two-story brick building, and, in partnership with J. W. Ramsey, he carries on a general line of merchandising, Mr. R. taking charge of the same. He has on his farm a blacksmith shop, which does the work of the neighborhood. He believes in improvement, and has lately erected a fine barn at an expense of several hundred dollars. He was married in 1855 to Margaret Halterman, the result being nine children, eight of whom are living, viz. : Martha, the wife of George Otrich, Henry, John, Daniel, Laura, Flora B., Piety E. and George E. In politics, Mr. Stokes is a Democrat of the old Jefferson school, and wields a large influence in his township upon all questions coming to a vote. Indeed, the saying, "as votes Morgan Stokes, so votes Stokes Precinct," has become proverbial. Although Mr. Stokes' tastes and inclinations would incline him strictly and exclusively to the cares of his farm, his neighbors' appreciation of his business ability and judgment have called him to serve them for several years in succession as a Justice of the Peace, which position he now holds. He is a member of Moscow Lodge, A., F. & A. M. He is a man of mild disposition, careful and cautious in all his movements, and conscientious in all that he says or does. He is at the same time firm and decided, and adheres with rigid tenacity to every principle of justice and right. Polite in manners, genial and social in his habits, he has made for himself a large circle of devoted friends, and by his upright life, has not failed to leave upon all with whom he has mingled the impress of his genuine manhood.

J. B. STOKES, farmer, P. O. Mt. Pleasant, was born February 19, 1838, in Union County, and is a son of John and Mary (Gwin) Stokes,

who came to this county before marriage. The parents had ten children, viz.: Jones, Martha, Alfred, William, Calvin, James, J. B., Mary, Elizabeth, Preecly. Our subject had the advantage of the country log cabin schools. He was married March 30, 1859, to Mary A. McIntire, native of Kentucky, and daughter of John and Nancy McIntire, also natives of Kentucky, and the parents of seven children—John, Nancy J., Mary. A., Dallas, Elizabeth, Rufus, Julia A. By his union, Mr. Stokes has eight children, three of whom survive, namely: Richard, James and Dennis. He settled at his marriage where William Holmes now lives, and in 1876 he bought his present farm of ninety acres of James Miles. He now possesses 130 acres of good land. Enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was in the service nearly three years. He is a member of the Evergreen Lodge, No. 581, I. O. O. F., of Lick Creek. He votes the Democratic ticket.

MRS. ZILPHA H. STOKES, farmer, P. O. Mt. Pleasant, is a native of this county, and was born March 10, 1841. She is the daughter of Thomas and Percy (Cox) Boswell. They were natives of North Carolina, and came to this county when quite young, and after marriage they raised a family of eight children—Eleanor J., John H., Zilpha, Mary C., Sarah E., William T., Thomas J. and Percy C. The parents were both members of the Methodist Church. The father is still living, but the mother has passed away to her reward. The educational advantages of our subject were but limited, her schooling being obtained almost entirely at the subscription schools of that day. As a maiden, most of her time was spent at home helping her mother spin, weave, and in doing the general work of the household, until April 16, 1857, when she was united in matrimony to George E. Stokes, who was born November 24, 1834, and is a brother of Morgan Stokes. By this union, there were six children, two of whom are living—Thomas J. and Percy M. The names of the dead ones are W. D., Daniel J., an infant unnamed, and Sarah F. Mr. Stokes was a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., which meet at Dongola. He died January 15, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, when they commenced life, settled on a farm of 160 acres, which was then mostly in woods, but is now nearly all improved. On this old homestead, located in Section 33, southeast quarter, she now resides, and, assisted by her son, Thomas J., is running the farm. Mrs. Stokes is a member of the Methodist Church.

PETER VERBLE, farmer, P. O. Dongola, among the leading farmers of this county, is Mr. Peter Verble, born here in 1816. His parents removed from North Carolina to this borough in about the year 1815 or 1816, settling in Dongola Precinct, on the land now owned by the Washington Brown heirs. The father erected a water-power grist mill at an early date on Big Creek, where many of the early settlers got their corn and wheat ground. The father was blessed with twenty-nine children by his four unions. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church. Peter attended school, as did the other members of the family, in the log cabin. He was married, in 1840, to Margaret Correll, the result being fourteen children, viz.: Eli, Susan, Betsey, Nancy, William, Peter, Ollie, Jane, Hiram, Daniel, George, John, Jackson and Phœbe. His wife died and he was subsequently married to Mary (Penninger), the widow of George Otrich. By economy and hard labor, he has secured 210 acres of fine land. He has owned at one time 700 acres, which he has divided among his children. He votes the Democratic ticket.

RICHARD WIGGS, farmer, P. O. Mt. Pleasant, was born December 16, 1825, in North Carolina, is a son of Needham and A. (Dixon) Wiggs. The family came to Mt. Pleasant,

this county, in 1839, by means of a three-horse wagon and cart, their journey was long and tedious, they being six weeks and three days on the way. Soon after arriving in this, then wild and almost unbroken country, the father bought 120 acres of Government land, where he at once settled. The mother died in 1841. They had five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Richard, Caroline E., the wife of Miles L. Pender, Hannah, the wife of John Pickrell, of Anna. The father married subsequently three times, the latter two proving fruitless, and those of the second union are deceased. Richard was educated in the log cabin, and was brought up on the farm. Was married, 1849, to Mary F. Greer, and has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living—Sarah, the wife of Thomas H. McLane born October 6, 1849, is the son of John and J. P. (Standard) McLane, the parents of Thomas H., F. E., the (wife of Mr. Fitzgerald), Alexander, A. H., Viola C., and one deceased. The last child of our subject is Martha C. Mr. Wiggs has 120 acres of well improved land. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninth Infantry, and was soon after transferred, where he remained for nearly three years; was a sharpshooter; is a Democrat.

SARATOGA PRECINCT.

JOHN W. BOSTIAN, P. O. Anna, is a native of North Carolina. Andrew Bostian, the grandfather of our subject, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and moved from Pennsylvania to North Carolina when quite young. Here the father of our subject, John Bostian, was born in 1797; he was the youngest of six children, and was married, upon reaching manhood, to Mary Duke. By this marriage, there were six children, of whom our subject was the oldest, and he was born April 26, 1821. His education was received in the old subscription school, and after finishing his schooling he commenced farming in that State. Mr. Bostian remained here until 1850, when he removed to this county, where he settled first on a farm, about seven miles south of Jonesboro. Here he remained until the fall of 1853, when he removed to his present location, about five miles from Anna; where he devotes most of his attention to farming. He also makes a specialty of fine cattle, dealing mostly in Durham short-horn, and has about twenty head. Mr. Bostian has been married twice, and both of his wives are now dead. He was married first in North Carolina to Miss Margaret Goodman, daughter of John Goodman. She was the mother of seven children, of whom five are living, namely, Julius M., Susan S., William Walter, Charlotte E. and Laura A.; of these all but one are married, and have started out in life for themselves. Miss Susan now remains at home, and keeps house for her father, the first Mrs. Bostian having died November 30, 1869, he was married the second time in this county, to Mrs. Lucinda J. Crane, November 9, 1869. This lady, who was the daughter of Judge William Eaves, of Anna Precinct, was the mother of four children, three of whom are living, namely, Jennie, George and Charles; she died April 6, 1879. Our subject is a member of the Lutheran Church in Anna, and is now acting as Elder in this demonination. In politics, Mr. Bostian is a Democrat.

MATHIAS CARAKER, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Western Saratoga. Jacob Caraker, the grandfather of our subject, was born in North Carolina, and was married upon reach-

ing manhood's estate to Phœbie Verble, and here Daniel Caraker, the father, was born in North Carolina, and came with his father, when quite young, to this county. He married Miss Nancy Hair, and the young couple first settled in Township 2. There were ten children, and of these subject was the oldest, and was born April 5, 1850. He attended school mainly in Saratoga Precinct, and took one term in Jonesboro. Following this, subject taught three winter schools in the Bromet Schoolhouse, in the Jonesboro Precinct, and one school in the Cobden Precinct. He commenced the occupation of farming on a farm in Cobden Precinct in 1876, and bought his present location in March, 1881, a farm of about 120 acres, and of this about 100 acres are under cultivation. There is also about ten acres in apple trees. Subject was married, September 19, 1878, to Miss V. G. Stout, daughter of William and Minerva (Clutts) Stout. She is the mother of three children, two of whom are living—Oscar and Melvin. In politics, Mr. Caraker is a Democrat.

JAMES CORBIT, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Lick Creek. Samuel Corbit, the grandfather of our subject, lived in North Carolina, and here Phillip Corbit, the father, was born, attained manhood's estate and married Margaret Kean. They came to this State about 1823, and first settled in Johnson County. From that place, the father came to this county about the time of the birth of our subject, which occurred October 8, 1835. The father dying soon after this, the education of our subject was but limited, and what there was of it was obtained at the subscription schools of his day. He assisted the surrounding farmers in their work until he was about nineteen. During the following two years or more, he worked on the Illinois Central Railroad, which was then in progress of construction. About 1845, Mr. Corbit apprenticed himself to a cooper by the name of John C. Lee, whose shop was near Anna. After learning his trade, subject opened a shop for himself at Anna, and here he worked until the breaking-out of the war. In 1863, subject purchased a farm of forty acres near the place where his mother had lived before him. It was a tract of forty acres, and but little improved. This the subject has, by patient industry, now increased to a farm of 164 acres, and of this about 100 acres are improved, he also has about six acres in fruit trees. Subject enlisted in One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Infantry, Col. Nimmo, Company H, Capt J. A. McElhany, on August 15, 1861, and remained in service about fifteen months, being honorably discharged on account of disability, he having lost an eye in the service, during the siege of Vicksburg. Mr. Corbit was married in August, 1858, to Lucinda M. Brown, daughter of John T. and Hannah (Krethers) Brown. The result of this was six children, three of whom are living—Emma E., Mary J. and Anna I. Subject is a member of the Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church, and in politics Mr. Corbit is a Democrat.

ABRAHAM COVER, farmer, merchant, etc., Western Saratoga. One of the most influential and worthy people of this precinct is the gentleman whose name heads this brief biography. Abraham Cover, the subject of our sketch, was born in Carroll County, Md., about two miles from Westminster, on the 29th day of September, 1825. His grandfather on his father's side was among the earliest English settlers in that section of the country. His father, Daniel Cover, married Susannah Hahn, whose parents were native Germans. She was the mother of nine children, of whom Abraham was the fifth. He started to school when he was about seven years of age, in Carroll County. He continued attending school here until he was about sixteen years old, when his mother (his father having died some years before that) moved to Jonesboro, this county. Here he again entered school, and continued there un-

til he was about twenty-one. During the summer of his eighteenth year, however, he apprenticed himself to a tanner, and during the springs, summers and falls of the succeeding three or four years he worked at the trade most of the time, and at the conclusion of his schooling, he devoted his whole time to it, until he was master of his vocation. In 1848, he opened a tannery of his own nearly opposite what is called the Grand Chain, on the Ohio River, in Pulaski County. He staid there about two years, then moved to a farm about a mile from West Saratoga, this county, where he has kept his residence most of the time since. Farming was the first vocation that he followed after his arrival in this county, and he has now a very large farm to show as the result of his labors here. In 1856, he built a steam flour and lumber mill combined, just on the southern edge of the village of Saratoga, and here Mr. Cover continued in business until 1875. In 1862, in connection with his other affairs, Mr. Cover opened a grocery and notion store, in the limits of Saratoga Village, and here he also continued in business until 1875, in which year he moved both his mill and store to Tunnell Hill, Johnson County, but still kept his residence in this county. The mill still remains in Johnson County, under the title of A. Cover & Sons, but the store was transferred to this county in 1881, and he now does business in the house built for that purpose on his place. The subject of this sketch has been married twice. He was wedded to his first wife, Miss Sophia Miller, whose parents came from North Carolina, in 1849. By this union he had nine children, seven of whom are living: William, Mary Isabella (deceased), Albert (deceased), David M., Caleb W., Olie, Katie, Jeanette and Effie May. The lady who had been the companion of his joys and sorrows for so many years, departed this life, and after this great bereavement, Mr. Cover remained single until December 14, 1879, when he married Miss Emeline Grimes, a native of Tennessee. The result of this union is one bright-eyed little girl, who is the joy of the home. Of these children, all but the three youngest have left the parental roof, and have started out on life's voyage for themselves. But few men were more faithful soldiers in the Mexican and the civil wars than the man whose life we are now attempting to sketch. In the first war, he was among the very first to volunteer, and started out with the rank of Corporal in Company F, of the Second Illinois Infantry, Col. Bissel commanding, Capt. J. S. Hacker, commander of company. From this service he was honorably discharged in July, 1847. In the civil war he started out in October, 1861, as First Lieutenant in the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and served until January, 1863, when he was discharged, by order of the medical board, on account of disability from rheumatism. During his service in this war, Mr. Cover acted as scout in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, but was in no general battle. The subject of this sketch is a member in good standing of Union Lodge, No. 627, A., F. & A. M., which meets at Union Hall, about six miles northeast of Saratoga; is also a member of the Saratoga M. E. Church. During the history of this church, Mr. Cover has been one of its most earnest supporters and helpers, and is at present one of the trustees, and exhorter. (A full history of this church will be found in another part of this work.) In politics, Mr. Cover was an ante-bellum Democrat, but his experience in the war changed him into a Republican, and he has served his country faithfully and true most of the time during the last twenty-five years at Saratoga as Postmaster.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Cobden. Frederick Johnson, the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee, lived there until manhood, and was married to Darthula Ledgerwood. From Tennessee, the father went first to Missouri, from there to Indiana, and finally came to this county in 1844.

He located on the farm now occupied by the son, in Saratoga Precinct, about five miles from Cobden, and here subject was born, January 24, 1847. In childhood and youth, subject attended the common schools of his county, going most of the time to the Hair Schoolhouse. He assisted on the home place until the death of his father, and then finally took charge of the farm in 1871, which now numbers about 150 acres, and of this about ninety acres are under cultivation. Mr. Johnson was married July 24, 1872, to Leslie Highland, daughter of John and Mary (Liebarger) Highland. By this union there were four children, three of whom are living—Idella, Oliver M. and Jeanette. In politics, Mr. Johnson is a Democrat.

J. A. MUSGRAVE, plasterer and farmer, P. O. Cobden. Joshua Musgrave, the grandfather, came from North Carolina and settled in Bedford County, Tenn. James Musgrave, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina August 12, 1806, and came to Tennessee, when he was about eighteen years of age, and here he married Minerva Anderson, daughter of Livingston Anderson, of Bedford County, Tenn. By this union there were eleven children, and of these the subject was the sixth, and was born September 5, 1843. His parents moved to this county when subject was about six years of age. They first settled in Stokes Precinct, about twelve miles from Anna, and from there the father moved to Anna in 1857. Our subject received most of his education in the schools of Anna, and started out in life as a clerk in Busbin's grocery. He then learned the trade of a plasterer, which vocation he followed for a number of years extensively, and one that he still works at in the fall. He entered the ranks of the farmers by renting a farm from Mr. Gillette, located about four miles east of Anna, and November 14, 1880, he came to his present location, where he now has a farm of sixty-three acres, and of this about forty acres are under cultivation. Subject enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Infantry, Col. Smith, Company B, Capt. Bourn, in the spring of 1865, and remained until the close of the war. Mr. Musgrave was married to Victoria Baker, daughter of Jackson and Caroline (Saunders) Baker. She is the mother of six children, three of whom are living —Dora, John and Freddie. Subject is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, which meets at the Hair Schoolhouse, and is at present one of the Deacons in that denomination. In politics, Mr. Musgrave is a Democrat

ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, P. O. Lick Creek. Of all the men now living, perhaps no other man has done so much for the early prosperity and growth of this county as the man whose name heads this sketch. Samuel Phillips, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, came from Wales some time in the seventeenth century, and settled in Massachusetts, probably near Plymouth Rock. Here Samuel Phillips, the grand-father of our subject, was born, and upon reaching manhood went to Virginia, married and settled. In this State John Phillips, the father of our subject was born in 1775. Upon reaching his majority, this man removed to Ohio and settled near Chillicothe. At this town, he married and settled down, and had one son, but his wife dying soon after the birth of this boy, he left that place and after some years spent in roving life, he came back to Tennessee, and from that State he removed to what was then known as Franklin County, Ill., but now known as Williamson County. This was about the year 1810. In this county, in the year 1812. Mr. Phillips married Leanna Tippy, daughter of Abraham Tippy. This woman was the mother of thirteen children, of whom subject was the seventh. The father died when subject was about sixteen years old, and left the latter the sole support of the mother and the younger children. The family was poor, and Isaac was compelled to commence teaming. Soon, as-

sisted by some of the old pioneers of that section, he procured enough horses to run a number of wagons from his home in Franklin County to the ferry opposite St. Louis. He continued this some years and was enabled to give his younger brothers and sisters an education at the subscription schools of that period. Reverses came, though, and some of his horses having died. Mr. Phillips received the appointment as one of the toll-gate keepers on the toll road that was just then being established from Belleville, St. Clair County, to St. Louis. His companion at this toll-gate was a half-breed Indian, and here at this toll-gate, when nothing else claimed their attention, the Indian taught Mr. Phillips, then a young man of twenty-four, to read and write. Our subject remained at this point until November, 1854, when he came to Jonesboro, this county, where his elder brother was acting as land agent for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The town of Anna was just then being established, and here, in the fall of 1854, the elder brother and our subject commenced the erection of what is now the European Hotel at Anna. In the early part of the winter of 1855, the elder Phillips was compelled to go out West, and in his absence our subject superintended the erection and the completion of this hotel. It was finished and occupied in the spring of the same year, and Mr. Phillips acted as landlord until the return of his brother in July ; he then started out West and remained there until 1858, when he returned to this county. From Jonesboro he went out to what is now Cobden, as agent for Phillips, Ashley & Company, who were the agents for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Here he built the first log house in what is now Cobden, and remained here with a companion until the spring of 1859, before any other settlers joined them. As the town commenced to grow he helped each and every undertaking that came there. He assisted the County Surveyor in making the original plats for the town, and finally purchased all the unsold interests of the firm of Phillips, Ashley & Company in the town of Cobden. He was one of the contractors for the railroad company at this point, for ties. He managed and controlled a grain elevator, and also ran a general mercantile store. As he became prosperous, he purchased and cultivated a fruit farm just north of the town plat of Cobden, and in time owned four other farms, one of 400 acres in Marion County, another of 340 acres known as the " forty-five farm," about two miles above Cobden, and two others of smaller dimensions in the immediate vicinity of that village. About the close of the war, he accepted the position of general agent for the Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad Company, which was being built from Duquoin to St. Louis, and as such officer he purchased the right of way, contracted for the ties and paid from funds in his hands for the labor and work on the whole road. He next accepted the agency for this State for the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company of Chicago. He continued as agent for the company for about a year, and then immediately after the great fire in Chicago he went to that city and engaged in business there. After two years spent at that point, he returned to this vicinity and spent the following years, until 1880, settling up his affairs and divided his time among the counties of Marion, Jackson and Johnson, and in the year 1880 he returned to this county and now resides upon a pleasant little farm about four miles from Saratoga. Mr. Phillips was first married in Marion County, on May 6, 1858, to Nancy E. Phillips, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Phillips. By this Union, there was one child, Alice, now the wife of A. J. Miller, of Cobden. He was married the second time to Elizabeth Lance, daughter of Henry Lance, a former resident of Franklin County, on December 7, 1875. Subject has played an im-

portant role in official life in this vicinity. He was the first police magistrate for the town of Cobden, also acted as Justice of the Peace in the early days there; was appointed Postmaster for that point in 1858, and held that office until 1872. In 1861, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal, which position he occupied seven years. In 1863, he was, in connection with his other office, appointed "Provost Marshal under the Enrolling Act," and he served faithfully and well in this arduous position for two years and five months. In politics, Mr. Phillips is a Republican, also a member of Cobden Lodge, No. 464, A., F. & A. M., Anna Royal Arch Chapter Masons and Cobden Odd Fellows Lodge.

DR. THOMAS J. RICH, West Saratoga. Among the people who were born and raised in this county, none bear any better reputation or are more widely thought of than this rising young physician of Saratoga. The birth of our subject took place on his father's farm, in Rich Precinct, about four miles northeast of Saratoga, on March 20, 1845. Thomas J. Rich, the grandfather of the Doctor, and his namesake, was of English descent, and was born in North Carolina in 1781. His boyhood was spent here, and upon reaching manhood he moved to Georgia. From there he moved to Jonesboro, this county, reaching here about 1840. He was one of the pioneers of this county, and died at a ripe old age only a few years ago. Our subject's father was born in Georgia, about 1820, and lived there until he reached manhood, and it was here that he married Sarah Owen, daughter of William and Susan Owen. From there George Rich moved to Tennessee and thence to this county, reaching here about 1840. He settled on a farm about four miles north of Saratoga, in the Rich Precinct. Here he died December 3, 1882. His wife still survives him and lives upon the home place. The Doctor was the seventh of ten children, six of whom are still living. The Doctor received his first education at the Pleasant Ridge School, in this precinct. He attended school here most of the time until he was twenty-one, and then taught two terms of school at the Elmore School in Rich Precinct. While he was teaching his last term of school at this point, he began studying during his spare time at the office of Dr. F. M. Agnew, of Makanda, Johnson County. At the close of his school, he still continued his studies at the office, remaining at the office until October, 1870. Dr. Rich then went to Cincinnati, where he entered the Miami Medical College. Here he attended lectures two years, graduating from the school with honor in the class of 1873. After leaving Cincinnati, the Doctor located at Western Saratoga, and entered in partnership with Dr. J. A. C. Allan, now at Grand Chain, Pulaski County. His partnership remained intact one year, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, the Doctor continuing in business for himself at this point. Here he has since resided, and at present has all that he has time to attend to, as he is the only physician in this part of the precinct. Dr. Rich was married on November 18, 1876, to Mary Cladora Miller, daughter of Moses (a sketch of whose life appears in this volume) and Mary (Miller) Miller. By this union there were four children, two of whom are living, namely, Lela and Dennis, ages, respectively three years and seventeen months. Our subject was a faithful soldier in the war, enlisting in the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, in December, 1863, and continuing in this regiment until the close of the war. The Doctor was in no regular battle, but his services and those of his regiment were spent in scouting, principally in Missouri and Arkansas. The Doctor is a member of Union Lodge, No. 627, A., F. & A. M. Also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Western Saratoga, he is Trustee of this denomination, and Superintendent of the Sunday

school. In politics, the Doctor is a strong Republican.

DR. FRANK E. SCARSDALE, physician, P. O. Lick Creek; born in Ashtabula, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, April 9, 1838. William Edward Scarsdale, his father, born in Stafford, Staffordshire, England, in 1807; came to this country in 1829, settling first in Maryland, then moving to Kentucky, stayed there about a year, and then moved to Ashtabula, Ohio, about 1832. Here he married Amanda, daughter of Erastus and Jerusha Cook, of Ashtabula County. By this union, there were two children; of these, the elder is Mrs. Lilly Pierce, living at Ellsworth, Pierce Co., Wis., and the younger, our subject. The Doctor was educated at Kingsville Academy, remaining there until he was sixteen years of age; from there he went to Minnesota, and remained there one summer and then came to Marion County, Ill., about the year 1858, where he taught in the country schools for three years; from there, he next went to Johnson County, where he again taught school for a year. It was here that he commenced the study of medicine in 1860, in the office of Dr. C. L. Whitnel; after completing here, he attended lectures in 1862 and 1863, at the Rush Medical College, Chicago. Doctor Scarsdale then came back and entered into partnership with his old precepter, and remained in Johnson County for about two years; in January, 1865, he came to Union County, Ill., where he located about three miles from Saratoga, at what was then Bradshaw Post Office. Here he has remained all of the time since, except when he attended medical lectures, at Pope's Medical College, St. Louis, in 1870–71, and also a post-graduate course in the spring of 1882. He was married, April 9, 1865, in Union County, to a Miss Louisa P. Hastings, daughter of Westley and Mary Leadbetter Hastings. By this union, he has had nine children, six of whom are living.

J. G. TYEGET, P. O. Cobden. Among the oldest settlers in this part of the section, is the man whose name heads this biography. Mr. Tyeget was born in Amherst County, Va., December 17, 1817. His father, Hugh Tyeget, came from Ireland, and landed at Philadelphia in 1801. Soon after his arrival in this country, he went to Virginia, and here he married Nancy Sands, the mother of our subject. Hugh Tyeget moved from Virginia to Tennessee when our subject was about nine years old, and in this State it was that the latter received his education. Mr. Tyeget came to Illinois in 1839, and settled first in Williamson County, and in the spring of 1853 he came to this county, settling about five miles east of Cobden, where he has since resided. Our subject has been married twice. He was married first to Astina Gutherie, daughter of Anslom Gutherie, who lives near Cobden. She was the mother of four children, two of whom are living. His lady died November 24, 1862, and he was married a second time to Mrs. Jane Culp, on January 13, 1864. She is the mother of six children, five of whom are living. The names of Mr. Tyeget's living children are: William, Hugh, Mary, Lucy, John, Ida and Cora. In politics, Mr. Tyeget is a Democrat.

RICH PRECINCT.

J. C. BRADING, farmer, P. O. Lick Creek, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., January 13, 1729, to E. M. and Nancy (Stuart) Brading. She was born in Tennessee of Scotch parents, he in Georgia, of English parents. They were married in Tennessee. In 1850, came to Illinois, settled in Johnson County and died there, he in 1857, Oct. 3, she died in 1874, in her seventy-ninth year. They were the parents of seven children, all but two of whom are now living. His occupation was always that of farming. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and came to this State with his parents in 1850, and has been engaged in farming since. In 1853, he was married in Johnson County, Ill., to Eliza Scott. She was born in Kentucky. She died in 1855. The result of this union was two children, both of whom died in infancy. In 1857, he was again married, in Johnson County, to Miss D. M. Harreld. She was born in Johnson County to John and Patient (Johnson) Harreld. By this marriage, there are five children dead and four living—Sarah L., William, Ann and Finis. Mr. Brading is a member of the Evergreen Lodge of I. O. O. F. at Lick Creek. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church since he was twenty-four years of age; she, since she was sixteen. In politics, he is Republican. His farm, which consists of 280 acres, with 175 in cultivation, is one of the best in this section of the county.

C. M. GOURLEY, merchant and farmer, P. O. Lick Creek, was born in Saratoga, Union County, Ill., January 14, 1849, to Thomas and Nancy A. (Simons) Gourley. When our subject was three years old, his parents moved to Lick Creek, and this has been his home ever since. He received his education in the district schools of this county, and remained on his father's farm till he was twenty-four years of age, and then entered the mercantile business at Lick Creek, buying out Casper, of the firm of Mangum & Casper. He and Mangum continued in partnership for about two years, when Mangum sold his interest to Thomas Gourley, the father of our subject. After the new firm had been in business for only four months, the entire stock and building was burned, making a total loss to them of about $5,000. Our subject then engaged in farming for two years, but again began in business at the same stand with his father in 1877, and has continued since. They carry a general stock, averaging about $4,000 and including everything needed by the farmers. Their annual sales average about $12,000. Mr. Gourley also has a farm which he oversees. In November, 1873, in Tennessee, he was married to Miss Nannie C. Haggard. She was born in Tennessee in 1853, to James and Naomi Haggard. Mrs. Haggard is dead, but he is still living in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Gourley have two sons living—Ira Andrew and James Thomas, also three children dead—Rosetta D., Walter R. and an infant. Mr. Gourley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Union Lodge, No. 627. In politics, he is Republican. He is also Notary Public. Thomas Gourley, the father of our subject, was born in Carter County, Tenn., January 11, 1822, to Samuel and Dorothy (Wiseman) Gourley. Samuel was born in Carter County, Tenn., and his wife in Burk County, N. C. She died in Tennessee in 1831, and in 1840 he moved to Arkansas, and died there in 1859. In Tennessee in March, 1841, our subject's father was married to Nancy A. Simons, who was born in Monroe

County, Tenn., to John and Ruth (Carson) Simons. She died about 1831. In 1844, he moved to Arkansas in the spring, and died in the fall of same year, Thomas and his family also moved to Arkansas in 1844, and remained there till 1847, and then came to this county, and has made this his home since, and has been very successful in his occupation of farmer. They are the parents of seven children, the oldest of whom, Mary, died in April 1877. Charles M., Lucinda, Elizabeth, John L., William T. and Andrew J. are the living. In politics, Mr. Gourley is Republican.

WALTER HUNSAKER, farmer, P. O. Lick Creek, was born in this precinct August 5, 1858, son of J. Z. and Polly Ann (Treese) Hunsaker; he born near Cobden September 15, 1836; she also in this county February 16, 1840. She died here November 8, 1881. He died February 8, 1883. He was the son of Andrew Hunsaker and Nancy (Cruthers) Hunsaker. He was of the family of Hunsakers who settled in this county at an early date. She was born in Tennessee, and is still living at the age of eighty-three years. Mrs. J. Z. Hunsaker's parents were also early settlers in the county. Her father, David Treese, was a native of South Carolina, and was a minister in the Christian order. When he first came here, he was very poor. His first tax receipt, which was for 25 cents, is now in the possession of our subject. Mr. Treese was quite successful in business, and left quite a property at the time of his death, but had given a good farm previous to each of his five children. The father of our subject was always engaged in farming. He was married October, 8, 1857, and moved on to a farm one and a half miles north of the present homestead of the family, and in 1871 to the home at which he died. He left a farm of about 400 acres, and personal property to the amount of over $2,000. Our subject being the only child of age, was appointed administrator, and now has charge of the farm. In the family, there were eight children, five of whom are still living—Walter, David, Joanna, William F. and Charles A. Our subject was educated first in the district schools of this county, but afterward he attended a term of eight months in Anna; then three months at the State Normal at Carbondale, Ill. His occupation has been that of a farmer and teacher. When he was eighteen years old, he began teaching in this county, and for the winters since he has taught in the same school. In politics, he is Democratic. February 13, 1881, he was married in this county to Miss Mary J. Watson; she was born in this county September 13, 1860, and is daughter of Jesse Watson. Mr. and Mrs. H. have one little daughter, Annie L.

THOMAS J. JOLLY, farmer, P. O. Lick Creek, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., November 18, 1826, to Frederick and Nicy (Ames) Jolly. He was a native of North Carolina. She died when our subject was small, so he knows but little of her or her ancestry. He came to Union County, in 1856, and died here in 1871. Our subject was raised on a farm, and was educated in his native county, in the subscription schools. June 8, 1847, he was married in Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Mary C. McCulloch; she was born within seven miles of Murfreesboro, Tenn., to William and Cassandra McCulloch. They were both born and raised and he died near Murfreesboro, Tenn. She however, died in Pulaski County, Ill. In 1854, Mr. and Mrs. Jolly came to Union County, Ill., and settled at Saratoga, where he had a brother. Until this time, our subject had followed his trade of carpenter, but after coming to this county, he began farming and trading. He, in partnership with his brother, John W., run farm, tavern, store and blacksmith shop at Saratoga, and bought and shipped horses and mules to the South, our subject tending to the farm, buying stock, and helping to get it shipped, while his brother would tend to the

store, etc., and selling of stock, each then receiving such a part of the profits, or suffering the losses proportionately. Their last venture was the building of a boat, at the mouth of Big Muddy River, loading it with 4,500 bushels of corn; this they had engaged in Louisiana at $1 per bushel, but the troubles between the North and South had begun, and when they got to Vicksburg, the Confederates captured the boat and cargo, allowed them 40 cents per bushel for corn, nothing for boat, and gave them ten days notice to leave the city; this they did, but it took about all they had to meet their losses. March, 1861, they returned home, and August 26, following, our subject enlisted in the service of his country, in Company E, Thirty-First Illinois Infantry, Col. John A. Logan, and served till August 2, 1865, when he returned home. During his service, he again saw the Mayor of Vicksburg, who had read the orders for them to leave the city in ten days, but this time the Mayor was a captive, and they had entered Vicksburg to stay as long as they desired. Mr. Jolly was in the engagement at Bellmont, Mo., siege of Corinth, Vicksburg, Ft. Donnelson, Atlanta and was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and to Richmond. During the first day's fight before Atlanta, he was seriously wounded by a ball striking him on the top of the head and injuring the skull. This, together with what they call the break-bone fever, which he had, has injured his eyes and constitution, until he is unable to do work requiring much physical exertion. Mr. Jolly's experience in the army was dearly bought, but his wife at home, with a family of eight small children had to endure almost as much ; they had a farm with only forty-five acres in cultivation, and considerable indebtedness, but she supported the family and paid off the debt. He, of course, sending her all his money as he drew it. Their farm now consists of 200 acres ; wheat-raising receiving the most attention. They also have a house and lot in Lick Creek. Mr. Jolly deals in stock to some extent. In politics, he is Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Jolly are the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom are now living, and five are at home ; of the remaining six, three are in this county ; one over in Johnson County ; one in Missouri and one in Arkansas.

LUKE M. JONES, physician, Lick Creek. There are few men of the present day, whom the world acknowledge as successful, more worthy of honorable mention in this volume or whose life history affords a better example of what may be accomplished by steady perseverance, in spite of the most discouraging circumstances, than he whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Tennessee, born April 15, 1827, in Jackson County. His father, Samuel, was born in 1791, in Virginia, and his mother, Eleanor (Mathena) Jones, was born in 1796, in the same State. The parents settled in Tennessee, in 1824, and finally in Arkansas, where they died. Eleven children was the fruit of their union, viz.: Nancy, Elizabeth, Thomas, Samuel, Permela, John, Luke M., Larkin, Eleanor, Sarah and Arminta. Our subject's paternal ancestors were of Irish origin, while his maternal ancestors were of English parentage. His grandfather, Luke M. Mathena, served seven years in the Revolutionary war and drew a pension from the close of this great struggle until death at the age of one hundred and four years six months and four days ; he was elected and served as Sheriff of Monroe County, Ky., in 1830, and was for awhile Probate Judge. Our subject treasures a set of coat buttons as a namesake gift from the above named ancestor, which were carried through the war. Luke M. Jones was brought up on the farm and received but three months' education in the country schools. At the age of twelve years he decided upon the practice of medicine, as his future occupation, and concentrated every thing in his power toward such an end. He

early engaged as a laborer at $8 per month. and in that way saved means by which he could advance his future plans. At the age of nineteen years, he began the study of his chosen profession under the tutorship of Dr. S. Lee, of Wayne County, Tenn. One year later, he pursued the same with E. L. Duncan, of Jackson County, Tenn. In less than two years, or in 1853, he came to Moscow, Union County, Ill., and entered the office of Dr. D. M. Jones (no relative), where he remained five years. In 1858, he began the practice in Rich Precinct, where he met with good success for two years, and then located in Stokes Precinct, where he remained for eighteen years, after which he returned to Rich Precinct. He will shortly locate at Lick Creek. He was married, July 13, 1847, to Sarah, born February 25, 1827, a daughter of Joshua Hall, a native of Virginia. She died June 14, 1883, in Johnson County, after having blessed her husband with James I., John H., W. L., Ruth A. and Lovena R. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. The Doctor belongs to no church organization, yet has always given liberal financial support to the ministry, having for many consecutive years given $50, and for the last fifteen years, he has donated $100 per year to various churches. He began his career on the battle-field of life with really nothing, and by frugal dealings he has accumulated a nice little fortune. In his professional labors, he has been very successful, mostly due to his ambition and venturesomeness. He has often been consulted by physicians who live many miles from him relative to cases of dropsy, and has ventured to perform an operation and thereby save the patient, when all other consulting physicians declined. He is a member of Jonesboro Lodge, A., F. & A. M.; is an energetic worker in the Democratic party.

REV. J. L. MILLER, minister and physician, Makanda, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, September 17, 1839, to John D. and Jane (Lashley) Miller. He was born in Maryland, in 1800, just after his parents had arrived in America from the German fatherland. She was born in Ohio in 1813. Her parents were also German; they had come to America at the same time as her husband's. His occupation has always been that of farming, but is also a minister of the United Brethren faith. Our subject remained at home till he was fifteen years of age. He then began his studies for medicine, and also began to exhort and preach. About two years later, he was licensed to preach the Gospel, at Marietta, Ohio. He continued his studies at Cincinnati for three years, also studied the sciences at Westville, Ohio. Since about eighteen years of age, he has been engaged in the ministry and the practice of medicine, practicing his profession as physician only in connection with the ministry. Until 1877, his field of labor lay in Ohio. He then came to Illinois, and for the last three years has had his present charge of the United Brethren Church in this precinct. He also has the Worthington appointment, in Jackson County, and preaches at each appointment alternate Sundays. Our subject has purchased for himself a farm in this township, and for the future will give more attention to the practice of medicine and overseeing his farm. In politics, he is Republican.

F. H. RAUCH, farmer, P. O. Makanda, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., June 15, 1828, to Jacob and Catherine (Boeshore) Rauch. They were both born and raised in the same county as our subject, and she died there in 1879. He, however, died in Pittsburgh, Penn., in April, 1883. His occupation was that of farmer. They were the parents of eight children, our subject being the oldest. Six of the number are still living. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native county. At the age of fourteen, he began driving a team hauling iron ore from the mines to the furnace, and continued at the

same employment almost all the time till he was about thirty years of age. He then began farming, and has continued in his present occupation since. In 1856, he moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and in the spring of 1865, to his present farm in Rich Precinct, where he is engaged in farming, fruit and vegetable-raising. In 1849, he was married in Pennsylvania to Sarah Artz. She was also born in Lebanon County, Penn., to John and Sarah Artz. They were also natives of the same county as our subject, but moved to Richland County, Ohio, 1856, and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Rauch have nine children, all of whom are now living—Amanda, Aaron, Rosa, Lydia, Frank, Laura, Clara, William and Morton. Mr. and Mrs. Rauch are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics, he has always been Republican.

EDWIN WIGGS, farmer, P. O. Lick Creek, was born in Wayne County, N. C., July 18, 1826, to Lazarus and Sarah (Brewer) Wiggs. They were both born and raised in the same county as our subject; he June 10, 1802, she January 8, 1802; he died in this county May 13, 1865; she is still living. They moved from Wayne County, N. C., to Union County, Ill., in 1841, where he continued his occupation of farming. They were the parents of thirteen children, four of whom are now living—our subject, who is the oldest; William, now of Franklin County, Ill.; Mary (Penninger) and Martha (Menees). Our subject never had the opportunities of a school education, never attending but three months, but has studied and taught himself. He has always been engaged in farming, and from 1862 to 1866 he ran a cotton-gin which he put up on his farm, and obtained cotton from the surrounding country. His best year's work he put up 111 bales o cotton that averaged 400 pounds lint cotton. As soon as peace had come and cotton-raising resumed in the South, he quit the business. His farm consists of 300 acres, 240 of which are in cultivation and well improved, with good farm buildings, etc. The clearing and improving on the farm he has done since coming to it in 1849. He was married in Johnson County, Ill., April 5, 1849, to Rhoda Bird. She was born August 25, 1828, in Washington County, Ill., to John and Tabitha Bird. They were from South Carolina, he born March 30, 1780, she October 1, 1795; he died September 5, 1863, she March 2, 1870. He was with Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812, and two of his sons, Thomas and William, were in the Mexican war, and were wounded at the battle of Buena Vista. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggs have never been blest with a child of their own, but raised a son of her brother's, Christopher Columbus Bird. He is now married and lives near them, having a family of three children. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Union Lodge, No. 627, and has held all the offices in the lodge, and has been Master for ten years. He first joined a lodge in Johnson County in 1863, and was a charter member in Union Lodge. In politics, he has always been Democratic. With the exception of a five months' trip through the Southwest to San Antonio, Texas., etc., he has remained on his present farm since first settling there.

UNION PRECINCT.

ROBERT B. GOODMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Anna, was born in Wayne County, Ill., October 24, 1832, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Lacy) Goodman. They were the parents of nine children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He went to school but a few days, his father having died when he was only five years of age, leaving his mother in limited circumstances. In 1837, he came with his mother to Union County, where he worked for different people as he could obtain employment, and has plowed many a day where the flourishing town of Anna now stands. He married Miss Malinda Anderson, by whom he had six children. After the death of his wife, he married a second time to Miss Martha Johnson, a native of North Carolina and a daughter of William H. and Sarah (Patrick) Johnson. She is the mother of six children, of whom there are now three living, viz.: Robert N., born September 15, 1869; Martha E., born December 25, 1876, and Lula M., born September 2, 1882. Mr. Goodman is a self-made man. He has now a farm of about 500 acres, in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He is a Democrat, but always votes for the best man.

A. LENCE, merchant, Willard's Landing, was born in this county, December 1, 1835, and is a grandson of Peter Lence, who was born in North Carolina. Jacob Lence, the father, was also born there, and came to this county in 1818. He was married to Miss Barbara Klutts, also a native of North Carolina. She was the mother of six children, of whom Alfred Lence, our subject, was the youngest. Mr. Lence received his education from the schools of his county, and in early life farmed some. In 1862, he commenced clerking in a general store at Vancils Landing, Mo. He remained at that place for about one year, and then commenced running the ferry at Green's old ferry, and followed his vocation for about seven years. In 1871, he opened a general store at Willard's Landing, which he still continues in operation. He is at present also acting as Postmaster at that point. He has quite a farm of 560 acres, that claims part of his attention, too. He first married Sophia Rheinhart, who died in 1864, and he was married the second time to Martha Hardin, a native of Missouri, born January 30, 1849. She is the mother of four children, all of whom are living—Anna, born March 13, 1870; Emma, born February 12, 1872; Birda, born September 14, 1874; Effie, born July 27, 1876. Subject is a member of Jonesboro Lodge A., F. and A. M., and of the Jonesboro K. of P. fraternity. In politics, Mr. Lence is a Democrat, and as such has been elected to the office of County Commissioner for six years.

CALEB M. LYERLE, farmer, P. O. Jonesboro, was born in North Carolina, July 17, 1820, and is a son of John and Susanna (Walker) Lyerle. His father was Christopher Lyerle, who came from North Carolina in 1821, in company with him. John was married twice while he lived in North Carolina, and before emigrating to this county. His first wife was Miss Lence, who died after giving birth to four children—three boys, now deceased, and one girl named Nancy. He was married a second time to Miss Susanna Walker, who is the mother of five children, viz.: Caleb (our subject), Daniel, John, Isaac and Polly Ann, the latter deceased. Our subject went to school in the pioneer schoolhouse, and to the old-fashioned subscription school. He has paid considerable attention to farming, and bought out the interests

of the heirs in his father's farm. He married Miss Catherine Hileman, born May 10, 1821. She died in December, 1875. She was the mother of six children now living—Elizabeth, Louisa, Sarah, Malinda, Lucinda and Matilda. Mr. L. was married a second time to Mrs. Mary E. Humphries, a daughter of Alfred and Betsey (Weaver) Meisenheimer. She is the mother of three children—Martha Humphries, Cynthia Ann Humphries, and Alfred M. Lyerle. Mr. and Mrs. L. are both members of St. John's Lutheran Church. He was originally a Democrat, but since the firing upon Fort Sumter has been a Republican.

R. S. REYNOLDS, farmer, P. O. Cape Girardeau, Mo., was born in Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md., December 15, 1815, and is a son of John hnd Mary (Woltz) Reynolds, both natives of Maryland. The grandfather of subject was John Reynolds, Sr., who was a Captain in the Maryland Line, in the war of the Revolution. He was on his way to Kentucky with his family, where he designed making his future home, when he was killed by the Indians and his family captured. They were held as prisoners and then liberated. John (subject's father) was a jeweller in Hagerstown, Md., and served as Major in the war of 1812. Both he and his wife died in Maryland, she on the battle-field of Antietam. She was a daughter of George and Charity (Shugart) Woltz, of Holland descent. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom only our subject and his sister, Elizabeth Clark, mother of Samuel Clark, the editor of the *Gate City*, Keokuk, Iowa, are living. Subject was educated in Hagerstown and in Chambersburg, Penn., and early in life studied law with Hon. Samson Mason. He was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Xenia, in the spring of 1838, and practiced there for two years, when he went to Iowa and practiced in that State for two years. After this, he came to Union County, Ill., and engaged in business. He farmed about five years south of Jonesboro. In 1849, he came to the Mississippi bottoms, in Union Precinct, this county, where he has farmed ever since, and now owns 1,600 acres. of land in this county, but lives in Cape Girardeau, Mo. He was married, April 19, 1861, in Alexander County, Ill., to Miss Amanda Greenly, born in Kentucky, and a daughter of James Greenly. She is the mother of five children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Robert S., William R. S., James G. and Joseph LeRoy. His eldest son (John) died in 1882. Mr. Reynolds has never been an offiee seeker. He is wholly a self-made man, beginning in the world with but little, and winning his way by his own energy and industry. He was identified with the old Whig party, and afterward became a Free-Soiler. In 1860, he was almost mobbed, because he wished to vote for Abraham Lincoln. Since then he has been something of an Independent, voting for the candidates he deems best qualified for the positions to be filled.

PRESTON PRECINCT.

THOMAS L. ALDRIDGE, farmer, P. O. Grand Tower. Those of the Aldridge name now living in this County are descendants of Isaac Aldridge, who was a German who settled in North Carolina. From North Carolina they moved to Kentucky, and then to this State, at an early date; but when first coming, their thoughts were not of selecting a good place for a future home, but the place where game was the most plentiful, so they made numerous moves, and it was not till 1825 that James Aldridge made a permanent settlement on Section 20, Town 11 south, Range 3 west. He died in 1855, near the bluffs. In 1826, Joseph, Elizabeth and William Aldridge all settled in the bottom on the Big Muddy River, and had permanent homes from this time on till their death. Although the descendants of these early members of the family were quite numerous, there are now but very few left to claim the name, James and Thomas L. being the only males now in maturity, and they reside in this precinct. William Aldridge, the father of our subject, died October 8, 1877, at the age of about sixty-eight years. He was married in this county to Adaline Johnson, daughter of James Johnson; she was born in Alabama, but moved with her father to Tennessee, and then to Illinois. He died in this county. Our subject is the only son now living, but has three sisters. He was born February 28, 1850, in this precinct, and has made it his home ever since, and in early life attended such schools as were in reach. His occupation has always been that of farming, and in this he has been very successful. He started in life for himself when only sixteen years of age, having a two-year old colt and forty acres of heavy timbered land. He now owns over 1,300 acres, about 250 being in cultivation. His attention is given to corn, cattle and hogs. April 12, 1874, he was married to Miss Nancy Lyerle; she was born in this county, daughter of Zachariah Lyerle, also one of the early settlers of the county, coming from North Carolina. Both her parents are dead, he dying in 1874. Mr. and Mrs Aldridge have two children dead and three living—Permelia Belle, Thomas Franklin and James Monroe. In politics, our subject is Democratic, but was a Republican during the war. On his farm is an old Indian burying-ground, and often his plow turns up skulls and other bones, some of great size.

GEORGE BARRINGER, farmer, P. O. Union Point, was born in Union County, Ill., January 2, 1849, to Charles and Matilda (Hileman) Barringer, both of whom were born in this county, and are still living (see sketch of Charles Barringer). Our subject was educated in the Jonesboro schools, and when seventeen years old, he began teaching school and continued for five years in Union County, and one year in Alexander County. Then, for a number of years, he held different offices of trust, being Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Circuit Clerk, etc., and took an active part in local politics. In 1878, he was elected Sheriff of Union County, but when his term expired he retired to his farm on account of ill health, and has since avoided politics. His home farm consists of 300 acres of splendid bottom land lying along the Mississippi River, most all of which is in cultivation. He also owns another 200 acre farm farther down the river. He is engaged in grain and stock-raising, and experimenting on clover-raising. In Missouri, November 21, 1877, he was married to Miss Belle Byrd. She was born and raised in Cape Girardeau County,

Mo., daughter of Stephen Byrd; both of her parents dying when she was small. They were both born in the same county as their daughter, the Byrd homestead having been in the family for 100 years. Mr. and Mrs. Barringer have two children—Georgia Belle and Byrd Polk. May 8, 1879, the Hileman family had a family reunion, the grandmother of our subject, her eight children, their husbands and wives, her grandchildren and great-grandchildren all were numbered, and made eighty-five; since that time her descendents have increased till they now will number about 100. Mr. Barringer has always been Democratic in politics, and is also a member of the Knights of Honor, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 1891, and has represented the lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State.

GEORGE W. BEAN, farmer, P. O. Union Point, was born in Union County, near Cobden, March 28, 1852, to T. H. and Mary (Brown) Bean. He was born in Tennessee, about 1827, she in this county, about 1835. He came to this county, when but a boy, and they have made it their home up to the present. They are now residing on their farm near Cobden. They are the parents of ten children, only four of whom are now living, our subject is the oldest of the family. He was educated in the schools of this county, first in the country schools but afterward attended the schools of Anna, Jonesboro and Cobden. His occupation is that of a farmer, but has taught three terms of school. In 1875, he came to the Mississippi River bottom with nothing, but has since bought and paid for a farm of 200 acres, 125 of which are in cultivation. Stock and grain are his main dependance. So successful has he been in farming, that in 1882 his gross receipts from his farm were $3,500, having raised about 2,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 of corn and 900 of oats, besides stock, etc. For two seasons past, he and Mr. R. E. Seeley have run a threshing machine during the season and made it another source of income. Mr. Bean's farm is well situated for stock-raising, and he is turning his attention toward stock more all the time. September 2, 1880, he was married in this county to Miss Bernice Caroline Wilkins, daughter of Jerre and Martha Jane (Parmley) Wilkins. Mr. and Mrs. Bean had one child—Elmer Bernard, who died in 1882. In politics, he is Democrat.

MILL CREEK PRECINCT.

JOHN CRUSE, farmer, P. O. Mill Creek, was born February 16, 1827, in Union County, Ill. His grandfather, Peter Cruse, was a native of North Carolina, a farmer by occupation, who emigrated to Illinois and settled in Mill Creek Township, Union County, in 1819; here he and his faithful wife died after experiencing the hardships of the pioneers' life, and seeing the country where they settled turned from a wilderness to productive gardens. They raised eight children whose descendants are numerous in Southern Illinois. Their son, Henry Cruse, was a native of North Carolina, where he married Miss Elizabeth Lippard, who was born in North Carolina, and died in 1863 in Union County. Henry Cruse, who came to the county with his parents, and with them experienced the hardships of life in a new country, died in 1868, leaving many friends to mourn his death. Our subject was raised on the farm, and received such an education as the subscription schools of the period afforded. He began life for himself as a farmer, an occupation he has since been engaged in, with the exception of

about five years spent in mercantile pursuits. On the 9th of February, 1851, he married Miss Maria Smith, a daughter of James and Harriet (Weaver) Smith, early settlers of southern Illinois. Mrs. Cruse was born in Pulaski County, Ill., March 16, 1833. She is the mother of the following children: James H., born December 15, 1854; Martha J., wife of John Miller, born April 8, 1853; Laura, born December 27, 1862, and Henry S., born April 15, 1869. Mr. Cruse is the owner of an eighty-one-acre farm; he was formerly a Democrat, but is now identified with the principles of the Republican party. Mrs. Cruse is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Cruse is a reading man, and has filled school offices.

PETER CRUSE, farmer, P. O. Mill Creek, is a native of this county; was born October 20, 1829, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Lippard) Cruse; he was born in North Carolina, and died here. He was the son of Peter Cruse, Sr., who was of German descent, and came to this State several years in advance of Henry, probably about 1815–16, and is dead, but has many descendants living here. The parents of our subject had nine children, of whom he was the fifth. His education was limited to the common schools of this community. In early life, he embarked in farming, and, in the spring of 1854, he, in company with Solomon Lingle, crossed the plains to California with cattle. While there, he mined with varied success, and returned home in 1856, via Panama. He was married in 1858 to Miss Catherine Poole, daughter of Jacob Poole, also a North Carolinian. They have three children now living—Elizabeth, Minta and Dacota. Mr. C. has a farm of 200 acres; in politics, he is a Democrat; is a liberal-minded, wide-awake man, and favors prohibition.

T. LAWRENCE, physician, Mill Creek, was born July 17, 1830, in Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., and is a son of Job and Elizabeth (Tallman) Lawrence. He was born April 3, 1803, and received his medical education in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He is yet living, but has not practiced since 1862, owing to an injury received by a fall from his horse while going on a visit to a patient. His wife was born in 1803, and was the mother of six children—all boys—of whom Charles, Edward and Thomas (our subject), are now living, and all are physicians. Charles is located at Neola, Iowa, and Edward at Osceola, Iowa. She died in December, 1879, in Randolph County, Ill. Our subject was educated principally at the Medical College at St. Louis, where he graduated in March, 1856. He was married in April of the same year in St. Genevieve, Mo., to Miss Mildred W. Eades, born in Albemarle County, Va. She is the mother of five children now living: George T., Joseph M., Samuel S., Arthur W. and Albert S. J. Dr. Lawrence, prior to his marriage, moved to Bollinger County, Mo., where he remained until August, 1861, when he entered the United States Army as Assistant Surgeon, serving until May, 1865. He then located in Alexander County, Ill., following his profession there for about ten years. He came to Union County and settled in Mill Creek in 1875, soon after the building of the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a Democrat.

Biographies Received too late for Insertion in Proper Place.

ANNA PRECINCT.

D. W. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Anna. Prominent among the leading farmers of this county is D. W. Brown, born July 15, 1841, in Alexander County, Ill. His father, Daniel Brown, was born January 26, 1797, in Panton, Vt., and was a son of Warhem Brown, a native of Ireland. Daniel removed from his native heath to Alexander County, Ill., in 1832, and entered forty acres of land along the Mississippi River, which tract has never been transferred from the Brown family, and is the property of our subject. Daniel was married in Alexander County to Elizabeth P. Hooppaw, and born in 1803, in Charleston, S. C. She was a daughter of Ralph Hooppaw, a native of Ireland. She removed with her parents to Tennessee some time prior to the year 1817, where her father died and her mother subsequently married Absalom Heady, and with whom she came with her family to Alexander County, Ill., in 1817. The Union of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hooppaw) Brown resulted in four children, viz.: Mary A., deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of M. J. Inscore; D. W.; and William M., a grocer of Murphysboro, Ill. The father of our subject died on January 16, 1845, having, at his decease, about 400 acres of land as a result of his industry and frugal dealings. The mother was afterward married to Dr. E. N. Edwards, of Kentucky, the result of which was one child, viz.: James E. N. She died January 9, 1879, in Anna, fifteen years after her second husband departed this life. We clip the following from an obituary of her, published in the Mound City *Journal*: "At the age of nineteen years, she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for fifty-seven years had lived as she has died, a consistent Christian. She was ever a fond, indulgent mother, obliging neighbor and true friend, full of charity with her fellows, with which greatest of all good gifts her pathway of life was ever strewn. Although she had lived beyond the allotted age, she retained her mental and physical faculties to a remarkable degree, when she was attacked with that dread disease, pneumonia, and died after an illness of a few days. She was taken while attending the sick bed of one of her family. Thus fell one of the real mothers of Israel, with her harness on, fulfilling the injunction, 'Do good and not evil all the days of your life.' It is meet that when a person passes away so ripe in years, full of usefulness, that they deserve more than a passing notice. The old pioneers of this comparatively new land are nearly all gone, and when they take a farewell look around upon the great advancement and progress of their adopted homes in so few short years, how truly they can say, 'We have not lived in vain.' D. W., of whom we write, received such an education as the subscription schools of the country afforded, within the time he could be spared from the duties devolving upon him on his father's farm. In 1851, he engaged in a telegraph office under the management of Thomas Ellis, at Caledonia, where he remained two years and became pretty well acquainted with the art of telegraphy. About the year 1863, he engaged with S. Fenton & Co., of New York, as general agent at Cairo, buying grain and cotton, and cultivating the latter in the Mississippi Valley. This he continued for two years at

Cairo, and then located at Anna, Union County, where, in one year, he withdrew from said firm and entered the store of Winstead Davie as a clerk, continuing about one year. October 10, 1867, he was married to Nancy Davie, who has blessed him with six children, viz. : Warren T., William H., Nancy A., Mary A., Anna S. and Zury, deceased. He settled at marriage in Anna, where he has since remained. Soon after leaving Mr. Davie's store, Mr. Brown engaged in a grist mill in Anna, as sole proprietor, which he followed for two years with good success. He then farmed for some time. In 1876, he entered the general mercantile business in the room now occupied by Green & Brooks, grocers, of Anna, and continued the same for two years with his usual good luck. Since closing his merchandise business, he has given his attention to rural pursuits on his 2,120 acres of land in this and Alexander Counties, and like all who love their avocation, is successful. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A., F. & A. M., and K. of H. fraternities of Anna. He was elected County Commissioner of Union County in 1866, and served the people of his adopted borough with credit for one term. He is now in his second term as Road Commissioner, and is an Alderman of this city. Was Vice President of the Jonesboro Fair Association for two years, and has held all other offices of the same, save that of President. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN W. HESS, clerk, Anna. One of the most distinguished and successful young business men in this part of the county is the gentleman whose name heads this biography. He descended from a long line of ancestors, all tillers of the soil, and is the son of John Hess, whose portrait appears in this volume. He was born December 28, 1857. His early days were spent on his father's farm. His parents being in affluent circumstances, he was allowed to attend the country schools at Anna, and Ewing College in Franklin County, this State. At an early period of his life, he planned his future as that of a pedagogue. From this time his ambition did not slumber, and his zeal for his anticipated profession did not abate, and, of course, prosperity crowned his efforts. At the early age of seventeen years, he was awarded a certificate, and at once he began teaching in the common schools, at $40 per month. His reputation soon became widespread, and every year increased the demand for his services, and added laurels to his professional career, and, consequently, his wages grew with his labors. In 1882, he withdrew from the duties he loved so well, and engaged as a clerk for Mr. William Rhodes, a hardware merchant of Anna, and has since remained, doing good service. He was married, April 27 1881, to Eliza Emory, a daughter of John and Mary F. (Landrith) Emory, natives of Union County. Her father enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Fort Donelson. The mother died three years later, mostly from grief for her unfortunate consort. Mrs. Hess was the only child ; was well educated, and is worthy the subject of her choice for a life-long companion in the person of Mr. Hess. He is an active member of the Democratic party.

JONESBORO PRECINCT.

WINSTEAD DAVIE,* retired merchant, Jonesboro. As the subject of this biography is prominently mentioned in various parts of this volume, the writer will only present a brief outline of his useful life in the present writing. He was born January 3, 1797, in Preston County, N. C. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Winstead) Davie, were natives of North Carolina and removed to Tennessee, where the father died. The mother came to Jonesboro, Ill., on horseback, after she was over eighty years old, and subsequently died at the residence of her son, Winstead. She was the mother of four children, all of whom are dead save our subject—Ashborn, Winstead, James and John. The former was a teacher while in this county, the latter was married and has two children living—Napoleon, in Jackson County, this State, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, of Jonesboro. Winstead Davie was unfortunate in being born badly deformed in the lower extremities, consequently could not attend school as much as even the meager chances for obtaining an education in those days afforded. However, at the age of sixteen years, he became qualified to teach school, and so applied himself in Tennessee until 1820, when he came on horseback to Jonesboro, this county, and soon entered upon the duty of a pedagogue. Later, he was employed as a clerk by the firm of Davidson & Outlaw, general merchants of that village. Here he progressed rapidly, and laid the foundation for his future prosperity. He afterward gathered together what means he could, and entered the general mercantile business, forming a partnership. His business included general dry goods, etc., tailor shop, shoe shop, tan-yard, saddler and harness shop, and a travelers' hotel. In a recent period, he transferred his business of merchandising to Anna, and there had his usual success. He and son Daniel were for awhile engaged in operating a grist mill in Anna. Mr. Davie put up some of the best buildings of Anna, among which we mention the Otrich Hotel, and the brick in which Brooks & Green are engaged. In 1878, or about that time, he withdrew entirely from all business and consigned to his children and relatives about $200,000. Since then, he has been cared for and sustained by J. K. Walton and D. W. Brown and families, and through the generosity of the above two families, was his portrait inserted in this work, the other son-in-law, a merchant of Anna, being too ungrateful to assist. Mr. Davie is the father of ten children, by his union with Anna Willard, born November 28, 1809, in Windsor, Vt. Mrs. Davie's mother, Nancy (Atkins) Willard, was born March, 1777, in Boston County, Mass., and died January 12, 1874. We clip the following from an obituary notice, published in the Jonesboro *Gazette*: "Died, Anna Davie, wife of Winstead Davie, at her residence in Jonesboro, Ill., December 5, 1880. Her parents, Jonathan W. and Nancy Willard, removed from Vermont, West, when she was a mere girl, and lived for awhile in Cape Girardeau, Mo., where her father died. Her mother being left alone with her four children, moved to Jonesboro, then a village of not more than a half dozen houses, where she resided till her death. Mrs. Davie, her only daughter was married to Winstead Davie in 1824. She was the mother of ten children—Daniel F., born October 5, 1827; Emily, born March 6, 1830; Serena, born June 24, 1833; William, born June 12, 1836;

*This sketch is inserted by J. K. Walton and D. W. Brown.

Mary A., born October 18, 1838; Nancy A., born April 18, 1844; Thomas, born April, 1841; Amanda and Elizabeth twins, born August 14, 1846; John, born September, 1847. She professed hope in Christ some thirty years ago, but for reasons best known to herself never united with any church, though in sentiment was a Baptist, her mother having belonged to that church for more than half a century. As a lady, she was absolutely without fault, as a mother, kind and indulgent, yet possessing those rare qualities that enabled her to command from her children obedience, reverence, confidence and love. As a wife, she was a helpmate indeed; standing by her companion in adversity as well as in prosperity, ever filling the family circle with light, joy and hope. To know her was to love her, and no citizen of Jonesboro ever had a larger circle of friends." The subject of these notes is now living in Jonesboro. He has served the people faithfully as County Clerk, and Probate Justice; was for a long time a Notary Public and a Justice of the Peace. The one prominent element in the character of the subject of this sketch that is above the rest, where there are many prominent ones, is his kindness and goodness in caring for and rendering assistance to the suffering. No trouble too irksome, no undertaking too severe, where the suffering of a fellow-mortal was to be alleviated or in anyw ay benefited. He always had time for these duties, and duties he regarded them, and with him duty was law. In his intercourse with his fellow-man, he has always been dignified and courteous, never turning his back on a friend or avoiding an enemy. He would always help those in need if they were willing when in health to help themselves. On one occasion, a certain man called on Mr. D. for assistance, saying his family was in need, and suffering for the bread of life. With a childlike attentiveness, he listened to the man's story, and then said to one of the boys, "Go to the meat house, and get this man a ham." It was quickly brought. The begger remarked: "Now Mr. Davie, I am as bad off as ever, for I don't know how to get this home." Mr. D. looked at the fine physical features of the man, and then said to the son: "Take that ham and hang it again in our meat house." The begger went home without any meat. Mr. Davie realized the misfortune of being born a cripple, yet rejoiced in the fact that the deficiency in the lower extremities was fully made up in mental powers. As an illustration of his own self-confidence, we mention that, on a time a fine foppish looking gentleman called on him, with the view of publishing a little notice of this wonderful man among men. The said gentleman in his conversation remarked: "It is very sad, Mr. Davie, that you were so unfortunately constituted." Mr. D. was not at all favorably impressed with the fellow, and in a quick, emphatic tone, said: "Why, sir, you are greater deformed than I." "How," interrogated the stranger. Says Mr. D., "I am crippled in the legs, while you are seriously deformed in the head." No report was published of the interview. Mr. D. is identified with the Democratic party.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

ELCO PRECINCT.

MARSHALL AUGUSTINE, general storekeeper, P. O. Elco. John Augustine, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Ohio and there followed the occupation of drover and farmer. In that State, also, George Augustine, the father of Marshall, was born in 1811. When about twenty years of age, the father went to Missouri and from there he soon after came to Illinois and settled in this county, where he married Rachel Cauble daughter of Jacob Cauble. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Dongola, Union County, and there our subject was born December 11, 1840, and was the second of four children. The father, who was a physician, soon after subject was born, came to Wetaug, Pulaski County, and again soon after moved to a farm near Ullin, in the same county where he both farmed and followed his profession. Our subject attended the schools of Pulaski County until about twenty years old and then attended McKendree College in St. Clair County. After he had returned home, he spent the next four or five years partly at home, and in teaching schools, following the latter for about five terms. In 1866, he commenced life for himself on a rented farm near Ullin, where he remained for only two years. He next commenced working at the saw mill of Morris, Rood & Company, acting as lumber clerk. There he remained for about twelve years. In 1881, he came to Elco and, purchasing the stock of dry goods and groceries then owned by a Dr. Gibbs, at this place, he now keeps a general store. Subject was married, May 6, 1866, to Susan Norman, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Short) Norman. She is the mother of four children, two of whom are living—Alice and Lena. In politics, he is a Republican and is at present serving as Township Treasurer. Subject is also a member of the Elco Lodge, No. 643, I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL BRILEY, insurance agent, Elco. Dempsey Briley, the grandfather of Samuel, came from France about 1810, and settled in the State of Mississippi, near Jackson, on the Pearl River. Here John Briley, the father of subject, was born in 1811, and soon after came with his father to West Tennessee. When the war of 1812 broke out, the grandfather enlisted in the army, and was one of the soldiers wounded in the battle of New Orleans, being shot through the lungs. From the effects of that wound, he died a few years later. The father was raised in Tennessee, and after his father's death he was taken by the noted David Crocket, who was living there then, with whom he remained until a young man. When about twenty, he came to Kentucky, and there married Lavina Anderson, daughter of James M. and Mary (Carter) Anderson. There were four children born to bless that home, and of that number our subject was the oldest, and was born September 21, 1831, at Mayfield, Ky. His father came to Illinois in 1833, settling in Massac County, and there the education of our subject was received, mostly at the old subscription schools of the day.

In his seventeenth year, he commenced learning the trade of a house carpenter. He came to Jonesboro in 1852, and in that and other towns he followed his trade until the breaking-out of the war. In 1864, he returned to this county, and settled near Dongola, where he worked at his trade for a short time, and then opened a general store, and remained there until 1872, when he came to the new town of Elco, which was then being founded. He built the first store in the place, and there carried on a general store. From that time, he engaged in several enterprises of public utility, building a large number of different buildings, and carried on the grocery, dry goods, drugs and cabinet business in turn. At present he is acting as agent for the Racine School Furniture Company and the Burlington (Iowa) Life Insurance Company. He was married, April 13, 1851, to Charlotte Allen, daughter of James M. and Minerva Allen of Johnson County, Ill. She is the mother of five children, two of whom are living—Elenora (wife of William H. Ralls of Thebes) and Laura (wife of F. M. Carter). He enlisted in the Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, Col. Dollans, Company F, Capt. Campbell, in August, 1862. Remained out seventeen months ; was wounded at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss., and was honorably discharged in December, 1863. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served three terms as Postmaster. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1872, and has served in that capacity since, with the exception of one term. He was elected County Commissioner in 1878, and served there one term. Subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, but is connected now with the church at Elco.

HENRY BUTTS, farmer, P. O. Elco, is a native of Gallatin County, Ill. His grandfather, John H. Butts, was a native of Georgia, and there, also, James Butts, the father of our subject, was born, and came with his parents when quite small to Gallatin County, Ill. In that county the father lived until manhood, and married a Miss Julia Ann Webb. By this union there were eleven children, and of this number our subject was the third, and was born April 8, 1837. His father died when he was about thirteen years of age, and he had to assume the cares of the farm, he being the eldest son ; but during the falls and winters he was permitted to go to school some, and obtained a fair education. He remained at home with his mother until 1864, when, having married, he started out in life for himself, first renting a farm of forty acres. He next purchased a farm of 130 acres in that same county. He came to this county in 1879, and settled first near Goose Island. In October, 1882, he purchased his present location, a farm of eighty acres, of which forty acres are cleared. Mr. Butts was married in Gallatin County, October 4, 1864, to Mary Catherine Holt, who was born January 8, 1844, and is the daughter of Thomas and Artemesia (Goldsmith) Holt. She is the mother of seven children, four of whom are living—Margaret Ann, born December 23, 1866; William Edgar, born February 20, 1874 ; Walter Henry, born April 14, 1876 ; Charles Pickney, born June 27, 1878. Our subject enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Ferril, Capt. Stone, in August, 1862, and remained out until April 21, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. Both Mr. and Mrs. Butts are members of the M. E. Church at Elco. In politics, subject is a Democrat.

MILES CAUBLE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Elco, is a grandson of Jacob Cauble, who was a native of North Carolina, as was also his son, Peter Cauble, the father of subject. The grandfather came to Union County when the father was about twenty-one, but remained there only a short time and then moved to Alexander County, where he settled near Mill Creek. Peter married a Miss Catherine Cauble, a cousin of his. She was the mother of

nine children, and of that number subject was the oldest, and was born October 4, 1842. He attended the subscription schools of his county until he was about seventeen, and then bought a farm of forty acres about one-half a mile from Elco, near his present location. This piece has now been increased to a farm of 367 acres, located in Sections 12, 13 and 18 ; also 107 acres in Section 1. Has abou' 300 acres in cultivation, and about fifteen acres in orchard. Also follows the raising of cattle and hogs, for market, quite extensively. Subject was married, December 4, 1859, to Frances Hazlewood, born October 12, 1843. She is the daughter of Joshua and Harriet Hazlewood, and is the mother of nine children, seven of whom are living—Ezekial, born December 8, 1860 ; Evelena, April 3, 1863 ; Robert, September 8, 1868 ; Benjamin, December 25, 1870 ; Fredoline, December 6, 1873 ; Hattie, March 16, 1878 ; Dellie, June 25, 1882. Mr. Cauble enlisted in the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Owens, Company E, Capt. Foggarty, in August, 1862, remaining out three years, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Is a member of the Elco Methodist Church. Also of Elco Lodge, No. 643, I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES CRUSE, farmer, P. O. Mill Creek, Union County. Grandfather Cruse came from Ireland and located in Georgia, where Moses Cruse, the father of subject, was born. The latter remained there until a young man, and then came to what was then Johnson County, now Union County. There he married a Miss Rebecca Miller, a native of North Carolina, some of whose ancestors came from Germany. She was the mother of seven children, four of whom are living, and of that number subject was the third, and was born February 7, 1846. When subject was about five years old, his father moved to a farm about a mile and a half east of Mill Creek, in Union County, where he resided until his death. Our subject attended the subscription schools but little, and received but a slight education. When he was about eighteen years of age, he went to Jonesboro and apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith trade. He worked for about a year and a half, when, finding that the trade did not agree with him, he came back to the home farm and helped his father there until he was about twenty-five years of age. At that age, he purchased his first farm, a tract of forty acres situated about a mile from Mill Creek, in Section 5, Township 14 south, Range 1 west, Alexander County. This place has since been increased to a farm of 116 acres, which he devotes chiefly to farming. Our subject was married in 1826 to Mary Freeze, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Freeze, both natives of North Carolina. She was the mother of one child, Peter, born February 12, 1859. This lady died in 1861, and Mr. Cruse was married the second time, to Lydia O. Freeze, a sister of his first wife. This lady is the mother of five children—Josephine, James J., Norwood, Melissa and Mattie. In politics, Mr. Cruse is a Democrat.

JAMES DEXTER, farmer, P. O. Ullin, Pulaski County. Silas Dexter, the father of James Dexter, was born in Pulaski County and resided there until manhood and then married Miss Sallie Rhodes. The twain then settled in Alexander County, about three miles from Sandusky, and there our subject, the youngest of ten children, was born, February 6, 1852. His father died when he was about six years of age, and his mother there married a Mr. Holmes, but she only lived about a year after her second marriage. Mr. Jefferson Holmes then took our subject and raised him and young Dexter remained with Mr. Holmes until the latter died in the army, and during that time was probably permitted to go to school about three months. Subject next went to live with a brother of his former foster father, and remained there about three years. During the next eight or nine years, he worked for

different farmers, and when he was twenty-four years of age made his first purchase of land, a farm of eighty acres in Section 15, Township 14, Range 1 west. Of the original place, about forty acres were cleared ; his farm has since been increased to one of 130 acres, seventy of which are cultivated. Subject was married, August 9, 1874, to Malinda J. Mowry, daughter of David and Betsey (Dillow) Mowry. She is the mother of five children, four of whom are living—Silas Edward, born March 2, 1877 ; Sarah Jane, born March 2, 1879 ; Cora Levina, born January 22, 1881, and a baby boy November 26, 1882. Mr. Dexter is a member of the German Reformed Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

ELI DOUGLAS, farmer, P. O. Clear Creek Landing, is a son of Alexander Douglas, who was born in North Carolina, in 1811, and came to Union County when quite young, and with a family by the name of Yost. He attended the subscription schools of his county in his youth, and married Margaret Hinkle, of Dongola Township. She was the daughter of Henry Hinkle, also a native of North Carolina and the mother of eleven children. Of that number, subject was the fourth, and was born April 21, 1831. His father was then living in Jonesboro Precinct, and there our subject remained until he was seventeen, attending the schools of his township. He then left home, when he came to Jonesboro, where he learned the blacksmith trade under a Mr. Wingate, and then after an apprenticeship of two years and eleven months he opened a shop of his own on the home place. In January, 1855, he went to California, where he carried on his trade in one of the mining districts there. In 1859, he returned to Union County and again followed blacksmithing at Jonesboro. In 1871, he retired to the life of a farmer, and came to his present location in Alexander County, in Section 19, Township 14, Range 3 west. He first purchased 360 acres, of which about 100 were cultivated. He has since purchased eighty acres more, and now has about 125 acres improved. Mr. Douglas was married January 31, 1863, to Mary DeWitt, born October 24, 1844. She is the daughter of John, and Margaret (Cruse) DeWitt, and is the mother of two children—Fred, born February 10, 1865, and Stanley, born December 8, 1866. Subject was a soldier in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry and in politics is a Democrat.

J. WARREN DURHAM, farmer, P. O. Elco, Alexander County. The ancestors of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch were among the early settlers of this county. The grandfather, William Durham, who was a native of North Carolina, came to this county in 1830, and resided there until his death in 1847. Thomas Durham, the father of subject, was born in North Carolina in 1800, remained there until manhood, and then went to Todd County, Ky., where he married Mary Brizendine, daughter of William Brizendine. Came from there to Union County in 1831, settling near Mill Creek, where subject was born December 24, 1838, the fourth of seven children. Warren received his education in the subscription schools of his county, attending there until about eighteen years of age, and then worked on the home place. In November, 1865, he purchased a farm of eighty acres, where he now resides, in Section 12, Town 14, Range 2 west. Twenty acres of the farm were cultivated when he bought it, and he now owns a farm of 120 acres, of which about sixty acres are cultivated. Subject was married, January 22, 1860, to Sarah Bass, born in November, 1842, and daughter of Matthew and Zeolody (Hutson) Bass. Mr. Durham enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry August 15, 1862, but was transferred to the Eleventh, and was discharged at Baton Rouge, La., August 15, 1865. Is a member of

Elco Lodge, No. 643, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat.

PETER N. GOLDEN, farmer, P. O. Elco. Thomas Golden, the grandfather of subject, was a native of France, and came to this country when his son Stephen Golden was about twelve years old. He settled in Virginia, and there the father of our subject, Stephen, remained until he was eighteen, then came to Indiana and settled in Leavenworth. Here he studied for a physician, and at the age of twenty-four married Ann Newton, daughter of Peter and Hannah Newton. She was the mother of nine children, Peter N. being the fifth, and was born November 11, 1848. When he was about two years old, his father moved to St. Louis, and there subject received his education, and in his eleventh year he started out for himself, and went first to Georgetown, Ky., where he worked in a distillery. At the age of fifteen, he went to Perry County, Ind., and there learned the cooper's trade, and followed it for a number of years. At the age of twenty-two, he commenced farming, and located first in Hamilton County. After residing on several different farms in this and Union County, he came to his present location in Elco, where he now owns a farm of fifty-three acres, twenty of which are cultivated. He was married, in 1869, to Sarah P. Gohlson, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Gholson, of Paducah, Ky. She is the mother of three children, all living—Halla, born November 9, 1871; William, born January 4, 1874; Belle, born June 8, 1879. Mr. Golden was elected Justice of the Peace for Elco Precinct April 17, 1873, and is now serving his first term. He is a member of the Elco Lodge, No. 643, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat.

MOSES GOODMAN, blacksmith, Elco. Grandfather Goodman lived in North Carolina, and there Paul Goodman, the father of our subject, was born in 1813; lived there until he reached manhood, and then married a Miss Williams. The twain, soon after they were made one, came West and settled near Jonesboro, Union Co., Ill., where the father soon after his arrival began running a saw mill. Mrs. Goodman died soon after her arrival at that place, and the father was married the second time to Chrissie Earnhart, daughter of Phillip Earnhart. She was the mother of five children, and of that number subject was the second and was born January 25, 1855. When he was about eight years of age, his father moved to Cape Girardeau County, Mo. Here he received his first education in a German school at that point. After about a year's residence there, his father died, and our subject, accompanied by his mother, came back to Alexander County and settled near Mill Creek. He early commenced to carry on affairs on the home place, but although having to take care of things generally, he managed to attend school some and obtained a fair education. He remained at home until his mother's death, which occurred in 1874. After that he rented the farm and hired out himself the following summer. The next fall, having married, he took charge again of the home place and remained there about one year. He next moved to a farm on Sandy Creek and there he remained until the year 1879, when he also sold out that farm and came to his present location at Elco. On this place he first obtained a livelihood by working at the saw mill of Durham & Cauble, and also followed teaming. In 1880, he purchased his present shop from Warren Durham. At this place he now does blacksmith work, and also does a general wagon repairing business. Mr. Goodman was married, December 18, 1874, to Rosana E. Dills, daughter of Wiley Dills, of Union County. She is the mother of five children — Henry C., Laura J., Dora E., Earnest L. and Lloyd E. Subject is a member of Elco Lodge, No. 643, I. O. O. F., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Elco. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN Z. J. N. HAIL, millwright and farmer, P. O. Mill Creek, Union County. Elias Hail, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina in 1791; reached manhood and married Nancy Strand, daughter of A. Strand. She was the mother of seven children. Of that number, our subject is the youngest, and was born July 3, 1851. The father, when subject was about four years of age, left North Carolina and came to Newton County, Ga., where he died the next year. Our subject attended school but three months, and obtained most of his education in after life, by the light of the back-log. As soon as he was old enough, he learned the trade of a carpenter and millwright, under a man by the name of James Key, of Jonesboro, Ga. When he reached manhood, he married, August 20, 1856, Margaret Ann Hurdle, a native of North Carolina. She was the mother of four children, all of whom are dead. Our subject moved to Montgomery, Ala., in the fall of 1856, and there commenced operations by working at the trade of a journeyman carpenter for about a year and a half. In the fall of 1857, he again moved, this time to Marion County, in the same State, where, under the homestead law, he entered a farm of 320 acres. At this point, he had hardly become settled, when the troubles of the war commenced to make things very unpleasant. Although born in the South, and at that time living in the heart of the Southern Confederacy, he did not believe that secession was right, and would not enlist on that side. He was compelled, finally, to fly for safety, and so one night he and his Union neighbors formed themselves into a body and started north toward the Union lines. There were 108 men in the company when it left Marion County, but their journey was beset everywhere by difficulties. The exact position of the Union forces could not be ascertained, and guerrillas and rebels fought them on every hand, and when at last, on September 7, 1862, the company reached the Union lines, at Tunnel Creek Bridge, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, in Tennessee, where the Seventh Illinois Cavalry was stationed, there were but eight men left. Among that number was our subject, and he immediately enlisted in that regiment, and remained there until January, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. When Mr. Hail went away from his Southern home, he left his wife on the old place to take care of the property, and one night, after the husband had been gone about nine months, she received news that a band of rebels were coming to burn down the property. She and her mother, gathering together a little clothing, fled the same night, to Tuscumbia, Ala., where a brother of Mr. Hail was engaged in running a bakery, and the next night the house and outbuildings were burned to the ground. At that town, Mrs. Hail remained until some time in June, 1863, when Gen. Dodge, at the head of a large body of Union cavalry, made a raid through that section, and routed the Southern forces in and around Tuscumbia. When the victorious force came North again, Mrs. Hail placed herself under the soldiers' care and came North, as far as Corinth with the soldiers, and from there she was sent to Jackson, Tenn., where Mr. Hail came to see her, he having obtained a seven days' leave of absence from LaGrange, Tenn., where the soldiers were then stationed. When the husband parted from his wife at the end of his furlough, it was their last parting. Mrs. Hail, from that place came to Richview, Washington Co., Ill., and there she died, July 7, 1863. When Mr. Hail came North the next January, he came to that town, but there only found the silent tomb as a remembrance of his wife. He had been discharged from a hospital, and he remained in that town until he had partially recovered his health, and then came to Ullin, Pulaski County, where he hired to a Mr. Bell, who was then repairing his flouring mill at that point. Here our subject remained till

March, 1865; then moved to a farm near Dongola, Union County. In 1872, he purchased his present location, a farm of 100 acres in Section 5, Township 14 south, Range 1 west; also owns a half interest in the Hail's point water mill, on Mill Creek. Our subject was married the second time, February 20, 1867, to Mrs. Isabella Anna Woodley, a daughter of Diewault and Sallie Miller. By this union there have been eight children, four of whom are living—Elmira, John, Calvin and Fleta May. In politics, Mr. Hail is a Republican, and is a member of Elco Lodge, No. 643.

SALMON HAZLEWOOD, farmer, P. O. Elco. Cliff Hazlewood, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of England. He came to America and first settled in Virginia, about 1758. Here he lived to manhood, and married Nancy Axley, and to them was born in 1801 Joshua Hazlewood. The grandfather then removed to Kentucky, where he lived a number of years, and about 1812 he came to what is now Union County, Ill., then a vast wilderness, and located where Springville now stands. The father of our subject, Joshua, married Harriet Standard, a daughter of William and Sarah (Carter) Standard, shortly after his marriage he moved to Alexander County, locating near what is now the site of Elco. The parents were blessed with four children, of whom the subject of these lines was the third, and was born April 8, 1833. He received his education mostly in the old subscription schools, attending one that stood near the present location of his own house. He remained with his father until the latter died, at the age of fifty-three years, when our subject being about twenty years of age, took charge of the home place. He followed stock-dealing for about five years, when, with his hard-earned savings, he purchased a farm of forty acres lying in Section 24. He has made subsequent additions, having now 100 acres in cultivation, besides five acres of orchard. August 20, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Toler, Company E, Capt. G. W. Evans. He took part in many hot engagements, and was mustered out of service June 5, 1865. In 1870, a post office was established in what was then called the Hazlewood settlement, and was named Hazlewood Post Office, in honor of our subject's grandfather. Salmon Hazlewood was appointed the first Postmaster. He was united in marriage July 24, 1856, to Louisa Ann McRaven, born September 16, 1837, a daughter of Louis and Nancy (White) McRaven. Mr. and Mrs. Hazlewood are the parents of twelve children—Francis J., born June 20, 1857; Louis P., November 22, 1858; Levi S., March 18, 1860; James A., August 11, 1866; Mahuldah, February 18, 1868; Charles F., March 4, 1872; Minnie L., September 20, 1873; Samuel R., February 16, 1876; Rollie F., November 21, 1877, and Thomas, September 1, 1880. Mr. Hazlewood is a member of the M. E. Church of Elco.

A. J. LOLLESS, farmer, P. O. Elco. Benjamin Lolless, the grandfather of subject, was born in Virginia, and his son, Benjamin Lolless, Jr., the father of A. J. Lolless, was also born there, and went to Tennessee when a young man, where he married Betsey Ann Berndrum, daughter of Clayborn Berndrum, also a native of Virginia. She was the mother of sixteen children, and of that number, subject was the ninth, and was born March 30, 1833. When subject was seven years old, he moved with his father to Alabama, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age, when he left that State and went to Western Tennessee, having in the meantime attended school but slightly. Here he remained until about twenty, and then came with his father to this State, settling first in Williamson County, where the father died in 1875, at the advanced age of ninety-two. Our subject remained in Williamson County the first year he was in the State, and then came

to this county, where he worked for numerous farmers in Clear Creek Precinct. After his marriage, he commenced life on his own account on a rented farm near Clear Creek. He rented one or two other farms in succession, and in 1876 he purchased his present location of 160 acres, in Section 20, Town 14, Range 1 west, of which about seventy are now in cultivation. Mr. Lolless was married the first time to Fannie Walker, daughter of John Walker, of Clear Creek Precinct. This lady died one year after her marriage, leaving a little one, who, too, soon followed her to the other shore. The second time, he was married to Amanda Langley, daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Phillips, *nee* Langley. She is the mother of ten children, all living—Mary Alice, Franklin, Virginia, Craig, Edward, William, Ulysses, Florence, Thomas and Luella. Was a soldier in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in politics is a Democrat.

JAMES E. McCRITE, farmer, P. O. Elco. James McCrite, the grandfather of our subject, came from Ireland, and located in South Carolina, where he married Margaret Anderson, also a native of Ireland, coming to this country when a little girl. There John McCrite, the father of James E., was born June 17, 1778. This gentleman lived in that State some years, and then removed with his parents to Georgia, where he married a Miss Jane Callahon, a daughter of Edward and Polly Callahon; the father was a native of Ireland, coming to this country when a young man, and the mother was a native of New Jersey. By this union, there were seven children, four of whom are now living, and of this number our subject was the eldest, and was born March 22, 1813, in Jackson County, Ga. In 1814, his father moved to Murray County, Tenn., where he remained until October, 1829, when he came to Union County, settling near what is now Mt. Pleasant; at that place, he only remained a year, and came to Alexander County, where he settled on Sandy Creek, about seven miles from what is now Elco Station. Our subject was now about seventeen years old, and had, until this time, probably attended school at the old subscription schools, altogether, about five months. After his arrival in this county, he attended school exactly eleven days. This was the extent of his learning in the schoolhouse, and he is truly what can be called a self-made man. Most of his learning was obtained after he had reached manhood, by the light of the fireplace, after night. He remained most of the time at the home place until 1836, working at odd jobs for the neighbors at wood-chopping, rail-splitting, etc. In the fall of 1837, he located on his first farm. It was a forty-acre tract of Government land, and was entirely in timber. This has been increased, by patient toil and industry, to a farm of 480 acres, of which eighty acres are improved. Mr. McCrite was married, September 29, 1836, to Miss Edna Baughn, daughter of Reuben and Nancy Baughn, both natives of Tennessee. She was born September 15, 1815, and was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom are now living—Reuben V., Joseph L., Robert W., Nancy J. (wife of John A. Morris), Polly I. (wife of R. B. Wilson), Margaret A. (wife of George W. Vick) and Martha J. (wife of Jesse G. Wilson). This lady died April 15, 1872, and subject was married, April 8, 1874, to Mrs. Mary E. Miles, who was born May 12, 1829, and is a daughter of John and Nancy Jones, both natives of North Carolina, but raised in Kentucky. In politics, our subject is a Democrat, and he has served his county faithfully in numerous capacities. In his time, he has been Justice of the Peace, being elected to this office first in 1841 and serving continually until November, 1881. He was appointed Township Treasurer in 1846, and served in that office for a number of years. He was elected Associate Justice of the Peace in 1852, first to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Silas

Dexter; was elected the next term, and served for sixteen consecutive years, retiring in 1873, and he has also served his district as School Commissioner for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. McCrite are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church that holds its services on Sandy Creek. Mr. McCrite is a member of the Jonesboro Lodge.

RICHARD PALMER, farmer, P. O. Elco. William Palmer, the grand-father of our subject, was probably born and raised in North Carolina, and there John Palmer, his son, the father of Richard, was born. The former came to Tennessee when the latter was a young man. There John married, in Smith County, Miss Piety Vick, daughter of Joshua Vick. She was the mother of nine children, and of this number our subject was the third, and was born October 8, 1817. When our subject was about twelve years of age, his parents came to this county and settled about three miles northwest of Elco, where they resided until their demise, the father dying August 7, 1850, and the mother July 2, 1852. In this county subject received his education, attending mostly the old Hazlewood subscription school. After his schooling, he helped his father on the old home place until he was twenty-four, when he started out in life for himself, first settling about five miles southwest of Elco, on a tract of eighty acres. Here he remained about twelve years, and then moved to his present location in Section 16, Town 14, Range 2 west. His first purchase was a farm of 120 acres, of which about twelve acres were in cultivation. This has since been increased to a farm of 240 acres, of which about 100 acres is in cultivation. Subject was married August 19, 1841, to Irena Vaughn, daughter of Reuben and Nancy Vaughn of this county. She was born December 27, 1821, in Perry County, Tenn., and the mother of nine children, six of whom are living—Louis, born February 16, 1844; Piety, born July 2, 1849; James R., born September 2, 1851; Elizabeth, born November 21, 1855, wife of Jacob Mitchell; Enda, born June 27, 1858, wife of James Harrell; John, born July 22, 1863. The three dead children are Nathaniel, born November 16, 1842, died April 22, 1844; Nancy, born October 8, 1845, died September 20, 1846; Reuben, born September 10, 1847, died October 6, 1848. This lady died October 30, 1881. Subject is a Democrat and is a member of the Southern Methodist Church.

HIRAM F. PUTNAM, merchant, Elco. The grandfather of Mr. Putnam emigrated from England and located in Vermont, where to him was born a son, whom he named Hiram, who married Sallie Black, the result being our subject. The parents of Hiram settled in Otsego County, N. Y., where their son was born May 12, 1825. He attended the country schools as much as was convenient, and became qualified to teach, at which he applied himself for a few terms. He went to Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where he carpentered for three years. After having spent some time at different places, he, in 1854, came to Illinois and clerked in a store in the town of Warren. In two years, he went to Howard County, Iowa, and at once entered upon a traveling tour which lasted six years, and finally decided to locate at Memphis, Tenn., but, on account of the breaking-out of the war, he only remained six months. He then came to Anna, this county, and in one year he went to Charleston, Mo., following all the time the trade of a carpenter. In 1862, he made his final settlement in Alexander County, at the present site of Elco. Here he farmed for awhile on some rented patches, after which he clerked and kept books for A. A. Soule & Co., of Pulaski County. In 1866, he returned to Alexander County, where he purchased a farm of forty acres, where he remained about six years. When the town of Elco was laid out he clerked for Leavenworth & Duncan, subsequently for

Durham & Cauble, the successors to the above firm. In February, 1878, he was appointed agent for the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad at Elco, which position he held for five years. In 1880, he formed a partnership under the firm name of Putnam & Standard, general druggists and grocers. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1869; re-elected in 1877, serving in all two terms. Was married, April 6, 1865, to Elizabeth Stacey, the result being five children, two of whom survive—Flora A. and Mary F. She died February, 1875, and he subsequently married Mrs. Ellen Barnett, a daughter of Dr. Victor, of Ullin, Pulaski County. She died in November, 1877, and he was married the third time, to Mrs. B. J. Standard, May 27, 1880. Her maiden name was Henderson. He is a Methodist, and an Elder of that organization at Elco.

JOHN J. REAMS, farmer, P. O. Clear Creek Landing, is a grandson of Edward Reams, who was born in Virginia and settled in North Carolina, where Jesse Reams, the father of our subject was born. The father remained there until a young man, and then went to Tennessee, settling in Stewart County, where he married Anna McGee, daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Whiteside) McGee. This lady was the mother of nine children, and of that number subject was the third and was born August 15, 1833. His parents came to Illinois when he was about ten years old, settling in Pope County, where they remained until their death. Subject received his education entirely in the subscription schools, and went to them but little. He remained at home until he was about twenty-one, and then bought a farm in that county. There he remained until 1870, when he came to this county and first rented a farm of Washington McRavens. He is now living on a farm belonging to Pilgrim McRavens, about five miles east of Clear Creek. He was married December 10, 1854, to Mary Jane Jaco, daughter of John and Polly Jaco, of Pope County. This lady was born in Tennessee in 1836, and was the mother of four children, two of whom are living—Polly Ann (wife of James Woodward, of Clear Creek), and Washington Reams. She died in July, 1861, and December 12, 1863, Mr. Reams married the second time, Matilda Caroline Castleman, daughter of William and Maria (Bush) Castleman. She is the mother of five children, three of whom are living—Mary Jane (wife of James Hill), Charity and William J. Subject is a member of the Baptist Church, which meets at Clear Creek. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JAMES L. SACKETT, farmer, P. O. Elco. Isaac Sacket, the grandfather of our subject, was born in England and came to this country some time before the Revolutionary war. He settled in Connecticut, and was a soldier in that war. In the same State, Isaac Sacket, Jr., the father of James L., was born in 1808, lived there until he reached manhood, and then married, in 1827, Sophronia Richards, daughter of Charles Richards, whose forefathers were also of English descent. She was the mother of ten children, and of that number subject was the youngest, and was born December 20, 1831. When he was about nine years of age, his parents moved with him to Illinois and settled in Marine, Madison County. Subject received his education partially in the schools of Connecticut, and also in the schools of Illinois. When about fifteen years old, he commenced working at the carpenter's trade, and followed that vocation until about nineteen. At that age, he undertook business for himself, and commenced contracting for jobs. This vocation he followed for about six years, working at it in St. Louis, also in Monroe and St. Clair Counties. In 1860, he came to Alexander County, and first settled on Sandy Creek, but only remained there about three years, and then came to his present location in 1863. He first purchased a farm of fifty acres, and now

owns about 118 acres in Sections 18 and 19, Township 14, Range 1 west. He was married, March 24, 1858, in Belleville, Ill., to Eliza Anson, daughter of Fred and Lucinda Anson. She is the mother of ten children, seven of whom are now living—Rosala, Montie, George R., Minnie, Clara, Mattie and Louis. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, Col. Bronson, Company F, Capt. Johnson, February 12, 1865, and was discharged May 29, 1865, on account of disability. In politics, Mr. Sacket is a Republican.

WILLIAM SKILES, farmer, P. O. Elco, is a grandson of William Skiles, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, having come to this country some time before that conflict, and settled in Maryland. Soon after the war ended, he went to what is now Green County, Tenn., and there Henry Skiles, the father of our subject, was born. He remained there until manhood and then married Margaret Bunch, a daughter of Jonas Bunch, who was also a soldier in the Revolution, having come from England and settled in Virginia, and there the gentleman whose name heads this, was born October 20, 1835, being the third of eight children. He received his education in the schools of his county, then worked on the home place until 1858, when he went to Western Missouri, settling near Springfield. In that State, he farmed until April, 1865, when he came to Union County, where he settled about six miles east of Jonesboro. In 1870, he purchased forty acres in Section 8, Town 14, Range 2 west, in Alexander County. He now owns a farm of eighty acres, of which about half is improved. Subject was married, April 7, 1858, to Mary Ann Gann, daughter of Allan and Sarah (Myers) Gann. The result of this union was thirteen children, seven of whom are living—William, born February 28, 1859; Amanda J., born March 18, 1862; James, born January 4, 1864; Henry, born January 22, 1867; Mary Ann, born August 20, 1871; Thomas J., born February 20, 1872; Benjamin F., born February 28, 1874. Mr. Skiles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church south, and in politics is a Democrat.

THEBES PRECINCT.

DR. H. C. BARKHAUSEN, physician, Thebes. Prominently identified among the old physicians of this county is Dr. H. C. Barkhausen, born April 1, 1819, in Prussia, and educated in his native country. In 1835, he came with his parents to this country, where the father, H. A., engaged in farming in Pulaski County. This was a new business for the elder B., as he had always been an architect. In one year the family removed to Jonesboro precinct, Union County, where they continued rural pursuits until 1845, when they went to Thebes Precinct, Alexander County. Soon after, the father took a contract to construct the Alexander County Court House at Thebes, then the county seat of said County. This structure he completed in 1848. The subject, at the age of twenty-six years, began the study of medicine with Dr. Fisher, of Thebes, with whom he remained two years, and began practice in Stoddard County, Mo., and in two years he returned to Thebes, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice until 1875, when he retired to his country residence about one-half mile from town, where he resides. He was married June 18, 1844, to Catherine Hunsaker, daughter of John and Annie (Shaw) Hunsaker, the result of which union being three children—Adeline, wife of Henry A. Phanert, of New Mexico; Louise, wife of Dr. J. A. M. Gibbs. She is Su-

perintendent of Alexander County Public Schools. The third child is dead. Our subject is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is a stanch Democrat.

WILLIAM BRACKEN, farmer, P. O. Thebes, was born December 2, 1853, in Alexander County, Ill. He is a son of William and Martha (Witt) Bracken, natives of South Carolina, and early settlers in this county. Our subject received his educational advantages at the country schools. His time, aside from that consumed in the school room, was devoted to the farm. When he was about twenty-four years old, his father died, and he inherited a small piece of land. He subsequently purchased the rest of the heirs' part, and now possesses the entire home place of 240 acres in Section 15, Range 16, 3 west. He was married August 13, 1878, to Mattie, a daughter of Martin Brown. He is a Republican. On the farm an iron mine exists which has been noticed in the township history.

MARTIN BROWN, farmer, P. O. Thebes. Probably the oldest native born resident in Thebes Precinct is the gentleman of whom this is a brief sketch, and who was born September 9, 1834, in this county, the fourth of thirteen children. He is a son of David and Rebecca Brown, who were among the earliest settlers in that section of the county, coming to Alexander County about 1830. The father died in 1865, at an advanced age. Mr. Brown received his education in the schools of this county. He helped his father at home until his twentieth birthday, and then commenced life on a tract of Congress land in Section 7, Township 15, Range 2. On that farm he lived until 1876, and then came to his present location of 160 acres in Section 15, Range 15, Township 3. Besides the home farm, he also owns 140 acres in Section 14 and 11, Township 15, Range 3; forty acres in Section 15, Township 15, Range 3; 200 acres in Section 2, Township 15, Range 3, and 320 acres in Section 27, Township 15, Range 3. He has about 350 acres in cultivation. Besides his large farms, he is also associated with his son Alfred, in a large saw-mill about four miles from Thebes, and with his son William in a steam flouring mill in Thebes. Mr. Brown was married, April 30, 1851, to Elizabeth Durham, a native of this county, and a daughter of John Durham, also one of the pioneers of that section. This lady was born February 22, 1834, and is the mother of Alfred, William, Martha (wife of William Bracken, of Thebes Precinct), Henry, Ulysses S., Martin and Thomas L. Mr. Brown was County Commissioner from 1876 to 1879, and has also served as Township Treasurer and Trustee, and School Director. In politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM BROWN, miller, Thebes. This gentleman is a son of Martin Brown (whose sketch appears in this volume), and was born in this county September 10, 1856. He attended school until about nineteen years old, and then, after farming for about two years, came to Thebes and with his father commenced the erection of a large steam flouring mill, at a cost of $8,000, which is now in operation under the firm name of M. & W. Brown. June 14, 1883, our subject was married to Miss Ella Walcott, an orphan girl raised by Mrs. S. Marchildon. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Republican, and is at present acting as School Trustee.

THOMAS A. BROWN, druggist, Thebes. David Brown, the grandfather of our subject was a native of North Carolina, and came to Union County, Ill., where Calvin Brown, the father, was born. The latter lived there until manhood, and then married Caroline Ury, of Jonesboro. The father, after a short residence in Jonesboro Precinct, came to Alexander County and settled in Thebes Precinct, where our subject was born, November 29, 1841, and was the second of four children. After attending school until about twenty, he farmed for

eight years; then moved to Thebes in 1867. His first venture was in a saloon, where he remained about two years, and was then appointed keeper of the Alexander County Infirmary, which he held for three years. He then returned to Thebes, and opened his present drug store. In that line he now carries a stock of about $1,000. In December, 1882, he was again appointed to his former position. Subject was married, April 22, 1866, to Sarah E. Dollman, a daughter of John Dollman, a native of Holland. This lady was born December 16, 1846, and is the mother of four children, two of whom are living—Thomas A., born September 27, 1871, and Pruella Ettie, born August 29, 1876. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Republican.

A. CORZINE, farmer and hotel, Thebes, was born in Dongola Precinct, Union County, Ill., November 19, 1837; is a son of Evans and Margaret Corzine, natives of North Carolina. The father died when the subject was small, and he with his mother removed to Alexander County, where young Corzine attended the country schools, aside from the duties of a farm life, that he was compelled to attend to. Upon reaching his majority, he improved eighty acres of land on Section 11, where he resided until October, 1882, when he bought property at Thebes and opened a hotel, which he continues at this writing. He was married, October 25, 1856, to Caroline, a daughter of James and Nancy C. Miller, of Union County. The following children have been born to him: Margaret, Wesley, Nora, Amy. Mr. C. enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a stanch Republican.

O. G. FORD, farmer, P. O. Thebes, was born in Randolph County, Ill., August 8, 1850, and is a son of Benjamin and Julia Ford, natives, the former of Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. Our subject attended school in the country. When eighteen years old, he went to Idaho Territory, where he farmed for fourteen years, and then returned to his native heath, where he remained some time and then located where he now resides, purchasing a small farm at that time. He now possesses eighty acres in Section 16, Township 13, Range 3 west. Was married, August 8, 1872, to Rosa, a daughter of Thomas and Matilda Pettitt. The result of this union is five children, four living, viz.: Hattie M., Amzi, Walter and Mary E. Mrs. Ford is a Methodist. He is a Republican.

DR. J. A. M. GIBBS, physician, Thebes. One of the best-known practitioners of Alexander County is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Vienna, Johnson County; was born June 23, 1843, and is a son of Dr. W. J. and Caroline Gibbs, natives of Virginia. Our subject attended the schools of his native town until nineteen, and then commenced reading medicine in the office of his father, and then in the office of Dr. George Bratton, also of Vienna. In 1866, '67 and '68, he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in the last named year, graduated from that institution and immediately settled in Thebes, where he has since become a leading physician of that section. In 1868, the Doctor was married to Miss L. C. Barkhausen, a daughter of Dr. Barkhausen, of Thebes Precinct. She was born May 23, 1845, and is the mother of one child—Harry, born October 5, 1869. Our subject enlisted in the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August 13, 1862, and remained out until September, 1865, having been promoted to a Captaincy for gallant service. In politics, our subject is a Republican. Mrs. Gibbs was elected November, 1882, to the office of County School Superintendent. The Doctor is a member of Elco Lodge, No. 643, I. O. O. F., and served his county as Commissioner from 1878 to 1882. Is now living on a farm of twenty acres in Section 9, Township 15, Range 9.

JUDGE LEVI L. LIGHTNER, deceased. Probably no one of the early settlers of Alexander County has done more for the good of the county or taken a deeper interest in the welfare of this section than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Judge Lightner was born in Lancaster, Penn., December 15, 1793, and received his education in the schools of that city. At the age of twenty-one, he left the parental roof, and came down the Ohio on the first steamboat that ever came to Cairo. He landed in that town, and described it as "one log house filled with about five hundred negroes." The looks of the place not striking him very favorably, he went in a short time to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he engaged in the mercantile business, and there remained until about 1835, when he came to Clear Creek, Alexander County, where he ran a saw mill and was engaged extensively in farming. In 1844, when the county of Pulaski was taken off and the capital moved to Thebes, our subject moved to that place also, and was elected the first County Judge after the new county was made. In the following ten years or more, he served his county in various positions, such as Justice of the Peace, School Commissioner, County Clerk and Probate Judge. When in 1859 the seat of justice was moved to Cairo, the Judge, not liking the change, resigned his numerous offices and decided to give his help to the town that he had chosen for his residence. In 1860, he was, however, appointed to the office of Receiver of Public Entry for Cairo, and went there to assume his position. This he held until 1862, when, his health failing, he returned to his former home in Thebes. Judge Lightner was married three times. First, to a Miss Lizzie Goodouer, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., who was the mother of five children, one only of whom is living—Louise, wife of Washington McRaven, of Clear Creek Precinct. His second wife was a Mrs. Eleanor DeShay, the former wife of ex-Gov. DeShay, of Ky. This lady was the mother of two children, one only, Shelby, now living, who is engaged in business in Cairo. He was married the third time to Mrs. Susan E. Wilkinson, November 2, 1848. She was born in Todd County, Ky., and is a daughter of James and Mary Mansfield. This lady is the mother of five living children —Julia, wife of Morrison Breeze, of Pinckneyville, Perry County; James, now in business in Barnard, Alexander County; Eugenia, wife of Albert Brown, of Thebes Precinct; William, now farming in same Precinct; and Lilly L., at home with her mother, and now one of the most successful teachers in the county. Judge Lightner was a member of the Cape Girardeau, Mo., A., F. & A. M. Lodge, and of the Lutheran Church. After his return to Thebes, the Judge's health continued to fail until his death, which occurred November 17, 1869. His widow is now living at home in Thebes, and owns an excellent farm of 320 acres in Section 12, Township 15, Range 3.

JACOB LIGHT, farmer, P. O. Thebes, is a native of Union County, and was born March 10, 1827. He is a son of John and Leah (Meisenheimer) Light, both are natives of Rowan County, N. C. Subject received his education in the schools of his township, and when he reached his majority he purchased a farm of 120 acres in Meisenheimer Precinct. At his father's death, some years afterward, he inherited the home farm, and there he resided until 1868, when he came to Alexander County, and purchased his present home in Section 14, Township 15, Range 3. It is a piece of 160, and was entirely in the woods when he came. He now has about sixty-five acres in cultivation, and about seven acres in orchard. He was married November 1, 1846, in Union County, to Sophia Weaver, a native of Union County, and a daughter of John and Sarah Weaver of Meisenheimer Precinct, Union County. This lady was the mother of six children, three of whom are living—Sarah,

wife of Henry Weibking, of Thebes Precinct; Amanda, wife of Andrew Honey, of Sante Fe Precinct, and Adam, a farmer of Sante Fe Precinct. Mrs. Light sank to rest in November, 1859, and Mr. Light was married the second time, February 27, 1866, to Sarah Durham, a daughter of Thomas Durham, of Union County; she was also the mother of six children, and of this number five are living—Henry, Alfred, Wilson, George and Mary. This lady died February 29, 1880. In politics, Mr. Light is a Democrat.

S. MARCHILDON, farmer, P. O. Thebes, was born August 4, 1816, in Canada East, about sixty miles from Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River. His parents were of French descent, and his early education was in that language. When subject was about fourteen, he went to Quebec, where, after a clerkship of five years, he became partner in one of the largest stores, and remained until 1859, when he came to Thebes, where he opened a general store. This he carried on for about four years, and has since then devoted most of his attention to farming, and as a land agent. He now owns about 1,250 acres, situated in the following sections: 4, 17, 2; 33, 34, 27; 14, 3, and 4, 5, 24, 28, 30 and 35; 15, 2. He has about 400 acres in cultivation. May 10, 1842, Mr. Marchildon married a Miss Emille Tessie, a native of Quebec, but of French descent. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are living—Mary I., wife of J. G. Rolwing, of Thebes; Eugenie, wife of J. Culley, of Clear Creek; Mary J., wife of J. Marchildon, of Canada East; Cyrille, now in business in Thebes; Annie, wife of Mr. Morrow, of Quebec. This lady died December 18, 1854, and he was married the second time, October 2, 1862, to Miss Miranda Massey, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Dexter. In politics, he is a Democrat. He has served his township in various ways, having been Justice of the Peace ten years, School Director eighteen years, and as an Associate Justice four years. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN MILLER, farmer, P. O. Thebes, was born in Alexander County August 5, 1839; is a son of Peter and Catharine Miller, who died when he was nine years old. Young Miller was therefore thrown out on life's sea to battle for himself. He applied himself at anything he could get to do, for different persons. At the age of fifteen years, he began learning the trade of a lumber sawyer, with H. S. & E. E. Walbridge, with whom he remained until reaching his majority. In 1876, he began merchandising in the country, and subsequently removed to Oran, Scott Co., Mo., following the same business, where he remained until 1877, when he went to Butler County, Mo., where he continued the mercantile business and also engaged in a saw mill, and in a short time lost both enterprises by fire. Mr. Miller then went to Dallas, Texas, but not liking the country he returned to St. Louis, and thence to Cairo, where he acted as lumber agent for some time. He subsequently located in Jefferson County, Mo., and in 1881 he came to Thebes Precinct, Alexander County, where he purchased ten lots, which he cultivates. He is head sawyer for M. & A. Brown. He was married, March 1, 1866, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Miss S. S. Hancock, a daughter of Henderson and Rebecca Hancock, natives of Kentucky. She was born September 29, 1846. She is a member of the Baptist Church at Thebes. He is a Republican and a member of the Villa Ridge Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

JAMES MILLER, farmer, P. O. Thebes, was born February 2, 1843, in Alexander County; is a son of Moses and Matilda Miller, who were among the earliest settlers in this county, coming from North Carolina. Our subject's education was but slight, and was received in the county schools. His father having died when he was ten years of age, he was early compelled to lend a helping hand on the

farm. Upon reaching manhood, he inherited his share of the home farm, and has since then purchased the remainder, and now owns a tract of 200 acres in Section 14, Township 15, Range 3. He has about ninety-five acres in cultivation, and about five acres in orchard. Mr. Miller was married in January, 1867, to Mary Clutts, a daughter of John Clutts, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and Eliza Clutts. As yet no children have come to bless their union. Our subject enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Rareden, Company B, Capt. G. B. McKinsey, on August 12, 1861, and was discharged in September, 1865. In politics, he is a Republican. His mother is still living, and is staying at the old homestead.

WILLIAM L. PETITT, farmer, P. O. Thebes. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a native of Randolph County, Ill., and was born March 20, 1843. He is a son of Richard C. and Catharine Petitt, both natives of Tennessee. Our subject attended school in his native county, but left home when sixteen years old, with his father, and came to Alexander County in 1857, and settled near where the son now lives. After remaining at home with his father for a number of years, Mr. Petitt made a start in life on a rented farm of sixty acres. He only remained there one year. When his father died, he bought out the remaining heirs, and came back to the home farm. He now owns eighty acres in Section 16, Town 15, Range 3, of which forty acres are in cultivation. Subject married Miss Melissa Moore, daughter of Preston and Sallie (Overton) Moore, on March 25, 1866. This lady is the mother of eight children, five of whom are living—Richard, Hiram, Sarah, Levy and Zola. In politics, Mr. Petitt is a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Church at Thebes.

W. H. RALLS, undertaker and wagon-maker, Thebes, is a native of Henry County, Tenn., and was born June 27, 1847, a son of James and Nancy Ralls, natives of Illinois. In that county, subject received the rudiments of his education, but when ten years of age, moved with his parents to Johnson County, Ill., where the father settled near Vienna, and there the son attended school until seventeen. He started out in life as a farmer and followed it until he was twenty-one, and then commenced work in a saw mill, in Union County, owned by B. F. Livingston and H. B. Hubbard; here he remained for about eight years and then went to Elco, Alexander County, where he opened a carpenter shop. Soon after his arrival in this place, he commenced to learn the trade of a wagon-maker under Samuel Briley. He remained in that town until 1882, when he came to Thebes, where he has since carried on the trade of a wagon-maker. About a year ago, he also opened an undertaker's shop. Subject was married, December 3, 1871, to Miss Elenora Briley, daughter of Samuel Briley (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work). She is the mother of six children, three of whom are living—Oscar Francis, Olive Ionie, and William Henry. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. McCabe, Company H, Capt. Porter, November 15, 1864, and was honorably discharged December 16, 1865. In politics, Mr. Ralls is a Republican. Is a member of Elco Lodge, No. 643, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Thebes M. E. Church.

J. G. ROLWING, merchant, Thebes. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a native of Prussia. The family name is the one borne by his mother, who was of a family standing high in that country. The father, Kutine, was compelled to change his name, according to the existing laws of that country. The parents came with subject to this country, when the latter was about ten years of age. The father first settled at Evansville, Ind., but only remained about three years, when he moved

to Texas Bend, Mo., where he commenced farming. The education of our subject was principally German, having opportunity only to attend an English school one month. He has since, however, obtained a fair knowledge of the English language. Mr. Rolwing made his start in life in 1850, at Hunt's Landing, Mo., where he clerked at the leading store there. In two years he left that place, and come to Charleston, Mo., where he only remained a short time, and then came to Thebes. At this point he first clerked for McClure & Overby, who were then (1854) doing business at that point. After a two years' stand at this point, he again sought a new place to make a fortune. In the next four years he clerked at different points, with varying success, but by 1860 he had accumulated enough to return to Thebes and purchase an interest in the store of T. J. McClure at that point. The firm became known as McClure & Rolwing. This partnership existed until 1863, when the head of the firm retired, and our subject has since carried on the business alone. He now carries a stock of about $3,000. Mr. Rolwing was married, May 25, 1864, to Mary I. Marchildon. She is a native of Canada East, and is the mother of seven children, five of whom are living—Emma M., born April 20, 1865; Henry S., born January 27, 1867; Eddie G., born March 10, 1874; Jennie E., born July 31, 1876; Myrta J., born June 2, 1880. The departed ones are C. A., born July 30, 1871, died August 17, 1872; Zelia E., born August 15, 1869, died December, 1876. In politics, Mr. Rolwing is a Democrat. In church affiliations he holds to the Roman Catholic Church.

GEORGE SAMMONS, farmer, P. O. Thebes, was born in Jonesboro, Union Co., Ill., March 10, 1826; is a son of John and Dicy (Whitelock) Sammons. He attended school at his native village, and labored for awhile with Seth Chandler in making fanning mills. At the age of twenty years, he left Jonesboro and went to Marion County, Ark., where he remained but a short time. In 1848, he settled at Goose Island, Alexander County, where he remained until 1865, and then located where he now resides, in Section 10. He was married, January 12, 1844, to Susan James, born in October, 1829, which union has resulted in four children, one only of whom survives—D. W. His wife died December 2, 1858, and he was subsequently married to Mrs. Emily Durham, the result being two children—Joel D., born September 18, 1868, and Emma, born August 6, 1870. In 1876, he was elected County Commissioner. He has served as a Justice of the Peace at Thebes for twenty-four years. Is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a Democrat.

JOHN R. WALLACE, farmer, P. O. Thebes, was born January 19, 1830, in Hardin County, Ill., son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Winchester) Wallace. His parents removed to Wayne County, Mo., when he was small. In 1847, they came to Jonesboro Precinct, Union County, Ill. Here he attended the country schools. At the age of twenty-one years, he engaged in farming in Clear Creek Precinct. He continued farming in said precinct until 1881, when he came to Thebes, where he now resides. He was married, January 20, 1860, to Mary Parrett, daughter of John and Elizabeth Parrett. His union has given him eight children, six of whom survive—Barsheba A., Logan, Harriet E., Samuel W., Sarah J., Olive E. and Mary E. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He enlisted September 7, 1864, in Company I of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was discharged July 7, 1865.

HENRY WEIMANN, farmer, P. O. Thebes, was born November 4, 1857, in Alexander County, Ill. His father, Henry Weimann, emigrated from Germany to this country in 1830, settling at Baltimore, and later at St. Louis and Cincinnati, and in 1844 finally in Thebes Precinct,

and was known as one of the leading farmers of his section. He was one of the masons who constructed the stone court house at Thebes. Henry Weimann, Jr., was educated in the county schools. His father having died when he was small, he helped his mother to obtain the necessaries of life, and upon reaching his majority, he inherited the home place, being the only child. He has 160 acres of good land in Sections 9, 10 and 11. He is unmarried and is a Democrat.

CAPT. JOHN WHITE, steamboat pilot, P. O. Thebes, was born in Paducah, McCracken Co., Ky., August 12, 1832, a son of William and Martha White. both of whom died when our subject was quite young, probably about seven years of age. From his birthplace, he made his way to Bayou Sara, La., and worked around for different people. He was also permitted to attend the poor-school for about a year. After living in that place for a number of years, he returned to his birthplace, where he had a sister living. When about eighteen years of age, he commenced following his profession, first piloting boats on the Tennessee River as early as 1853. Next he piloted on the Ohio, from Cincinnnti to the mouth of Tennessee River, and afterward was transferred to the Mississippi, and ran between New Orleans and St. Louis, over which waste of waters he still directs the course of his vessel. His residence, until 1876, was at Cairo, but in that year he came to Thebes, where he has since purchased a tract of forty acres in Section 4, Town 15, and now gives his spare attention to farming. The Captain was married in January, 1858, to Miss Sallie Clutchfield. This lady died in 1868. The second time, he was married to Rosa Kalesy, in 1876, who died in 1877. His third marriage was solemnized August 2, 1880, to Miss Eugenia Wagner. He enlisted in a Kentucky regiment enrolled at Paducah by Capt. King in 1861, and served three years. In politics, he is a Democrat.

EAST CAPE GIRARDEAU PRECINCT.

GEORGE CHERRY, farmer, P. O. East Cape Girardeau. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a native of Bedfordshire, England, and was born October 29, 1821. He is the son of Charles and Sophia Cherry, the second of eight children, and the only one that came to this country. When sixteen years of age he landed at New Orleans and made his way to St. Louis, and from there to Quincy, Ill. At the latter place he only remained one week and then went back to St. Louis. Here he apprenticed himself to a plumber, and after he had learned his trade he followed it for about three years. He remained about fourteen years in that city, and part of the time superintended the building of a college. In 1857, he went to California, where he followed mining for three years. Returning to St. Louis he remained only about a year, and then came to Alexander County. He first rented a tract of twenty acres, but in 1864, he purchased forty acres, part of which was improved ; since then he has bought forty acres more, all of which lies in Section 12, Town 16, Range 3 west. He was married March 18, 1845, to Elizabeth Frances Saunders, daughter of John Saunders, a native of Tennessee. The result of this union was two children, one of whom, Charles, born November 7, 1873, is now living. Subject enlisted in the Second Illinois Light Artillery, Company F, October 13, 1861, and remained out until August, 1865. In politics,

Mr. Cherry is a Republican, and is now acting as School Trustee.

JOHN COTNER, farmer, P. O. Clear Creek Landing. His grandparents were natives of Missouri, and there David Cotner, the father of our subject, was born. From there he came to Alexander County when a young man, and married Mary Clapp, a daughter of Audey Clapp, and settled down in the south part of the county, from which place he soon went to Jonesboro Precinct, Union County, where he carried on the trade of a hatter, and also farmed. Here subject was born in June 1815, and was the third of seven children. He received his education in the old subscription schools, walking backward and forward three miles a day. His father died when he was about ten years old, and his mother, soon after her husband's death, came to Alexander County, and settled in North Cairo Precinct. There she died when subject was about sixteen years old, and after that the latter commenced working out. After six years' experience as a farm hand, he commenced life for himself on a rented farm, in North Cairo Precinct. Afterward he rented, at different times, other farms until 1860, when he purchased his present farm, a tract of 100 acres, in Sections 8 and 5, Town 16, Range 3 west. Mr. Cotner was married March 11, 1833, to Rosanna Gattling, who died in 1838. His second marriage was to a Miss Rachael Thompson, in 1840. This lady also died in 1846. He was married the third time to Eliza Wright, who was born April 8, 1829. This lady is the mother of ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: William, born November 9, 1849; David, born December 23, 1854; John, born September 8, 1860; Louis, born February 25, 1864; Edward, born September 14, 1868; and Charles, born October 14, 1870. Mrs. Cotner died July 14, 1879. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is a Republican in politics, and has served his township as School Director for twelve years.

R. M. EDMUNDSON, farmer, P. O. East Cape Girardeau. The father of the gentleman of whose life this is a brief sketch, William Edmundson, was born in Buncombe County, N. C. Remained there until manhood, and then went to Gibson County, Tenn., where he married Sallie Redgeway, a native of Virginia. There were eight children, and of that number subject was the sixth, and was born February 14, 1836. When he was twelve years old, his parents removed to Island No. Eight, in the Mississippi River, opposite Fulton County, Ky., where they remained about four years. In the fall of 1848, his parents moved to Alexander County, and settled near where our subject now resides. Mr. Edmundson, when a youth, did not have a chance to attend school, but was compelled to work on the home place. When he reached his majority, he purchased a farm of 160 acres in Section 30, now occupied by A. C. Jaynes, but only kept it until 1858. From that time until 1873, he lived on a number of rented farms, in both this county and across the river in Missouri. In that year, however, he purchased his present farm, a tract of eighty acres in Section 18, Township 14, Range 3 west. Our subject was married in April, 1868, to Cassandra Dameron. The result of this union was eight children, three of whom are living—Edward, born September 20, 1869; and a pair of twin brothers, Richard Allan and John Alexander, born August 15, 1875. This lady died in January, 1878. He was married next to Mrs. Sarah Dameron, *nee* Jordan, a daughter of Alexander Jordan, a native of North Carolina. He was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted December 10, 1862, in the Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Sixth Regiment, Col. Grierson, Company M, Capt. Sperry. Remained out until August 30, 1864. In politics, he is a Republican.

GALE BROTHERS, farmers, P. O. Thebes. Among the better class of farmers of Alexander County, none stand higher than the gentlemen whose names head this sketch. They are

four in number, G. W., Lawrence, Bernard and G. N., sons of James and Mary Gale, and were born in Lincoln County, Mo.: George in 1826, Lawrence in 1831, Bernard in 1835, and Norman in 1837. All received the education their native county afforded, and when manhood's estate was reached, the brothers took different directions and vocations in life. The two older went to California in 1850, and there followed mining. Bernard remained at home upon the farm, and Norman, the youngest of them all, followed different vocations; first sold merchandise at Charleston, Mo., and also ran a saw mill near that town. In 1867, he purchased part of the present farm—a tract of 200 acres in Section 34. His brother, Bernard, joined him a year or two after, and in 1878 the two older brothers returned from California, and the four together undertook the management of the place. They have since purchased 300 acres in Sections 32 and 33, and now have about 250 acres in cultivation. All still remain in the state of single blessedness. A sister, Leah, acts as housekeeper. All are members of St. Vincent Catholic Church at Cape Girardeau, and in politics, are true to the Democratic party.

E. B. GARAGHTY, farmer and grocer, East Cape Girardeau. The father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a son of Eugene Garaghty, a native of Westmeath, Ireland. He came to this country when a young man, settled in Ohio and there married Louisiana Burke, a daughter of Col. William Burke, a soldier under Gen. Harrison in the Indian wars. The twain came to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where the father carried on a dry goods store. There our subject was born February 18, 1840, and was the third of six children. His education was received in St. Vincent's College, and at its conclusion he clerked in his father's store. He next went to St. Louis, where he clerked for White, Billingsley & Co., and Adamantine, Johnson & Co. From there he came to Alexander County, and there commenced the life of a farmer on a tract of land given him by his father in Sections 32 and 33, Town 14, Range 3 west. It was originally 900 acres, but he now owns about 700 acres, 150 of which are in cultivation. In 1882, he commenced running a grocery and saloon at East Cape Girardeau, and now carries a stock of about $400. Mr. Garaghty was married, February 22, 1873, to Josephine Hutchinson, daughter of Vachael Hutchinson. She was the mother of five children, two of whom are living—Laura, born April 27, 1876, and Alice, born October 29, 1879. Mrs. Garaghty died December 18, 1881. He entered the service of the Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-ninth Regiment, in the fall of 1862, as Captain of Company B. Resigned in 1863 on account of sickness. He is a member of St. Vincent Catholic Church.

A. C. JAYNES, farmer, P. O. East Cape Girardeau. One of the most prosperous young farmers of Alexander County is the gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch. Valentine Jaynes, his father, was born in Madison, Ind., and came to Massac County, Ill., when a young man. He there married Hester Parker, the result of which marriage was five children. Of this number, subject was the oldest, and was born December 3, 1853. His education was but limited, and he only attended a public school about four months. His father died when he was about fourteen, and he was sent to Decatur, Ill., where he remained for seven years, working around at different farms. From there, he returned to his native county, but only remained a year. He came to Alexander County in 1878, and first farmed on a tract that he rented from the widow Shrieber. There he remained for one year, and then came to his present location. He now owns 160 acres in Section 30, Town 14, Range 3 west, of which about 130 acres are cultivated. Subject was married, September 17, 1877, to Allie Rice, daughter of John and Nancy Rice, of Metropolis, Massac County. She is the

mother of three children, two of whom are living—Mahala J., born March 6, 1879, and Alvin, born October 24, 1882. In politics, he is a Republican.

S. A. McGEE, farmer, P. O. Clear Creek Landing. The father of our subject was A. N. McGee, a native of Kentucky, and born in 1822. He came with his parents when young to Pulaski County, this State. In that county the father remained until sixteen. Being of a roving disposition, he started out in life, and followed for some time whatever his inclination led him. He finally drifted into the practice of medicine, and settled down in Mexico, Adrian Co., Mo., where he married Sarah J. Burns, a daughter of Richard Burns, a native of Virginia. Here subject was born March 9, 1847. The father, soon after our subject was born, went to Putnam County, Mo., and he represented that county two terms in the Missouri Legislature. Our subject received his education from the schools of Unionville, that county. When about fifteen, his mother having died, he commenced working out by the day for farmers. In 1864, he began life for himself in this county, on a farm which he rented from Pilgrim McRaven. In 1872, he purchased his present place, a farm of eighty acres, in Section 7, Town 14, Range 3 west. Mr. McGee was married, August 10, 1868, to Eliza Giles, daughter of Alfred Giles, of Clear Creek Precinct. She is the mother of one child, Alfred W., born December 6, 1870. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, Maj. Carmichael, Company H, Capt. Ezra King, on December 6, 1863, and was honorably discharged in June, 1864.

J. H. SAMS, farmer, P. O. Clear Creek Landing. One of the oldest families that settled in Union County was that from which our subject springs. His grandfather, Thomas Sams, emigrated from Kentucky in an early day, and settled near Jonesboro, Union County, and there Nathan Sams, the father of J. H., was born in 1813. The father resided in that county until a young man, and then went to Butler County, Ky., where he married Melinda Elliott. In that State he did not remain long, but came from there to Union County, and settled about three miles from what is now Jonesboro. There subject was born November 7, 1844, the fifth of six children. His parents came to Alexander County when he was about two years old, and settled about two miles northeast of Clear Creek. Subject's education was received in this county, and he early commenced working on the home place. When twenty-one, he started out in life on a farm belonging to his father, in Union Precinct, Union County. There he resided only two years, and then came to his present residence. Here he first bought a farm of eighty acres in Section 8, Town 14, Range 3 west. He now has eighty acres more in same section, and twenty-three acres in Section 5, also forty acres in Section 35, Town 13, Range 3 west, of Union County. Has 200 acres in cultivation. He was married, May 8, 1866, to Eliza A. McClure, a daughter of Matthew and Eliza McClure. This lady was born September 28, 1847, and was the mother of two children—Clara, born September 15, 1869, and Clarence, born November 29, 1871. Mrs. Sams died March 13, 1883.

JAMES L. SANDERS, farmer, P. O. East Cape Girardeau. One of the most extensive farmers of Alexander County is the gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch. His grandfather, John Sanders, was a native of Jefferson County, Tenn., and there William Sanders, the father of subject, was born, grew to manhood's estate, and there married Maria Jane Thompson, daughter of Ephraim Thompson. The twain remained in their native State for a few years, and then moved to Jefferson County, Mo., where our subject was born November 13, 1834, the fifth of eleven children. The father, when subject was about twelve years old, came to this county and settled on

the farm now owned by his son. The educational advantages of our subject were but limited, but he made the best of these. When his father died in 1860, Mr. Sanders, then in his twenty-sixth year, assumed charge of the place, and now has a farm of 560 acres, situated in Section 19, Range 3 west. Of the whole tract, about 530 acres are improved. There are also about five acres in orchard. Mr. Sanders was married the first time, March 4, 1869, to Miss Hattie B. Steward, daughter of Chester Steward, of Cobden. One child, Albert Steward Sanders, who was born November 3, 1870, was the result of this union. This lady died November 14, 1870. He was married the second time, April 1, 1881, to Miss Virginia B. Tibbetts, daughter of Mrs. Martha Tibbetts. She is the mother of one child, Helen, born February 20, 1883. In politics, Mr. Sanders is a Republican. Has served one term as County Commissioner; has also been Justice of the Peace.

W. O. SANDERS, farmer, P. O. East Cape Girardeau. John Sanders, the grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, was a native of Jefferson County, East Tenn., and there William Sanders, the father, was bor , grew to manhood and married Miss Jane Thompson, a daughter of Ephraim Thompson. The father followed farming in that State until he was thirty years of age, and then moved to Jefferson County, Mo., and remained there about twelve years, and then came to Alexander County, and settled on the farm now owned by J. S. Sanders. There our subject was born July 17, 1849, attended school in his native county until he was seventeen, and then, his father having died, he farmed the old homestead in connection with his brother James. At the age of twenty-one, having married, he took part of the home place, and farmed it himself. There he remained until 1880, when he came to his present farm, a tract of fifty-two acres in Section 12, Town 14, Range 4 west. Mr. Sanders was married, August 22, 1870, to Amanda J. West, daughter of Mrs. Nancy West. Mrs. Sanders was the mother of two children, Wilburn West, born January 12, 1872, and Clarence E., born September 2, 1871. This lady died February 6, 1876. He was married the second time, August 17, 1876, to Mrs. Ellen DeWitt, *nee* King, daughter of Capt. Ezra King. The result of this union was three children, one of whom is living—Gertrude, born January 13, 1882. In politics, he is a Republican, and is now serving as Deputy Sheriff and Collector.

UNITY PRECINCT.

ASA C. ATHERTON, saw milling and merchant, Hodge's Park. One of the leading business men in this precinct is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in what is now Pulaski County, November 21, 1832. He was the second of six children, and the son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Atherton) Atherton, both natives of Kentucky. His scholastic education was but slight, his father, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, being killed in the battle of Buena Vista, February 27, 1847. After his father's death, our subject carried on the home until eighteen years of age, and then embarked in the mercantile trade, in what was then known as Valley Forge, Pulaski County, and acted as Postmaster at what is now known as Villa Ridge, before the Illinois Central grading was done. In that business he remained about six years, and then went back to the old home farm, where he remained content with his hon-

est lot for upward of twenty years. Soon after Hodge's Park was started, he came to his present location, where he erected a steam saw mill about a quarter of a mile from town, at a cost of $2,000. The engine used is about thirty horse-power, and the mill gives employment to about ten hands. About a year after he came to Hodge's Park, he opened a store adjoining the mill, and there carried a stock of about $1,000. In the spring of 1883, he moved the store to Hodge's Park, and now carries a stock of $2,500. He also owns a farm of 100 acres in Unity Precinct, situated mostly in Section 35, Town 15, Range 2 west. The farm is mostly under cultivation. Mr. Atherton was married, December 16, 1856, to Elizabeth Jane Kelly. This lady was born in February, 1841, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Anyon) Kelly, natives of Missouri. She was the mother of six living children—John H., a farmer in Pulaski County; Ellen Elizabeth, wife of James P. Matthas, of Johnson County; Edward J., Gracie, Fannie and Vida. This lady died March 22, 1883. He was married the second time to Mrs. Emily Brown, *nee* Musie, June 27, 1883. This lady is the daughter of Samuel Musie, of Missouri, and the mother of one living child, William Harrison Brown. Our subject, is a member of the Shiloh Baptist Church, and is a Democrat in politics.

JOSEPH BUNDSCHUH, farmer, P. O. Hodge's Park, is a native of Baden, Germany, where he was born January 4, 1833. He attended the schools of his fatherland, and received a liberal education there, and has, since his residence in this country, obtained a fair knowledge of the English language. He landed in New York when twenty-one years old, and came to Cincinnati, where he worked on one of the suburban farms, and also acted as a hotel porter. In 1857, he came to Mound City, when the town was just being started, and remained until he saw the city assume its present stand. Taking a humble position in the place, he lent a helping hand to many of the undertakings. He left the city in 1871, and came to his present farm, a farm of forty acres in Section 32, Town 15, Range 2 west. Mr. Bundschuh was married, in 1861, to Theresa Painter, a daughter of Alban Painter, of Mound City. She is the mother of four children, two of whom are now living—Oderwalder and William Alban. In politics, he is Republican.

W. N. EMERSON, merchant and express agent, Hodge's Park, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, June 25, 1843. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Allan) Emerson. The former was a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Pennsylvania. He received his education partially in Ohio, and in 1852 came with his father to Massac County, Ill., where he followed farming. The son helped his father on the farm until about twenty-two, and then commenced learning a trade of A. C. Atherton. He soon commenced in a mill of his own in Pulaski County, and remained there until 1880, when he came to this county and worked in the saw mill of A. C. Atherton until July, 1882. His health failing, he opened a store at Hodge's Park. He is also acting as Express Agent for the Adams Express Company. Our subject was married, February 15, 1872, in America, Pulaski County, to Melinda Combey, a daughter of James and Jane (Granton) Combey, natives of Tennessee. She is the mother of three living children—Lucie May, Crowie Neilson and Effie Eudora. He enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Company H, on August 17, 1861, and was out until August 27, 1864. He was shot in the left arm and left leg in the battle of Fort Donelson. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., and in politics is a Republican.

F. M. HARGROVES, merchant, Hodge's Park, was born in Pulaski County July 29, 1845. He is a son of John and Lucinda (Palmer) Hargroves, and is the youngest of six children. He received a fair education in the

schools of his native county, and then helped on his father's farm until he was twenty-eight. He then settled on a farm in Caledonia Precinct, and there remained until about 1880, when he came to Hodge's Park and opened a general store. He now carries a stock of about $500. Mr. Hargroves was married May 1, 1873, to Elizabeth Lynch. She was a daughter of John and Mary Lynch, natives of Ireland. This lady was the mother of four children, three of whom are now living—Effie May, Mary Alma and Oscar. Besides his store, he also owns a farm of forty acres in Pulaski County, situated in Section 12, Town 15, Range 1 east. He is a Democrat in politics.

WILLIAM IRELAND, carpenter and hotel keeper, Hodge's Park, was born in Western Virginia April 10, 1815, and is a son of Alexander and Betsey (Ragin) Ireland. He attended the schools of his native State, and at the age of nineteen went to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he followed farming. In 1848, he went to Missouri and settled in West Prairie, Stoddard County, but only remained there one year, and then came to Alexander County. He settled first at Clear Creek, but only remained there a few months, when he came to Santa Fe and there followed the trade of a carpenter, also bought and sold lumber. At this point, he remained twenty-seven years, and in 1877 he came to Hodge's Park, where he has since run a hotel. He also has an undertaking establishment. Our subject was married February 5, 1835, in Guernsey County, Ohio, to Minnie Hutton, a daughter of William and Catharine (Peters) Hutton. She is the mother of ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Jesse and John F. (both following the carpenter's trade in Hodge's Park), Sarah (wife of William B. Anderson, St. Louis), Amanda (wife of Eli Sowers, of Pulaski County), Nancy (wife of John Cook, Hodge's Park), Alexander (now in business in Santa Fé), W. W. and Alonzo (now in Commerce, Mo.). Mr. Ireland is a member of the Olive Branch Methodist Church. He has acted as Justice of the Peace most of the time since 1851, and is at present serving in that capacity. He was Postmaster for fifteen years at Santa Fe. In politics, he is a Republican.

W. J. MILFORD, farmer, P. O. Hodge's Park, was born in Steward County, Tenn., September 25, 1821. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Lumous) Milford, and was the fifth of seven children. When eight years old, his father came with him to Clinton County, Ill., and there the father lived until 1838, when he went back to Alabama. The education of subject was received mainly by his own efforts, his first schooling being obtained when he was seventeen years of age, when he paid his way to the subscription schools. He worked around on different farms of Clinton County until 1844, and then came to Franklin County and remained there until February, 1845, when he came to this county and first worked on the farm of William Clapp, of Sandusky Precinct, and then for Jack Hodges, Sr., of Unity Precinct. In 1852, he settled on his present farm, then Congress land; it contained eighty acres, and was situated in Section 35, Town 15, Range 2. He now has the place in cultivation. Subject was married, August 5, 1847, to Eliza Caroline Howard, a daughter of Rev. Thomas Howard, Pulaski County. She was the mother of seven children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Sarah Elizabeth (wife of John S. Ryal, of Dogtooth Precinct), Martha Ann (wife of William Minton, of Unity Precinct), and Frances Decatur. His wife died September 16, 1861, and he was married the second time, October 7, 1861, to Mrs. Martha Caroline Atherton, *nee* Childers. She was the daughter of James Childers, and was the mother of three children—John A. (now in Davenport, Iowa), Eliza Melvina and Willie. This lady died January 29, 1875, and a third time he wedded Mary F. Kelsey, a daughter

of Naman and Sarah Jane (Barber) Kelsey; she is also the mother of three children—Laura Ione, George Edward and Jefferson Eugene. Mr. Milford is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

DR. JOHN I. NOWOTNY, physician and druggist, Hodge's Park, was born in the city of New York July 4, 1833, and is a son of John I. and Eliza (Haskett) Nowotny. The father was a native of Prague, and the mother was a native of South Carolina, but of Irish descent. The father died when subject was but six years old, and he early became able to take care of himself. He followed a roving disposition. When quite a boy, he came West and worked on a farm in Warren County, Ohio. In 1847, however, he went back to New York and entered a drug store, where he soon learned the trade of a prescription clerk. He followed that vocation in several States, and finally, in 1857, he graduated from the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, and commenced his practice in Southern Illinois. In 1871, he came to Illinois and settled at what is now known as Beech Ridge, Alexander County. He cut the first stick of timber in that section of the country, and besides following his profession, farming occupied a good deal of his attention. In this region, he practiced medicine until 1880, and then went to Minnesota, where he intended to settle down as a farmer. Becoming dissatisfied with the climate, he took a trip West and finally in June, 1883, he came to Illinois again and settled at Hodge's Park, where he purchased the drug store of W. W. Ireland. He will also practice his profession there. Mr. Nowotny was married in Brown County, Ohio, May 22, 1856, to Miss Harriet Wall, a daughter of Maj. William Wall (a soldier of the Mexican war), and Elizabeth (Thompson) Wall, a native of New Jersey. She was the mother of four sons—William W. (now in Cairo with the Express Company), Charles (now a farmer in Dakota), John (working for the Commercial Electric Light Company of Cincinnati), and Harry (now assisting his father in the drug store). This lady died April 17, 1876, and he was married on February 14, 1880, to Miss Mary Hodges, a daughter of John Hodges, of Unity Precinct. He enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861, and was out six months. He is a member of Allensville Lodge, No. 81, A., F. & A. M., and a Democrat in politics.

CREDELLAS STEWART, merchant, Hodge's Park. One of the youngest merchants in Alexander County is the gentleman of whom this is a brief sketch. He was born in Choctaw County, Miss., March 2, 1857; he is a son of W. W. Stewart, who is a native of North Carolina. When our subject was about seven years of age, his father came with him to Illinois, where he settled in Thebes Precinct. Here he farmed for a number of years, and then came to Unity Precinct, where he is at present farming. Our subject attended school at Thebes until he was about eighteen, and then commenced clerking for B. F. Brown & Co. In 1880, he came to Hodge's Park, and opened a store with B. F. Brown, under the title of Brown & Stewart. They now carry a stock of about $2,500. Mr. Stewart was married, May 28, 1882, to Miss Nancy Ziegler, a daughter of Willard and Kate (Yount) Ziegler, natives of Pennsylvania. He is now serving as Postmaster at Hodge's Park; in politics, he is a Republican.

CLEAR CREEK PRECINCT.

A. J. BUNCH, farmer, P. O. Clear Creek Landing. The grandparents of our subject were natives of Christian County, Ky., and there Cater Bunch, the father, was born. His father having died soon after he was born, his mother came with him and his brothers and sisters to this county, and settled close to where Elco now stands. There the father grew to manhood and married Maria Landers, of that precinct. There also our subject, the sixth of seven children, was born January 31, 1837. His parents died when he was young, and he was taken to Jonesboro Precinct, Union County, where he was raised. At the age of seventeen, he commenced learning the trade of a blacksmith, under Adam Cruse, of Jonesboro. He next worked for a man by the name of Matthew Stokes. In time, Mr. Stokes took our subject in as a partner, and they continued in business for some time. The latter, however, finally purchased his partner's interest and continued by himself. After working for several years there, our subject came to Clear Creek and erected a blacksmith shop on the McClure place. He remained there four years, and then embarked on the life of a farmer, and purchased a farm of sixty acres in Section 9, Town 14, Range 3 west. He also owns fifty acres in Meisenheimer Precinct, Union County. Our subject was married, March 12, 1862, to Minerva I. Sams, a daughter of Nathan Sams. She is the mother of five children—Joseph, born December 24, 1863; Norma, born October 29, 1874; Eunice, born October 8, 1876; Herman, born January 25, 1879; Rodney, born December 30, 1880. In politics, he was a Democrat until the breaking-out of the war, but since that time he has been a Republican. He has served in numerous township offices, and is a member of Jonesboro Lodge, No. 241, I. O. O. F.

MRS. SARAH J. CRAIG, farmer, P. O. Clear Creek Landing. The husband of this lady was John Craig, a native of Tennessee. He was born July 29, 1828, and was a son of Leon and Letitia Craig. From that State he came to this county when he was about seventeen, and commenced life as a farm hand for Washington McRaven. Our subject's maiden name was Sarah J. Palmer, and is a native of Buncombe County, N. C. She was a daughter of John Palmer, and was born January 14, 1833. When young her parents brought her to Illinois and first settled in Alton. From there they came to this county and settled near Clear Creek. Mr. Craig, in 1854, on his twenty-fourth birthday, was united in marriage to our subject, and the next year after they came to the farm upon which Mrs. Craig now resides. The original purchase was forty acres in Section 16, Town 14, Range 3 west. This has since been increased to 360 acres, of which 185 acres are in cultivation. To the twain were born four children; one only, W. S., is now living. He was born June 12, 1864. Mr. Craig died March 13, 1877, and our subject now carries on the farm, assisted by her son. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church North.

JASPER CULLEY, merchant, Clear Creek Landing. Among the stores scattered over Alexander County at the different cross roads and in the many country towns, none are presided over by a more genial man, and none of better business qualities, than the one at Clear Creek, to which the gentleman whose name heads this sketch presides. His grandparents were natives of Massachusetts, and there the

father, M. M. Culley, was born in 1796. From that State he came to McCracken County, Ky., when a young man, and there married Huldah J. Moore. In that county our subject was born August 24, 1833, the seventh of eight children. His parents moved to Franklin County, Ill., when subject was about ten years old, and from there soon after to Thebes, this county. In this town Mr. Culley received his education, and commenced doing for himself at the carpenter's bench. He worked at that for about six years, and then, in 1859, he embarked in the grocery business at Thebes. There he remained eight years, and then came to Clear Creek Landing, where he now has a general store and carries a stock of about $5,000. He has associated with him C. A. Marchildon, of Thebes, under the firm name of Jasper Culley & Co. He was married, May 1, 1863, to Eugenie Marchildon, a daughter of S. M. Marchildon, of Thebes, but a native of Canada. She is the mother of eight children, six of whom are living—Alice, Marian, Henry, Leon, Mattie and Beulah. In politics, he is a Republican, and is now serving as Postmaster.

MRS. CAROLINE V. McCLURE, farmer, P. O. Clear Creek Landing. Our subject was a daughter of A. H. and Susan Overbay, and was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., July 29, 1833. Her parents came to this county when she was about eight years of age, and settled at Cairo, where the father carried on a general store. Here she received the rudiments of her education, going until she was sixteen years of age. Thomas J. McClure was born in Boonville, Mo., September 8, 1823, a son of James McClure, a farmer and stock-raiser of that county. In his youth, he attended school some, but left his father when about sixteen to start for himself, and went to New Orleans, where he remained about two years, as wharf clerk. He then came to this county, and worked first for Matthew McClure, his uncle. After working there for about three years he started for himself, and rented a farm of twenty acres, and there "bached it" for about two years. Improving his circumstances slightly, he wedded Miss Polly Phillips in the spring of 1847. This lady was the mother of two children, both of whom are dead; the eldest, Mary, was born October 24, 1851, and was the wife of Mr. C. L. Otrich, of Anna. She died March 11, 1880. Mr. McClure was married the second time, to our subject, February 24, 1853. The farm then contained about 300 acres, and the homestead was about seven miles from the present location, to which they removed in June, 1853. That farm originally contained 120 acres, which has since been increased to 1,700 acres, most of which lies in Sections 10, 14 and 15, Town 14, Range 3 west. There are at present about 1,100 acres under cultivation. Mrs. McClure is the mother six of children—Logan, born September 27, 1854, died November 19, 1854; Virginia, born February 23, 1856, wife of A. J. Findley, of Clear Creek; Henry C., born April 28, 1858, and drowned in Clear Creek, August 30, 1879; Caroline, born October 18, 1861; James T., born November 8, 1864, and Claude, born February 5, 1871. In 1854, Mr. McClure went to Thebes, where he devoted his attention to the mercantile business in connection with Mr. A. H. Overbey. He remained there about twelve years, and then returned to his farm at Thebes. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He died Wednesday, August 23, 1882, and was buried in the cemetery near his home. Since her husband's death, Mrs. McClure has carried on the farm, assisted by her son, James T.

PILGRIM McRAVEN, farmer, P. O. Clear Creek Landing. One of the leading farmers in Clear Creek Precinct is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Benjamin McRaven, the father, was a native of North Carolina, and lived there until he reached manhood, and then came to Tennessee, where he married Millie

Vick. Soon after his marriage, he came to Illinois and settled in Dongola Precinct, Union County, being one of the earliest settlers in that section. There subject was born October 15, 1830. His father came to Alexander County when subject was about seven years old, first settling about four miles northeast of Clear Creek; then, four years after, he came to the farm now occupied by subject, where he lived until his death in 1845. Subject received his education in the subscription schools of his county. After his father's death, he remained on the farm with his mother until 1849, when she died. He then took charge of the place himself. It was first a farm of sixty-six acres in Section 9. This has been increased since by ninety-four acres in same section, 120 acres in Section 16, 320 acres in Section 15, 165 acres in Section 25, and forty acres in Section 26. Of this about 350 are cleared. He also pays some attention to the raising of fine stock. Subject was married, in 1851, to Elizabeth N. Phillips, of Alexander County. She is the mother of eight living children—P. H., J. S., Thomas W., Nellie Jane, Luella, Benjamin, Elmer E. and Mary. In politics, Mr. McRaven is a Republican, voting that ticket first in 1865.

J. P. WALKER, farmer, P. O. Clear Creek Landing. Probably the oldest native resident of this precinct is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. The grandparents of our subject were natives of Tennessee, and there William Walker, his son, was born, grew to manhood, and married Priscilla Hannah, also a native of Tennessee. The twain immediately after marriage came to Missouri, where they remained for some years. They came to this county some time before the year 1811, and located in the bottom land near Clear Creek. In the earthquake of that year, the land Mr. Walker was living on sunk, and he took his family to the hills near Rifle Creek, in the northern part of the county. From there the family came to part of the farm now owned by subject. There subject was born February 22, 1818, and was the youngest of a large family of children. His father died in 1823, when he was but five years old. But he was permitted to attend the subscription schools of his county some. Being the only boy at home, he early commenced the life of a farmer and helped support his mother and sisters. As soon as he reached his majority, he took entire charge of the place, his mother having died in 1844. On this place he has since lived. The piece inherited from his father, was a farm of sixty acres in Section 9. He has since purchased sixty acres more in same Section, and eighty acres in Section 16. He has about 140 acres under cultivation. Mr. Walker was married in 1840 to Miss Sabra Hall, daughter of Thomas Hall. She was the mother of eight children, three of whom are living—Samuel E., born January 29, 1849, now assisting his father on the home place; Sallie Ann Priscilla, born March 7, 1853, the wife of Riley Price, of Duncan County, Mo.; and Sabra, born April 28, 1856, married to Edward Perry, of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Walker died August 16, 1857. He was married the second time to Mrs. Louisa Giles, who was the mother of three children, two of whom are living: Mary A., born January 1, 1859, and George W., born November 18, 1861. This wife died November 1, 1864. The third time he was married, May 15, 1865, to Eliza Pucket, daughter of Asa Pucket; one child of this union now lives, Asa, born February 23, 1870. This wife died in April, 1874. He was married the fourth time, June 3, 1878, to Mrs. Caroline E. Bracken, *nee* Kennel, who died May 17, 1883, without issue. He is a member, as was also his wife, of the Clear Creek Baptist Church, and in politics Mr. Walker is a Republican.

SANDUSKY PRECINCT.

CAPT. B. S. CRANE, steamboat pilot and farmer, P. O. Sandusky, was born in Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1824, and is a son of William and Hannah (Johnson) Crane, both natives of Virginia, from which State they emigrated to Kentucky about 1795. His school days were but few, but since manhood he has taught himself. At the age of twelve, he was apprenticed to a rope-maker, and remained with him four years. He then went on to the river, first as a knife-scourer, and has since become one of the foremost pilots of the Mississippi. He commenced piloting about 1840, and ran first from Louisville to New Orleans. Over that route, he directed vessels until after the war, and has since ran over the same course, and also taken in St. Louis. For several years past, he has been acting as pilot on the Government boat "William Stone." While at home for a number of years, he stopped at Cairo, but in March, 1883, he purchased a farm in Sandusky Precinct, which his wife now directs. It is situated in Section 13, Town 15, Range 2 west. It is a farm of 120 acres, of which about thirty acres are in cultivation. In the war, he rendered good service as pilot on Admiral Porter's flag-ship, and was all through the siege and fall of Vicksburg. Mr. Crane was married, April 8, 1871, to Mrs. Myra Josephine Kenyon, *nee* Nathans. This lady is the daughter of William and Rebecca (Boliet) Nathans. The father was one of the leading lawyers in Richmond, Va., and the mother was a native of Port Canton, in the Bay of Biscay, France. Mrs. Crane was born April 16, 1836, at Laporte, R. I., and is the mother of one child, Ralph M. Kenyon, now in business in Custer City, D. T. In politics, Mr. Crane is a Democrat.

D. D. C. HARGIS, farmer, P. O. Sandusky, was born in Pike County, Tenn., July 29, 1829, and is a son of Dennis and Drucilla Ann (Shaw) Hargis. Our subject received his education in the old subscription schools, and when twenty, he and his father moved to Alexander County, where the father lived until his death, in 1858. The son settled down on a tract of land in Section 19, Town 15, Range 2 west. He now owns about 300 acres, of which ninety are in cultivation. Mr. Hargis was married on June 10, 1849, to Ann Elizabeth Lancaster, a daughter of William Lancaster, who was a native of Virginia. She was the mother of four children, two of whom are now living—Loniel D. and Francis M. This lady died in 1857, and he was married the second time, in March, 1858, to Arzilla Nelson, a daughter of James and Susan Nelson. She is the mother of four children, two of whom are living—Sydney S. and Webster. Our subject enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, Company B, Capt. McClure, but was transferred to the Eleventh, where he remained until the close of the war. In politics, Mr. Hargis is a Democrat.

GEORGE McLEAN, farmer, P. O. Sandusky, was born in Wilkesbarre, Penn., March 19, 1839. He was a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Swan) McLean. Our subject received a liberal education, and when old enough to work, assisted his father, who was a coal operator. In the fall of 1859, he crossed the country to Colorado, and worked for two years in the mines there. When the war broke out, he enlisted September 19, 1861, in what was known as the Nebraska Battalion of the Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. During the service, he served as Orderly Sergeant. He was honorably discharged November 19, 1864. He was

wounded in both arms, and also lost the hearing in his left ear by being dragged some distance through some iron filings that had been thrown on the road bed. Immediately after the close of the war, he was tendered and accepted the position of United States Land Office Receiver and Disbursing Agent for Montana, with headquarters at Helena. He remained at his post of duty until 1871, and then went to Nevada, where he engaged in ranching and mining for one year. His health failing, he came to Cairo, Ill. In 1877, desiring a Western trip again, he went to the Black Hills, where he again mined for a season. In 1878, he returned to his old home in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Penn. In 1880, he returned to Illinois, and purchased his present farm in Alexander County. It is situated in Section 13, Town 15, Range 2 west, and contains 160 acres, of which about 110 are in cultivation, and about three and one-half acres in orchard. Mr. McLean was married on December 24, 1873, to Mrs. Clementine McGee, a daughter of Luther Stencil, of Cairo. She is the mother of one child, William Q. McGee. Our subject is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No 5, A., F. & A. M., of Helena, M. T., and also of Eli Post, No. 97, G. A. R. In politics, he is an Independent.

WILLIAM POWLES, farmer, P. O. Sandusky, was born August 26, 1839, in Union County, Ill., and is a son of Peter and Amelia (Holtzhouser) Powles, natives of North Carolina. They both lived until a good old age, and died about eight years ago in Mill Creek Precinct, Union County. Our subject received his education in the schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty he came to his present location. He first purchased 120 acres in Section 5, Town 15, Range 2 west, and has since added to that eighty acres in same section. He has about seventy-five acres in cultivation, and about two acres in orchard. Mr. Powles was married in 1859 to Eliza Jane Miller, a daughter of Charles Miller, of Union County. She is the mother of ten children, nine of whom are now living—David, Henry, Adeline, Amanda, Alice, Mattie Ann, Viola, Leola and Hollie. Our subject has served in many petty offices, and is now serving as Township Trustee. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

SANTA FÉ PRECINCT.

FRENCH JONES, farmer, P. O. Santa Fe, was born in Scott County, Mo., October 28, 1832, and is a son of Washington and Sophia (Overton) Jones. The father was a native of Illinois, the mother of Orange County, Va. Our subject's education was received in the old subscription schools of his native county, and he then helped his father on the home farm until about twenty, when he commenced life as a farmer. In 1869, he came to his present farm in Sante Fe Precinct. It is a tract of 400 acres, situated mostly in Sections 35 and 36 south, Town 15, Range 3 west, and now there are about 150 acres in cultivation. Mr. Jones was married in Scott County, Mo., on January 25, 1862, to Telitha J. Evans, a daughter of Rollie E. and Sarah G. (Barnes) Evans; the former was born in Missouri, and the latter in Kentucky. She is the mother of eight children, six of whom are now living—Amos W., born January 9, 1863; Sarah S., March 17, 1866; Margaret A., January 3, 1871; Telitha Alice, April 11, 1874; Lindsy F., August 23, 1876; Earnest W., November

2, 1881. Of the two departed ones, Mary A. was born October 24, 1868, and died October 10, 1872; the other was born September 18, 1879, and died the same day. Our subject enlisted in the late rebellion in a Missouri regiment, commanded by Gen. Watkins. Went out in 1861, and only served six months. Has served his township as School Trustee and Director. In politics, he generally votes the Democratic ticket.

RANSOM THOMPSON, hotel landlord, Santa Fe. One of the oldest settlers in Alexander County is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born January 16, 1815, in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and was a son of Isaac and Mary (Patterson) Thompson. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Georgia. Our subject attended the Cape Girardeau schools until fourteen, and then came with his uncle to this county in 1829, where the latter settled in what is now Clear Creek Precinct. At the age of eighteen, our subject went on the Mississippi River, as clerk on a store boat, but still considered his uncle's house his home until that gentleman died in 1835. Subject remained on the Mississippi until twenty-four, and then settled down as a farmer, on land about a mile south of what is now East Cape Girardeau. On that farm he only remained three years, and then removed to Thebes Precinct, where he settled on a farm of sixty-five acres. In that precinct he lived until September, 1882, when he came to Santa Fe, he having become too old to farm. There he purchased property, and runs the hotel of the place. He also spends quite a good deal of time on bee culture. Mr. Thompson was married the first time, in 1841, to Sarah Witt. This lady was the mother of three children; one only, Martha, wife of James Bracken, is now living. She died in the fall of 1847. In the spring of 1848, our subject wedded Rachel Austin as his second wife. This lady was the daughter of Joseph and Serena (Baldwing) Austin, and was the mother of five children, three of whom are now living—Thomas J., now in Scott County, Mo.; Rachel, wife of James Johnson, of Duncan County, Mo.; and Benjamin R., now in business in Hickman, Ky. This lady died in 1860, and he was united in marriage to his present wife in February, 1861. She was a Mrs. Sarah Kelly, *nee* Moody, and a native of Tennessee. To her were born two children, both of whom are now dead. Our subject has been Justice of the Peace almost continuously since 1856, and is now serving in that capacity. He is a member of the Thebes Baptist Church, and generally votes the Republican ticket.

W. E. WOODS, farming and milling, P. O. Santa Fe, was born in Sabine County, Texas, May 24, 1835, and is a son of John and Pauline (De Wild) Woods. When our subject was ten years old, his father came to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where the former attended school at the St. Vincent College. Finishing his education, he began helping his father around the saw mill, and at the age of seventeen was taken in as a partner. They ran a mill for a number of years in Misssouri, and then came to Thebes Precinct, this county, where they put up a saw and shingle mill, and also ran a store for the accommodation of the people in that vicinity; next ran one on what is known as Rock Island, in the Mississippi. In 1875, the firm of Woods & Son, purchased about 700 acres of a special claim in Santa Fe Precinct, lying in Town 16, Range 3 west, and established a saw mill. This mill was in operation until 1879, when the mill was removed and the partnership dissolved. Our subject retained 320 acres, and has since put over 100 into cultivation. His next venture was in Scott County, Mo., where he ran a saw mill. In May, 1883, he sold out that mill and returned to Santa Fe Precinct, where he has since given his attention. Before January, 1884, however, he expects to have another

mill in operation near where the one owned by himself and his father stood. Mr. Woods was married, May 21, 1866, to Lina H. Johnson, a daughter of G. M. and Harriet (Glower) Johnson. This lady is the mother of eight children, six of whom are now living—Drucilla H., Gussie, Will E., Jr., Olive, Beatrice and Carl. He enlisted in 1861, in the Marble City Guards of Cape Girardeau, Mo., but was only out about one year. In his regiment he served mostly in the Quartermaster's Department. In politics, he is a Democrat.

BEECH RIDGE PRECINCT.

H. M. McKEMIE, farmer, P. O. Beech Ridge, is a native of Perry County, Tenn., and was born May 17, 1840. His father's name was Ryal McKemie, and he was born in 1814. The mother was Mary Skaggs, and was born in 1815. The father moved to Alexander County, and settled in Section 28, Town 16, Range 2, when our subject was only eleven years old, and there the father resided until his death in 1861. The mother lived until a ripe old age, and died at the residence of her son in February, 1882. Our subject received his education partially in the schools of this county, and partially in Tennessee. He remained at home with his father until his death, and then went into the army, enlisting in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Niles, Company C, Capt. John H. Robinson; remained out three years, and was then honorably discharged as First Sergeant. In the service he contracted the erysipelas, which eventually cost him his hearing. Returning from the war, he took charge of the home place, but did not feel satisfied with it. Becoming tired of the farm, he bought another one, and again sold that for a better one. Finally, in 1870, he went to Texas, where he remained only a year. Returning, he purchased a farm of forty acres in Section 32, Township 16, Range 2. He is now renting ninety acres in Section 25, Township 16, Range 2. He was married June 30, 1867, to Mrs. Mary E. Journigan, a daughter of Siforous and Jane Delaney. This lady lived only about seven months after her marriage, and Mr. McKemie was married the second time to Mrs. Mary E. Berry, *nee* Phillips, on August 16, 1878. She is the daughter of James and Martha Phillips, was born March 27, 1851, and is the mother of one child, Charles Berry, who was born February 6, 1873. In politics, Mr. McKemie is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

LAKE MILLIKIN PRECINCT.

NICHOLAS HUNSAKER, farmer, P. O. Commercial Point. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Union County, Ill., two miles southwest of Jonesboro, on August 15, 1826. He was a son of Abner and Rachel (Montgomery) Hunsaker. The father was one of the oldest settlers of Union County, was born on Green River, Ky., 1801, and died at his farm in Jonesboro Precinct in Union County, July 11, 1849. The mother was born near the same place as her husband, in the year 1802, and died two days after her husband. The death of both parents was from cholera, which was then epidemic in that section of the country. Our subject had seven brothers and three sisters, and consequently as he was compelled to assist at home his education was obtained in the subscription schools of his county. Soon after his marriage our subject came to Alexander County, and has since become one of the foremost citizens of that county. He has served his county in numerous capacities, was elected Sheriff in 1858, and served two years, and in 1863, was elected to the office of County Treasurer, and served in that capacity two terms and a half. Mr. Hunsaker was married in Union County, on March 22, 1849, to Adelia Worthington, who was born in the southwest part of Union County, December 12, 1824, and was a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Worthington. This lady is the mother of eight children, viz.: Henry Harrison, Laura Catharine, John Hodges, Julia Alice, William Charles, Rosanna May, Florence and Dora. In politics, Mr. Hunsaker is a Democrat.

PULASKI COUNTY.

MOUND CITY PRECINCT.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, first mate of "H. G. Wright," Mound City. This gentleman is a native of New Albany, Ind., born February 17, 1844. His father, John Armstrong, was born in Shelbyville, Ky., in 1807, and died in New Albany, Ind., October 3, 1863. During his life was principally engaged as a ship carpenter. His wife and subject's mother was Ann (Want) Armstrong, a native of London, England, born in 1812. She is a daughter of John T. Want, who was an officer in the construction department of the British Navy, principally located in Canada; when she was twelve years of age she was brought to America by her parents, who settled near Louisville, Ky., where he had bought land. She was married in New Albany, the result of the marriage being thirteen children, of whom six are now iving, viz.: James, John W., Mary, Susan, George W., the subject of this biography, and Mrs. Henrietta Colesta. Our subject was educated and reared at New Albany, Ind., and in early life was apprenticed at the carpenter and ship-builder's trade for a term of four years, but, becoming an efficient workman, he was allowed journeyman's wages after the third year. In March, 1862, he removed from New Albany to Mound City, and here engaged working at his trade until February, 1882, when he was appointed first mate of the United States Snag Boat "H. G. Wright," a position he at present fills with tact and ability. In Caledonia, Ill., on the 1st of November, 1863, he married Miss Louisa Conway, a native of Union County, Ill., born March 20, 1842; she is a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Auberts) Conway. This union has been blessed with the following children: Ida R., born February 17, 1865; John T., born December 15, 1867; Georgia, born October 6, 1870, who died October 14, 1872; Charles, born September 30, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are religously connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is an active member of the order of K. of H., Mound City Lodge, No. 1847, and a self-made man in every respect.

SAMUEL BACK, merchant, Mound City, born November 8, 1838, in Obernitzka, Prussia, Germany. Son of Israel Back, a native of Germany, where he was a baker by occupation. The mother of our subject was Hanna (Saul) Back, also a native of Germany. Our subject was educated in Germany, where he studied the mercantile business, and was engaged in business there till 1866, when he came to the United States, landing in New York City. From there he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and after six months went to Nebraska City; and, finally, in 1870 he came to Mound City, where he opened a dry goods store in partnership with his brother-in-law. After one year, they dissolved partnership, and our subject went to Anna, Ill., where he kept a dry goods store, returning to this place in 1874, when he opened a dry goods store, in which he has continued till the present time, carrying also a stock of hats, caps, boots and shoes, and a stock worth from $8,000 to $10,000. He was married in

St. Louis to Miss Fannie Blum, who is a native of Aufhausen, Wurtemberg, Germany. She is the mother of Gabriel Back, who was born December 3, 1873. Mr. Back is a wide-awake business man. He is an active member of the Knights of Honor, Mound City Lodge, No. 1847. In politics, he is a Democrat.

C. N. BELL, merchant, Mound City, was born April 19, 1825, in Virginia ; son of Jacob and Martha (Talliafero) Bell. Jacob Bell emigrated from Virginia to Todd County, Ky., but died in Graves County, aged sixty-six years. He was a teacher and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church by profession, following the ministry exclusively in Virginia. In Kentucky, he followed teaching mainly, although he acted as local minister, following the ministry for forty years. His whole life was worthy of imitation. At an early date, three brothers came to the United States from Italy, and the Talliaferos now residing in this country are their descendants. Mrs. Martha Bell died aged sixty-six years ; she was the mother of seven children, of whom our subject and two sisters are now living. Our subject, C. N. Bell, received his education from his father, whose occupation he chose, teaching several years in Massac and Pope Counties, Ill. Our subject was a soldier in the Mexican war, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, of which he was made Quartermaster Sergeant. While out on a scout, he was captured by Forrest's men, near Spring Creek College, Tenn., and was taken to the Libby Prison pen, where he was one of the last exchanged prisoners, his regiment having been mustered out before his release. His occupation since the war has been varied : teaching, farming, photographing, etc. In 1872, he came to Mound City, and in the fall of 1882 he became engaged in the family grocery business. Before the war, he was a Whig in politics, but since then he has been a Republican. He is now a member of the City Council in Mound City. Our subject was married twice ; his first wife was Jane Crotchett, who died in 1867. The following year, he was married to Henrietta C. Stall, a native of Ohio. She is the mother of four children, viz. : Susan T., Sallie A., Nellie E. and Ida K.

LOUIS BLUM, dry goods merchant, Mound City. Of the energetic business men of Mound City who have the interest of the town as well as their own at heart, is he whose name heads this sketch. He was born August 25, 1835, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His father, also a native of Wurtemberg, was born 1803, and is yet living. He was a stock-dealer, and a man whose reputation for honesty and square dealing was well known. The mother of our subject was Ida (Neuburger) Blum. She was the mother of five children, of whom Abraham and Sarah Kohn are now living in the old country, and Fannie Back, Joe Blum, of St. Louis, and Louis, our subject, are living in this county. Our subject was educated in Germany, where he engaged in the stock business with his father till 1854, when he came to the United States, landing in New York City. He merchandized in Lebanon, N. J., till 1863, when he came to Cairo, where he commenced to merchandise on a small scale, two horses hauling all the goods with which he opened his store. But with that indomitable perseverance common to the race from which he sprung, and through his honesty and energy, he enjoyed in 1865 the best retail trade in Cairo, employing eight clerks. He continued to do business there till 1870, when he came to Mound City, where he has been mostly a general merchant. He now carries principally a stock of dry goods and clothing, including boots, shoes, hats, caps, carpets, oil cloth, wall paper, etc. Our subject was joined in matrimony July 12, 1868, in New York, and took a wedding trip to Europe, returning the same year. He is a member of the "Sons of the Hebrew Brotherhood," Egypt Lodge, Cairo, Ill. He is also a Knight of

Honor, Mound City Lodge, No. 1847. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mrs. Blum is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where she was born April 13, 1845. Her maiden name was Sophia Hirsh, of a prominent family in Germany. She is the mother of six children now living, viz.: Clara, born November 30, 1870; Jacob, born September 14, 1872; Samuel, born July 24, 1874; Zilli, born September 17, 1877; Benjamin, November 12, 1879, and Ida, born May 13, 1883.

C. L. BOEKENKAMP, merchant, Mound City. This enterprising business man was born May 16, 1853, in Petershagen, Westphalia, Germany. He is a son of Prof. Herman Boekenkamp, who was Superintendent of a deaf and dumb asylum in Minden, Germany. He was born in Brackwede, Germany, and died October 10, 1881. The mother of our subject was Emilie (Hoepke) Boekenkamp, born May 21, 1812, in Minden, Germany. She is yet living where our subject was born, and is the daughter of a large and well-known grain buyer in Germany. She was the mother of two boys—August F. and Charles L., our subject. The former was born March 6, 1848; he was Lieutenant in the Prussian army, and died 1870 from wounds received in the war between Prussia and Austria. At the time of his death he was acting as Mayor of Ibbenbueren, Germany. Our subject was educated at Minden, Germany. In 1869 he left his native country and emigrated to the United States, landing in New York. After roaming one year he clerked in Chicago; from there he went to St. Louis, and after one year's stay came to Mound City. Here he worked one year and then returned to St. Louis, where he worked for the old firm of Herman Koste till 1872, when he again returned to this place, where he clerked for G. F. Meyer till 1874, when he again went to St. Louis, where, after clerking one year in a brewery, he entered E. Hilger & Co.'s wholesale hardware business, where he clerked two years. In 1878 he once more returned to Mound City, where he worked for Meyer till 1881, when he went into business for himself in partnership with Ed. Schuler, keeping a general store. He was joined in matrimony January 14, 1879, in this place, to Miss Mary Schuler, who was born December 23, 1856, in Paducah, Ky. She is a daughter of George Schuler, and is the mother of one boy—Herman, born December 23, 1880. Mr. Boekenkamp is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in politics is a Democrat.

C. BOREN, pilot, Mound City, is a native of Pulaski County, Ill., born February 28, 1828, near Fort Wilkinson, and a son of Morgan and Anna (Lathum) Boren, he born in Tennessee in 1795, and died in Pulaski County, Ill., in January, 1851. He was one of the first settlers of the county, having emigrated from his native State in 1827, and settled in this county near Fort Wilkinson, where he had been stationed as a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and engaged in farming to the time of his death. His wife (subject's mother) was also a native of Tennessee. She died in this county, leaving twelve children, of whom but three are now living, viz.: Lewis W., Mrs. Mary L. Collins and Coleman, our subject. His early life was spent at home on the farm, and at such time as the work of the farm would permit, he attended the subscription schools, common in his day. At nineteen years of age, he left his home and engaged in boating on the rivers; he has since followed this for a livelihood, and has been principally engaged as Captain and pilot, having been Captain of the following well known steamers: Pocahontas, Ohio Belle, Alexander Scott, Cumberland, Catawba and St. Louis. At present he is acting as pilot of the Mississippi, from St. Louis to New Orleans, up the Red River to Shreeveport, and on the Ohio from Cairo to Paducah. In Vienna, Johnson Co., Ill., on the 8th of August, 1852, he was married to Miss Caroline F. McDonald, who was born June 12, 1834, in Ohio. She is a daughter of Richard and Mary J.

(Craven) McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Boren have been blessed with six children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Lady A., born January 29, 1854; Mary A., born November 16, 1856, Carrie F., born December 17, 1858; Georgia Anna, November 3, 1861; she died March 22, 1862; Richard M., born May 30, 1868, and Henrietta B., September 7, 1870. Mr. Boren is an active member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is identified with the Republican party.

THOMAS BOYD, attorney at law, Mound City. The Boyd family on the paternal side is of Scotch ancestry, and on the maternal English. William Boyd, the great-grandfather of Thomas, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America during the Revolutionary was espoused the cause of the patriots, joined the army under Washington and fought for the independence of his adopted country. After the close of the war, he married and settled in Georgia, where his son John, the grandfather of the present family, was born in 1818. John Boyd moved to North Carolina, and from thence to Tennessee, and in 1823 came to Illinois and settled in Washington County, but soon after removed to Randolph County, to a point then known as Heacock's Prairie, now known as Dutch Hill Prairie, and there remained till his death, which occurred about 1837. During the war of 1812, he enlisted and was a soldier under Jackson in the Southern army. His son William, father of Thomas, was born in Georgia in 1806, and came with his father to Illinois, and here married Isabel Douglass, daughter of Isaac L. Douglass. She was a native of Scotland, though partially reared in Illinois. She survived her husband, who died in 1854, and she in 1880. By this union there were eight children, five of whom are living. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was born in Randolph County September 6, 1847. He was reared upon his father's farm, and received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood. At the age of nineteen, he left home and worked at his trade of carpenter; subsequently taught school, which he continued till 1870, when he entered the law office of Murphy & Boyd, at Pinkneyville, and commenced the study of law. He, however, continued to follow teaching in the winter months, returning to his studies during vacation. At the January term of the Supreme Court, held at Springfield in 1875, he passed a successful examination and was admitted to the bar; he then formed a law partnership with his preceptors, and became a member of the well-known law firm of Murphy & Boyd Bros., which continued until July, 1882, when John Boyd withdrew, and Thomas Boyd remained a law partner with Mr. Murphy until the latter part of November, 1882, when the dissolution of the firm took place by mutual consent. Our subject was joined in matrimony, March 13, 1878, to Mrs. Sarah J. Hight, *nee* Hughes, daughter of William A. and Sarah (Moore) Hughes, who were counted among our most esteemed citizens. Mrs. Sarah J. Boyd, born August 8, 1852, in this county, at Old Caledonia, is the mother of three children—Maud S., deceased; Loren H., born August 15, 1880; and Pearl Hope, born February 7, 1883. Our subject was always a reliable Democrat, true to his principles, and without doubt or shadow of turning. He is an honored member of the A., F. & A. M., and also of the high degree of R. A. M. As a practitioner, he has had reason to be gratified with his success. He brought to the profession studious habits, industry and an earnest desire to excel. While comparatively on the threshold of his professional life, he has given undoubted evidence of his fitness and ability to cope with the subtle intricacies of the law, and in good time, we hope, will become eminent and learned in his chosen profession.

L. M. BRADLEY, attorney at law, Mound City, was born October 14, 1852, in Jackson

County, Ill.; grandson of James H. Bradley, Sr., whose son, James H., was born August 21, 1821, in Jackson County, Ill. He was a farmer by occupation. He was joined in matrimony to Rutha Culley, born February 28, 1828, in Mount Vernon, Ind. She was a daughter of Josiah and Martha (Hogue) Culley, and is the mother of a large family, of whom seven children are now living—Harriet E. Carter, Cynthia C. Davis, Charles M., Lewis M. (our subject), Samuel U., George B. and Olley. Our subject received a common school education in Jackson County, Ill., and in De Soto, Ill. In 1873, he opened a general store in the latter place with a partner, and continued in the business till 1880, hiring a clerk in his place when he was at school. The store paid his expenses while fitting himself for his profession. After attending the State Normal School at Carbondale for almost two years, he commenced the study of law with A. R. Pugh, of Murphysboro, as his preceptor. In 1878, he entered the law department of the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., never missing a lesson during two years, graduating in 1880. Since then he has followed his profession one year at Murphysboro, and, since the fall of 1881 in Mound City, where he is also Notary Public, one of the publishers of the Pulaski *Patriot*, and since April 7, 1883, State's Attorney. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., De Soto Lodge, No. 287. In politics, he is a Republican.

DANIEL J. BRITT, farmer, P. O. America, was born February 18, 1836, in Chatham County, N. C. Son of Green Britt, born in Chatham County, N. C., a tanner by occupation. He went to Arkansas, where he lived till the fall of 1863, when he came to Pulaski County, Ill., where he now resides. The mother was a native of Chatham County, N. C. Her maiden name was Martha Martin, daughter of Henry and Mary Martin, natives of Paducah, Ky. She died in Pulaski County, Ky., leaving three children, of whom Daniel was the youngest. The names of the children were Julia A. Sanders (deceased), and William A., now living in this county. Daniel enjoyed only about six months of schooling, but through reading and observation he has acquired a fund of knowledge. In early life he learned the shoe-maker's trade, following it and farming till the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in the Fourth Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, Company K. He was promoted a few days before the battle of Cain Hill, to Captain of the Infirmary Corps. Surrendering at Helena, Ark., he came North and settled in Pulaski County. He has been married twice, and is the father of four boys—William R., born June 15, 1862; Middleton H., born October, 1866; Grant, born 1868; George W., born August, 1872. Mr. Britt is a member of the A., F. & A. M. fraternity, Caledonia Lodge, No. 47. He has been County Treasurer and Assessor for two years, has filled school offices, and has been Township Trustee for sixteen years. In politics, he is a Republican. The past life of our subject needs no comment, as the confidence the people put in him speaks highly in his favor.

PETER BURGESS, farmer, P. O. Mound City, was born April 6, 1843, in Cheshire, England, son of Peter Burgess, born July 14, 1803, in England, where he died June 6, 1846, a farmer by occupation. The mother of our subject was Hannah (Reade) Burgess, born September 20, 1809, in England, where she died April 7, 1852, daughter of Joseph Reade, a farmer by occupation; she was the mother of eight children, of whom Maria, Samuel, Ann and Peter are now living. Our subject was educated in England, where he worked in a silk factory till 1863, when he came to the United States, landing in New York June 12. From New York he went to Connecticut, where he farmed till the fall of 1863. He then went to Mound City, where he worked in the ship-yards, and

then settled down on a farm in Pulaski County. He has now a farm of about 300 acres. He was joined in matrimony May 17, 1865, in this county, to Miss Christina E. Storm, born in Pulaski County. She is a daughter of Dr. Lawrence F. and Elizabeth (Cook) Storm, and is the mother of two children, viz. : Hannah E., born March 25, 1866 ; Samuel L., infant, deceased. Mrs. Burgess died October, 1869, in this county. Mr. Burgess is religiously connected with the Episcopalian Church, was formerly a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters of England. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY G. CARTER, lawyer, Mound City, was born March 24, 1840, in Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky. His father, George W. Carter, was born at Versailles, Ky., January 19, 1819, and died March 2, 1877, in Mound City, Ill. In early life, he was a merchant in Versailles ; was Sheriff of Woodford County, Ky., for twelve years, and during that time hung five men of whom three were colored. In June, 1856, he came to Mound City, and invested largely in stock of the old "Emporium" Real Estate and Manufacturing Company. The same year he removed to Champaign County, and there bought 640 acres of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising, stocking his farm with fine Durham cattle from Kentucky. In 1858, he returned to Mound City, Ill., and engaged in running the Mound City Hotel, and was also President of the Emporium Real Estate Company. About this time, he was a member of the City Council and County Commissioner. He met many ups and downs during his career, and at one time lost by security $22,000. His wife, and mother of our subject, was Rosana (Wallace) Carter, a native of Kentucky, and the mother of ten children, of whom five are now living. Henry G. Carter, our subject, was educated in Kentucky ; in early life, was Deputy Sheriff of Woodford County, Ky., and taught school, and in the meantime studied law ; he graduated in Louisville, Ky., in 1860. In the spring of 1861, he located permanently at Mound City, and engaged in the real estate business, and was manager of the Mound City Railroad for two years, and at the same time continued the practice of his profession. In 1863, he was elected City Attorney, an office he still retains. He was the last President of Emporium Company. In St. Louis, in 1871, he married Miss Maggie Brown, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1880, leaving the following children as the result of their union—Charlotte, born February, 1872 ; Harry, born December, 1874, and Frederick, born in August, 1875. He is a Knight of Honor and a Democrat.

DR. N. R. CASEY, physician and surgeon, Mound City, whose portrait appears in this volume, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., January 27, 1826. His father, Gov. Zadok Casey, was a native of Georgia ; when quite a youth he moved to Tennessee ; there he was married to Rachel King, and in 1817, with his wife and one child six months old, the late Hon. S. K. Casey, moved to what is now Jefferson County, Ill. N. R. Casey's first school teacher was Uncle Neddy Maxey, as he was familiarly called ; he was not a man of much learning, having obtained what he had without a teacher. There were no schools or schoolhouses in that immediate neighborhood. Consequently a room of small dimensions was set apart in his father's house, where the old man taught his two older brothers, and an older sister, with himself. In a few years afterward, a log schoolhouse was built ; one end of the building was taken up by the fire-place, while the floor was the original mother earth. The seats were made of split and hewed timber, their ends resting on blocks. The teacher's name was Tally ; he was a large stout man ; his own education was limited to spelling, reading and writing. His armory, of which he kept a good supply, consisted of long strips of tan oak bark, that had been peeled from oak trees near by, to be used for tanning animals' hides

(not human's); it was neatly corded up near the schoolhouse, and every morning the teacher brought and laid an arm full of it near where he sat. The bark was not dry, hence each strip, about three feet long and six inches wide, made a formidable weapon, and in the hands of an able-bodied man, did a wonderful amount of execution before it broke up in small peices over a boy's back. After this academic course, his father, in 1838, sent him to the Hillsboro Academy, at Hillsboro, Ill. In 1840, he attended the Mount Vernon Academy, that had just been built; while it was of no great proportions for that day and time, it was considered quite an institution. In 1842, his father sent him to the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, where McGuffy, the great school book author, was President. He remained there until 1845, when he returned to Mount Vernon, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John W. Grathrum, a gentleman of fine acquirements, both as a surgeon and physician. He had come a few years before from Baltimore, Md., after one year's study, he attended, in 1846, a course of lectures at the Louisville Medical Institute. It was in the days of Gross, Professor of Surgery, Drake, of Practice, Colt, of Anatomy, Yondell, Chemistry, Charlie Colwell, etc. He continued his studies after his return from the lectures, and at the same time doing some practice under the supervision of his preceptor, until the summer of 1847, when he moved to Benton, Ill., and became a partner in the practice of medicine with Dr. Towns, of that place. Dr. Towns was an educated physician, some years before he had emigrated from Virginia to Franklin County, Ill.; his bearing and manners were that of the old-time Virginia gentleman. He had an extensive practice. Benton was the county seat of Franklin County. On the 4th of December, 1847, he married Miss Florida Rawlings, of Louisville, Ky., daughter of Gen. M. M. Rawlings, a young lady of education and superior accomplishments. She had but recently graduated with honors at the Nazareth Academy, near Bardstown, Ky., a Catholic school then, and still maintaining a high reputation. He returned from Louisville to Benton with his bride, and continued the practice of medicine until 1848, when he moved back to Mount Vernon, Ill., his native place, and there continuing the practice. The winter of 1856–57 he attended his second course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, receiving his diploma. The late Dr. McDowell at that time was the leading spirit of the institution. In June, 1857, he moved to Mound City, Ill., at the earnest request of his father-in-law, Gen. Rawlings, who had in 1854 laid out Mound City. In 1858, he was elected one of the City Councilmen. In 1859, he was elected Mayor of the city, and was elected Mayor annually until 1874, a period of fifteen years. At the end of which time, he declined to be a candidate again. In 1860, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Charleston, and was an ardent admirer and supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. When the U. S. G. Hospital was established in 1861, at Mound City, he volunteered his services for quite awhile, and aided in treating the sick and wounded. Afterward he was appointed assistant Surgeon; and for a long time occupied that position in the hospital. In 1866, Union, Alexander and Pulaski Counties were entitled to one member in the State Legislature. There was an understanding that Pulaski should name the candidate, Union and Alexander Counties, having had the member for some years. N. R. Casey and the late Col. E. B. Watkins were the Democrat candidates for the nomination both of Pulaski County. The contest in Pulaski County, between Casey and Watkins, was an active one. An unpleasant state of affairs existed in the county, resulting from the removal of the county seat from Caledonia to Mound City. Casey had taken an active part in favor

of the removal, while Watkins had taken an active part against the removal. The result was two sets of delegates were sent to the District Convention, which met in Jonesboro. After two days spent by the convention in trying to determine the claims of the contending delegates from Pulaski, they referred the matter back to the people of the district, and adjourned. New county conventions were held, new delegates appointed, but the same difficulty presented itself in Pulaski County, there being a Casey, and a Watkin's delegation, but with convincing evidence, that Casey's delegation represented a majority of the Democrats of the county The district convention met in Cairo, and after two more days spent without making a nomination, the convention adjourned for one week. Union County had seven delegates, Alexander four, and Pulaski three delegates. Before the convention adjourned, Watkins withdrew from the contest. When Union County cast her seven votes for Judge Naill, of Union, Alexander and Pulaski, having seven votes between them, cast their votes for Casey, which made a tie. Upon re-assembling, after the expiration of the week, balloting commenced and continued until late in the day, seven votes being cast for Naill, and seven for Casey, when Casey requested his name withdrawn from the Convention, which was done, when Judge Naill's name was also withdrawn, and Union County placed N. R. Casey again in nomination, when he received the unanimous vote of the convention, and thus ended one of the hottest contested scrambles for the Legislature that ever occurred in the State. Casey was elected by some 1,500 majority, his Republican opponent being a young man by the name of Cleser. When the Legislature met the following winter, it contained only twenty-four Democratic members, but going upon that promise, "Where two or three are gathered together," etc., they met before the organization of the house and nominated N. R. Casey, of Pulaski County, as the Democratic candidate for Speaker. He received twenty-four votes and Franklin Cronin, the Republican candidate, forty-eight, Casey voting for Cronin and Cronin for Casey. In the formation of the committees, Casey was placed upon the most important ones. In 1868, he was nominated by the Democratic Convention, without opposition, his Republican opponent being Dr. Taggert, of Cairo, but he was elected by a large majority. When the Legislature met in the winter of 1868–69, the Democratic members again nominated him for Speaker of the House; but he was again defeated by Franklin Cronin, the Republican candidate. The redistricting of the State and the new Constitution of 1870, giving each Representative District three members, of which the minority would be entitled to one, placed Pulaski County with Johnson, Massac, Pope and Hardin Counties. The district in 1873 was thought to be in some doubt as to its political character, and when the Democratic Convention met at Golconda, they nominated two candidates for the Lower House, N. R. Casey and Dr. Low, both from Pulaski County. Casey was elected and two Republicans. When the General Assembly met, the Republicans nominated Shelby M. Cullum, of Sangamon, for Speaker of the House, since Governor and now United States Senator. The Democrats nominated N. R. Casey, of Pulaski, for Speaker. Each candidate received the full vote of his party, Cullum's majority being twenty. N. R. Casey made an active and an influential member, and enjoyed the confidence and good will not only of the Democratic members but the Republicans. During each term of the Legislature of which he was a member, he served upon the most important committees of the House. He made but few speeches, was not addicted to much talking when his constituents were not interested. He introduced but few bills, but passed those he did introduce. Among them, during his last term in the Legislature, was the

one appropriating $25,000 to build a monument at the national cemetery at Mound City. When introduced, the idea of passing it was scouted pretty generally among the members, but it became a law. The subject of this brief sketch has been frequently spoken of as a fit Democratic candidate for Governor. Pulaski and other southern counties have, upon several occasions, instructed their delegates to State Conventions, to vote for him. His name has often been used in connection with other Democrats as a proper candidate for Congress. While he is not a politician, still he keeps himself posted upon the politics of the country, and never swerves from the Democratic teaching of the fathers. In August, 1878, his wife died, having been stricken with paralysis more than two years before. This was a great loss to him. Five years have elapsed since her death, and he still keenly feels her loss. He has three children. His oldest, Ida M., married, in 1870, Col. D. B. Dyer, of Baxter Springs, Kan.; Dyer is now United States Indian Agent at the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, and they reside at the Agency; Frank R., a young man, who has reached his majority, and is now City Clerk of Mound City; and Maude H. Casey, who will finish her education in another year. For more than a quarter of a century that he has lived in Mound City, he has taken and occupied a prominent position in everything that had for its object the interest of the place. Since 1874, the Doctor has been in the active practice of his profession, ignoring offers of offices.

L. F. CRAIN, Sheriff, Mound City, was born May 18, 1839, in Clark County, Ohio, near Springfield. His father Joseph M. Crain, a native of the same county, was born September 2, 1807. He was a farmer, came to Pulaski County, Ill., in 1870, and died in 1876. He was a son of John Crain, a native of Ireland, born in 1774, and died in Ohio in 1848, where he had settled in an early day. He was a participant in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject was Delcenia A. (Donovan) Crain, a native of Clark County, Ohio, born 1812, and died in 1853. She was a daughter of William Donovan, and the mother of seven children, of whom six are now living. Our subject spent his early life at home, assisting to till the soil of his father's farm, and receiving such an education as could be obtained in the common schools of his native county; arriving at his majority, he embarked on his career in life as a farmer and fruit-grower, and continued the same uninterruptedly until May, 1861, when he enlisted in the late war, serving in Company I, of the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed recruiting officer after serving his term of enlistment. He was wounded in the arm, and from its cause was honorably discharged from the service, and returned to his home in Pulaski County, and again engaged in farming, continuing the same until 1880, when he was elected Sheriff of the county, which he is now filling. Mr. Crain has been twice married; first in 1870, to Miss Annis Murphy, who died in 1875, leaving one child, viz.: Nellie, born April 6, 1872. He married a second time Miss Dora Kennedy, who was born in 1853, in Pulaski County, Ill. This union has been blessed with one child, viz.: Earnest, born September, 20, 1880. Mr. Crain has served the county in many of its offices; among them may be mentioned County Assessor and Treasurer. He is an active member of the order A., F. & A. M., Villa Ridge Lodge, No. 562, and a Republican in politics.

JAMES B. CRANDALL, attorney at law, Mound City, is a grandson of Ezekiel Crandall, a native of New York, who died in Ohio, aged almost one hundred and two years. He was of a long-lived race, and his eight children are yet living—Horace (aged one hundred and two years), Russell, James, Asief (the father of our subject), Saphrona, Lyman, Fannie and John. They have all been married, and have numer-

ous descendants. Ezekiel Crandall cut his way with an ax from Cleveland, Ohio, to a place in Lorain County, a distance of twenty-four miles, through a dense forest. He settled on the land which was afterward occupied by Elyria, the county seat of Lorain County, where our subject, James B. Crandall, was born April 10, 1837. His father, Asief Crandall, was born September 30, 1796, in New York. His wife, Eliza Ferris, was the mother of seven children—Edwin, Devillow, Lucretia C., James B. our subject, Lusella C., Lorenzo and Frank, a merchant in Chicago. Our subject was educated in Oberlin, Ohio. In early life, he taught school for many years in Ohio and Illinois. In 1856, he commenced the study of law with Clark & Burk, of Elyria, as his preceptors. After two years of study, he returned to Illinois, where he had previously taught school in 1855. July 3, 1858, he came to Pulaski County, where he taught in Grand Chain and Caledonia. In 1860, he was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, and commenced to practice in Caledonia. He came to Mound City in 1863; here he followed the mercantile business till 1865, when he once more took up his profession. The following year, he formed a partnership with D. W. Munn, now of Chicago. In 1871, he formed a partnership with John Linegar, which continues to the present day. Mr. C. was married March 5, 1861, to Victoria Rigby, daughter of Capt. John W. Rigby of Caledonia. She died November 29, 1862, leaving two boys—Rolo A., born May 5, 1862, and Ernest A., born March 5, 1865; he died August 23, 1882, at Gray's Ridge, Mo., where he was a telegraph operator. Mr. Crandall was married a second time, March 5, 1869, in Delaware County, Penn., to Rebecca J. Craig, born July 29, 1840, in Pennsylvania, daughter of James Craig, and is the mother of Robert L., born July 29, 1870; Alpha B., born November 23, 1872, and Bell P., born February 27, 1876. Mrs. Crandall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Crandall is an A., F. & A. M., Cairo Lodge, No. 237. Has been County Treasurer of Pulaski County from 1865 to 1868; and for several years was a member of the City Council. Has also been City Attorney. In politics, he is a Democrat.

MRS. SARAH J. DEAHL, P. O. America, born July 17, 1823, at America, Pulaski County. She is a daughter of William and Catherine (French) Wilson. The former was born 1789 in Harrisburg, Penn., and died December 29, 1856. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania, born March 9, 1777; she died March 7, 1877. They are mentioned in our general history. She was the mother of seven children, of whom four are living—Sarah J. (our subject), Elery P., William K. and Washington B.; the other three died in infancy. Our subject is the only one living. She went to the old subscription schools in this county. Here she was married, January 30, 1845, to Jacob Deahl, a native of Prussia, Germany, born February 20, 1809; he died in America June 2, 1876. He was a farmer and the father of seven children, viz.: Winifred (deceased), William R. (deceased), Washington L., Julia A. (deceased), Mary Jane (wife of John W. Boren, of Cairo), Catherine and Martha M. Mrs. Deahl and two of her daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church, as was also her husband. Mr. Deahl was a man that stood high in the estimation of his fellow-men. Mrs. Deahl has a farm of 120 acres, provided by her exemplary husband.

W. L. DEAHL, farmer, P. O. America, was born February 9, 1850, in Pulaski County. He is a son of Jacob Deahl, born February 20, 1809, in Germany, a farmer by occupation. He came to the United States when a young man. He worked a few years in North Carolina, and then settled in this county, following farming. Here he married and was identified with the county more or less until his death, which occurred June 2, 1876. The mother of our subject was Sarah J. (Wilson) Deahl, born

July 17, 1823, in this county. She was a daughter of William and Catharine (French) Wilson, who may be classed among our old pioneers. They are mentioned in our general history. Our subject was educated in the common schools of this county. He has made farming his vocation. He was joined in matrimony here, June 28, 1877, to Miss Anna Dunn, born June 28, 1848, in this county, daughter of Benjamin F. and Jane (Bowman) Dunn. Mrs. Anna Deahl is the mother of one child now living, Lafayette Deahl, born September 10, 1881. Mr. Deahl has been Constable in this precinct for four years, and is one of our wide-awake young farmers.

JOHN DISHINGER, mechanic, Mound City, was born May 5, 1830, in Strasbourg, France. His grandfather, John Dishinger, was a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1798. He was reared and educated in his native place, and there learned the wagon-maker's trade and worked at the same until 1843, when he emigrated to America, and settled in Jasper, Dubois Co., Ind., and there died in 1858. His wife, our subject's mother, was a native of France. She was burned to death in a house, at the age of ninety-five years, in Indiana. John Dishinger, our subject, was educated in Baden-Baden, Germany, and Louisville, Ky., and at the latter place learned the wagon-maker's and blacksmith's trades, and worked there until 1853, when he removed to Jasper, Ind., and there remained three years. In 1857, he came to Mound City, Ill., where he has since conducted a carpenter, wagon and blacksmith shop. In Jasper, Ind., in 1853, he married Miss Frederika Bachtel, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1830. They have five children—Joseph, Lizzie, John, Mary and Charley. Mr. and Mrs. Dishinger are members of the Catholic Church.

A. J. DOUGHERTY, manufacturer, Mound City, is a native of Trinity, Ill., born September 4, 1843, and a son of James Dougherty, a native of the East. Our subject was reared and educated in Mound City, and after completing his education engaged in merchandising business from 1860 until 1869, the first four years as clerk and afterward on his own account. In 1869, in partnership with his uncle, William Dougherty, he engaged in the saw mill business, and in 1870 began the manufacture of staves, in which he has since continued. Mr. Dougherty has been twice married; in 1867, to Miss Albertine Hurd, who died the following year, leaving one son, William A., who was born June 8, 1868. In 1873, he married Miss Fannie Cheek, born January 12, 1852, in Aurora, Ind., a daughter of George and Alta (Bailey) Cheek. She is the mother of the following children: Andrew J., born April 28, 1874; Fannie M., born March 10, 1879; and Ethel, born September 9, 1881. Mr. Dougherty and wife are exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the orders A., F. & A. M., K. of H. and Good Templars. In politics, he is Democratic. He is an enterprising, industrious man, who is honored and respected by all, and who is never laggard in promoting good causes and general enterprises. In 1870, he employed about ten men. Since then he has developed the business to such an extent that at present, under the head of the Mound City Stave Factory, he employs about 100 men in the woods and factory, adding machinery from time to time till at present it is one of the largest factories of its kind in Southern Illinois. Mr. Dougherty was one of the first to introduce the building of gravel roads, and for the last three years has been instrumental in building them by subscription. He is a strong Prohibitionist, and an active worker in the public and Sunday Schools, of which latter he is a faithful Superintendent.

F. A. FAIR, Mound City, contractor and builder, was born June 13, 1823, on Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, son of Charles

Fair, born 1787, in Taneytown, Md. When quite young, he removed to Pennsylvania, where he stayed with his parents, who were natives of Germany, till he was sixteen years old. He then went to Baltimore, where he learned the carpenter's trade, following it ten years. Since then he has been engaged mostly in farming and stock-raising in Maryland and Ohio. He died in 1838. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth (Marr) Fair, born 1790 in Baltimore. She died 1854 in Dayton, Ohio. She was a daughter of Walter Marr, grandson of the Earl of Marr, of Scotland. John Marr, father of Walter Marr, was captured while crossing the ocean, and was put to death, together with the crew. The heirs of the Marr family for the last forty years have made researches for the old Earl's will and testamental papers. Mrs. Elizabeth Marr was the mother of thirteen children, of whom six are now living. Our subject only enjoyed one winter term of school. At the age of fifteen, he began to learn the mason trade in Dayton, Ohio, which he has followed most of his life. He has worked at his trade in New Orleans, Madison, Indiana and Missouri. In 1856, he settled in Mound City, where he followed his occupation most of his time. He was also owner and keeper of wharf and steamboats, and during the war surveyor of the port. His last wharf boat burned in 1875. He kept hotel for two years, and since then has followed his trade. Mr. Fair was married, January 4, 1853, in New Albany, Ind., to Miss Sophia Kopp, born December 4, 1832, in Steubenville, Ohio, daughter of George and Barbara (Genther) Kopp. The result of this union was five children, now living, viz.: Anna E., wife of Loren D. Stophlet; Dora F., wife of William Biggerstaff; Katie, wife L. J. Mall; Frank A. and Eddie. Mr. Fair has been a Democrat since Horace Greeley ran for President.

W. T. FREEZE, lawyer, Mound City, is one of the most prominent of his profession in Pulaski County. He is of German descent, a native of Tennessee, born December 1, 1844. His father, John L. Freeze, is a native of same State, born in January, 1824, he came to Illinois in 1848, and settled in Union County, and was engaged as contractor for the stone work of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for five years. In 1870, he removed to Howell County, Mo., where he now resides. His wife, and mother of our subject, Mary E. (Campbell) Freeze, was also a native of Tennessee, she was born February 27, 1824; she was a daughter of William and Mary (Stone) Campbell, and was the mother of nine children, of whom five are now living. She died January 10, 1865. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of Union County; when a young man learned the carpenter trade of his father. August 19, 1862, at seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the late war, serving in Company H, of the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of the service at Little Rock, Ark., July 10, 1865, at the time was Hospital Steward, a position he had held for thirteen months. He was in the following battles: Parker's Cross Roads, where he was wounded in the leg, and still carries the bullet, was also in the battles of Mount Elbe and siege of Vicksburg. After the war, he attended for a short time the University of Michigan, and then engaged in farming in Union County on the old home farm. In 1870, he gave up farming, and began teaching schools during the winter seasons, and working at his trade in the summer. In 1866, he began the study of law, and in August, 1881, passed his examination before the Appellate Court of Mount Vernon, Ill., and was admitted to the bar. He had previously been Police Magistrate of Dongola, Ill., but resigned the office on being admitted to the bar. In September, 1881, he came to Mound City, and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has followed in connection with duties as Deputy County Clerk. In 1867, on the 22d

of October, he married Emma Hoffner, a native of Pulaski County, born July 26, 1845 ; she is a daughter of Judge Caleb and Melia (Knupp) Hoffner. He is a member of the Christian Church, and she of the Methodist Episcopal Church ; he is an active member of Masons, Villa Ridge Lodge, No. 250, and in politics is a Republican.

F. G. FRICKE, druggist, Mound City, born April 6, 1846, in Brunswick, Germany, son of August F. G. Fricke, born 1812, in Hanover. He is yet living in Brunswick, where he was a custom house officer ; he is now retired from active service and receives a pension. The mother of our subject was Caroline Buchring ; she was born February 23, 1820, in Germany, where she yet resides, being the mother of ten children, of whom six are now living, viz.: Louis, George, Albert, Dora, Newkirch, Hermine and Frederick G., our subject, who is the oldest. He was educated in Germany, where he also learned the drug business. In January, 1866, he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York. From there he went to Richmond, Va., where he clerked in a drug store, until the fall of 1867, when he left for St. Louis, where he clerked till April, 1869. He then came to Mound City, where he bought Frank Tourelle's drug store. In 1880, he built a two-story brick building, in which he keeps the only drug store in town. He was joined in matrimony, in Williamsport, Penn., September 3, 1871, to Miss Emma Niemeyer, born February 22, 1849, in Gr. Schwuelper, Hanover, Germany. She is a daughter of Charles Niemeyer, a former pastor of a Lutheran Church, but now retired, living in Brunswick. Her mother was Sophia Gade, who died in April, 1883. Mrs. Emma Fricke is the mother of four children, viz.: Dora, born October 2, 1872 ; Carl, born October 2, 1875 ; Albert, born November 12, 1878, and Frederick, born June 20, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Fricke are religiously connected with the Lutherian Church. He has been a member of the school board, is a wide-awake, free minded man, and in politics is identified with the Democratic party.

ROMEO FRIGANZA, merchant, Mound City, was born October 17, 1815, on Minocar Island, one of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean Sea, subject to Spain. His life has been a checkered one, almost romantic. His father, Salvador Friganza, was a native of Malta, in the Mediterranean. He died in Minocar, where he had been married to Juanna Pons, a descendant of one of the oldest and most renowned families on the island, members of which occupy positions of the highest trust. She died on the island after giving birth to thirteen children, of whom only two sons are now living—Joseph, who never left his native island, and is now living on the estate of his parents, and Romeo, our subject, who was partly educated on his native island, but received most of his education on board the United States man-of-war, "Constitution," the commodore ship of the Mediterranean squadron, on which he had embarked without the knowledge of his parents, and on which he stayed two years, when he was transferred to the "North Carolinian," who relieved the old "Constitution." He stayed on her till 1827, when he was transferred with the Paymaster, N. H. Perry, to the United States sloop-of-war, "Lexington," on which he remained till his arrival in New York in 1830. He was then transferred by Commodore Isaac Chauncy, to the New York navy yard, for the purpose of learning the trade of ship joiner, there to remain till the age of twenty-one. Through his industry and efficiency, he was, at the breaking-out of the Mexican war, made foreman of the joiners in the navy yard, continuing as such till 1856, when he was promoted to master joiner a position of high trust, which he held till the breaking out of the civil war, when he was ordered to St. Louis, there to aid Admiral Foote in building and equipping gun-boats for the Mis-

sissippi Squadron. He remained in the service till July 1, 1874, which was after the abandonment of the naval service at Mound City. After a continual service of forty-six years, he retired from the public service, and for the last two years has been keeping a book store. His record in the navy is one of the very best, and should deserve a better reward. During the years from 1861 to 1865, while acting as Naval Constructor, $3,000,000 passed though his hands, yet no questions were asked at Washington. His was the only office of that kind that was not investigated after the war. Admiral Porter in a letter, says: "You ought to feel highly honored, as yours is the only office that does not need investigation." He is also honorably mentioned in naval histories. Our subject has been married twice. His first wife was Delilah Boardman, who died in 1856, leaving eight children—Joseph, Henry, Romeo, John Margaret, Eliza, Sarah and Charles (deceased). Joseph was in the navy during the war, and Henry and Romeo were in the army. His second wife, Mrs. Anna Huckleberry, whose maiden name was Harrington, is the mother of six children—Allen, Ira, Ida and Charles Huckleberry, from her first husband, and Archy and Willie Friganza, with our subject. Mr. Friganza is Democratic in politics. He has been Mayor of Mound City for the last ten years, also County Commissioner for two years. Is now President of the School Board, in which he served twelve years. He is also an active member of the A., F. & A. M.

S. H. GRAVES, County Coroner, Mound City, was born November 22, 1837, in Alexander County, Ill., son of Edward Graves, a native of Tennessee, who died July 6, 1851, of the Asiatic cholera. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth (Mirron) Graves, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in Scott County, Mo. She was the mother of four children, of whom two, the oldest and youngest, are now living, viz.: Samuel H., our subject, and his sister, Amanda M. Devouch. Samuel H. is mainly self-educated. In early life he followed farming. He enlisted August 22, 1861, in the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment Volunteers, Company F, and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant. He served three years under the stars and stripes, and was then honorably discharged in East Point, Ga., having participated in the battles of Belmont, Mo., Fort Donelson, battle and siege of Vicksburg, and others. He was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson by a minnie ball shattering his right hand. He draws a pension now. After the war, he returned to Pulaski County, where he was joined in matrimony, October 20, 1864, at old America, to Miss Mary C. Littlejohn, born May 22, 1839, in Mason County, Ky., daughter of Daniel and Cynthia A. Thompson. Mrs. Graves is the mother of six children, now living, viz.: Minnie, born January 27, 1866; Edward F., born January 27, 1868; Lilie D., born December 2, 1869; Nettie B., born October 9, 1871; Flora, born April 13, 1876; and William O., born October 13, 1878. After marriage Mr. Graves engaged in the lumber business for two years, when he turned his attention to farming. He has filled school offices, and in the fall of 1882, was elected Coroner of Pulaski County. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. fraternity, Villa Ridge Lodge, No. 562. In politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM L. HAMBLETON, deceased. In writing the history of this County, and especially that of Mound City, the writers have endeavored to preserve the history of some deserving men—men who have done something for the people, perhaps done more for the people than for themselves; self-made men, who practically commenced life with their own resources, with less than a limited education, with no long list of crowned ancestry, but who were endowed with pluck, perseverance, a vitality and nerve which overcomes all obstacles, that break down the weak but that

aid in strengthening the will and character of the self-made man. Many of our successful business men have accumulated fortunes, while others that toiled just as hard, bore the same or more hardships, have not been as successful, owing to their large heartedness, their readiness to aid those in trouble or distress, whose heart and purse were open to all, regardless of color, isms, or politics. To the latter class belongs the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work. He was known only to be loved and respected. His name is spoken by the rough-and-ready river or railroad men, as one would speak of a friend that sticks closer than a brother. He has reared for himself a monument in the hearts of his fellow-men, that rivals the one in the National Cemetery, in whose construction he was instrumental, being one of the Commissioners. His whole life has been more devoted to the interest and happiness of others than his own. In the simple, but expressive language of the people who knew him, he was called a "man" in every sense of the word. He was born November 15, 1825, in Maryland. His father, Thomas Hambleton, was a ship-carpenter by occupation. He was of Scotch descent, the old family name being Hambledown. William L. Hambleton served his apprenticeship as ship-carpenter in Cincinnati, where he afterward, in company with his brother, Samuel T., started a ship-yard. In 1860, he permanently located in Mound City, where he and his brother operated a ship-yard, better known as the "marine ways." Here he was joined in matrimony, December 31, 1863, to Sarah E. Kain, born April 1, 1840, in Clermont County, Ohio. Her father, Daniel Kain, a farmer in Clermont County, was of German descent. Her mother, Jane Tate, a native of New Jersey, was a daughter of Thomas Tate, a native of Scotland, and a cooper by occupation. Jane Tate was the mother of nine children, of whom the last seven were children by her second husband, Nelson Applegate. Mrs. Sarah E. Hambleton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her life is devoted to the interest of her interesting family, which consists of six children now living, of whom the three oldest are children from her late husband's first wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Tate, who died June 9, 1862. The children are Adaline F., the wife of G. T. Whitlock; Thomas H., born October 7, 1858; Sarah E., born November 11, 1860; Lilie, born August 13, 1868; Jessie H., born March 31, 1870, and Alfred S., born August 15, 1873. William L. Hambleton was a man whose place has not been filled since his demise, which occurred January 29, 1883, in Mound City, which place he had also served as City Treasurer, member of the City Council, and was also appointed one of the Commissioners for the building of the State House of Springfield, Ill. His memory will be cherished by all with whom he came in contact.

DAVID D. HARRIS, carpenter and builder, Mound City, is a native of Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky., born September 8, 1831, to David H. and Margaret (Peters) Harris. He was born in Orange County, Va., in 1785, and died in Versailles, Ky., in 1847; he was a carpenter by occupation, a son of Linsey Harris, a native of Virginia and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Subject's mother was born in Franklin County, Va., in 1789, and died in Lexington, Ky., in 1856; she was the mother of five children, of whom the following are now living: William P., Mrs. Frances Hartje, Mrs. Ann Foushee, and David D., the subject of this sketch. He was reared and educated in his native county, and, when quite young, apprenticed himself at the carpenter's trade, with his brother, William P. Harris, and worked at his trade there until 1857, when he removed to Jackson County, Mo., and there engaged in farming until 1863, when he came to Mound City, Ill., and has since been engaged at his trade. In Danville, Ky., October 13,

1857, he married Mary E. Fletcher, a native of Lincoln County, Ky., born September 8, 1839. She is a daughter of John and Mary E. (Quinton) Fletcher and the mother of the following children: William B., born February 15, 1859; David D., born March 9, 1862, and Maggie P., born September 2, 1864. Mr. Harris is an active member of the I. O. O. F.; is a Democrat in politics, and has served the city as Alderman.

EDWARD A. HAY, mechanic, Mound City, was born July 31, 1839, in Baltimore, Md., son of William H. Hay, born in 1800 in St. Mary's County, Md., a butcher by occupation. He died in Baltimore in June, 1844. He married Jane Moran, born 1798 in Maryland; she died, 1862 in Athens, Menard Co., Ill. She was of French descent, and the mother of five boys and four girls, of whom four boys and three girls are now living. Our subject was educated in Baltimore. In 1854, he came West, settling in Athens, Menard Co., Ill., where he learned his trade with his brother James C. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Company F, serving till close of war. He was a drummer most of the time. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Shiloh Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Hatchee River, Jackson, Miss., and Spanish Fort, Ala. In February, 1865, he crossed the Gulf of Mexico with his regiment. After the war, he came to Mound City, where he has followed his trade. He was married here to Caroline Wilson, born December 7 1846, in Cincinnati, Ohio. She is a daughter of Jacob and America (Murphy) Wilson. Mrs. Caroline Hay is the mother of three children, viz.: Estella, deceased; Willie, born June 14, 1870, and Pearl May, born May 28, 1877. Mr. Hay is a Republican, also a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Knight of Honor. He has been School Director, and also a member of the City Council for two terms.

WILLIAM T. HAYDEN, farmer, P. O. Mound City, was born November 1, 1839, in Montgomery County, Ind., son of Jonah T. Hayden, a native of Pennsylvania. He died in Champaign County, Ill.; he was a farmer. The mother of our subject was Mary (Peters) Hayden, a native of Pennsylvania. She was the mother of nine children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Rebecca, Sarah A., James, Samuel and William T., our subject, who went to school in Champaign County, Ill. He devoted himself to farming. He was married, September 20, 1860, to Miss Maria James, born February, 1842, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Durham) James; she is the mother of nine children, viz.: Douglas A., born November 24, 1862; George W., born October 15, 1864; Mary E., born March 21, 1867; William T., born October 24, 1869; Maria C., born October 27, 1871; John T., born November 2, 1873; Romantha A., born December 10, 1875; Ida M., born July 21, 1878, and Samuel J., born December 11, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden are religiously connected with the Southern M. E. Church. He has a farm of 110 acres. He has served the people in his neighborhood in the capacity of School Director. In politics, he is Democratic, but votes for the best man.

HON. DANIEL HOGAN, Mound City, was born in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, July 4, 1849. His father was a respected and well-to-do farmer, whose ancestors had for generations been land-owners. His mother, a descendant of the O'Mahers, a family of title and distinction, famous in the early and present history of Ireland. In 1852, when the subject of this sketch was but an infant, his father brought his family to America, and became one of the early settlers of Pulaski County, Ill. The early days of Daniel were spent on a farm, and in attending the public schools of the district, finally taking the high school course at Cairo, Ill., and studying the various branches of telegraphy at night. This latter acquirement was of great benefit to him during the war. The first

signal for the great civil conflict found him too young to enlist, but he was smuggled by an elder brother into the camp of the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. John A. Logan. Some months later, he was regularly enrolled in the telegraph corps of the United States Army, and attached to the brigade serving under Gen. U. S. Grant, as confidential cipher clerk, with the rank of Lieutenant, and afterward of Captain. He was present at the capture of Fort Henry, and Clarksville and Nashville, Tenn., and was under fire at Fort Donelson, Corinth, and Iuka, Miss.; was with Gens. Hatch and Grierson, in their various cavalry raids and fights in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. He was frequently stationed at important and exposed posts in the enemy's country, and engaged in tapping his telegraph wires, many times narrowly escaping capture. He accompanied Gen. W. T. Sherman and staff to Chattanooga, Tenn., before starting on his "march to the sea," as his confidential cipher clerk and telegrapher, but being urgently wanted in Memphis, Tenn, was sent there as chief of the military lines. At the close of the war, Capt. Hogan was honorably mustered out for "faithful and important military services." He then entered and graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and took service under the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the principal cities of the United States. He came to Mound City, Ill., in 1869, in order to be near his aged parents, who both died at an advanced age, the father at seventy-four, and the mother seventy-two, being affectionately attended by their dutiful son. The ability and business integrity of Mr. Hogan soon attracted the attention of his neighbors, and although very young for the office, he was in 1873 elected County Clerk, and re-elected at every ensuing election until 1882, when he was elected to the State Senate from the Fifty-first Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Franklin, Williams, Johnson and Pulaski, defeating Mr. Youngblood, the Democratic candidate, by nearly 1,000 votes. He at once took an active part in all important legislation, and was placed on many important committees, and proved himself a keen financier, and in the protracted legislative dead-lock of January, 1883, and that finally elected Gov. S. M. Cullom to the United States Senate, Mr. Hogan contributed no small part of the result, and showed himself one of the shrewdest young politicians and caucus managers in the State, and his friends predict for him a brilliant future. In 1876, Mr. Hogan married the daughter of the late Judge G. W. Carter, one of the wealthy and original founders of Mound City, and for many years President of the Mound City Railroad Company, and of the Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company. The successful manner in which Mr. Hogan has managed his own and his wife's large interests proves him to be an able and safe man.

A. HUTTON, farmer and mechanic, P. O. Mound City, was born December 28, 1833, in Bannockburn, Scotland, son of David Hutton, born 1798 in Bannockburn, Scotland, where he was a merchant, but the latter part of his life he was a Jacquard machine-maker. He died there. The mother of our subject was Anna Garow, born in Oswego, N. Y. She died in Scotland. Our subject was the only child. He received a common school education in Scotland, where he also learned the boiler-maker's trade, which he followed for three years in Egypt. In 1856, he came to the United States, having previously been one year in Quebec, Canada. He worked at his trade in many of the principal cities of that day, including St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans. In 1858, he came to Mound City, where he worked at his trade for James Goodlow, in the foundry for two years. He finally settled on a farm in 1860, still working at his trade until 1875. Since then, he has farmed exclusively. Our subject was married in Mound City, June 10, 1859, to Miss Martha

Boothby, born January 10, 1841, in Philadelphia, Penn., daughter of William and Mary (Gibson) Boothby, natives of England. Mrs. Hutton is the mother of Anna, born September 7, 1861, wife of William Parker. She is the mother of Pearl Parker, born February 5, 1881. Our subject has been identified with the Democratic party.

W. H. JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Mound City, was born February 22, 1829, in Henderson County, Tenn., son of Jesse Jackson, a native of North Carolina, where he learned the carpenter's trade; followed it and farming through life. He lived one year where our subject was born, and then removed to Graves County, Ky., where he followed carpentering till his death, which occurred in 1834, being taken sick while building a house in Columbus, Ky. He was a quiet man, who never sought notoriety or office. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth (Riley) Jackson, a native of North Carolina, and yet living. She was the mother of six children, of whom four are now living—Clark, Rebecca Atwood, Julia Duffel and William H., our subject, who was educated in Graves County, Ky., where he taught school for three years, and then turned his attention to farming, which has been his occupation through life. He left Kentucky in the spring of 1867, settling in Pulaski County, where he bought thirty-one and one-third acres of Lots No. 1 and 2, of the old town of America, which once had about 1,600 inhabitants, but which is now only a field. Our subject was joined in matrimony twice. His first wife was Lucy E. Keeling, a native of Kentucky. She died in November, 1866. She left two children—Thomas F., born November 23, 1857; (he is now at the Pagosa Springs, Colo.), and Nancy E., wife of B. W. Jackson, born June 2, 1860, in White County, Ill., son of Isaac and Rhoda (Storm) Jackson, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter a native of Illinois. Our subject was married a second time to Mrs. Missouri Adams, daughter of George Mason, a native of Pennsylvania, a blacksmith doing the first iron work on the first jail house in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Jackson is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1868, our subject was elected Justice of the Peace, serving four years. He served the people with ability, and was elected for another term in the fall of 1881. He is now Deputy Assessor. In politics, he has been identified with the Democratic party.

WALTER JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Mound City, was born on June 6, 1857, in London, England, son of Henry Jackson, a native of London, England, where he yet resides. He is a compositor by occupation. The mother of our subject was Maria Keeble, a native of England, deceased. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom three are now living—William, a machinist in San Francisco; Henry, a printer in San Francisco; and Walter, our subject, who was educated in England. He came to the United States in June, 1874, settling in Pulaski County, where he has been farming since. He has a farm of 330 acres. He was married here to Miss Fannie J. Peeler, born November 9, 1856, in Cairo. She is a daughter of Lindsey and Emilie (Cook) Peeler. The former is a native of the United States, the latter of England. Mrs. Fannie Jackson is the mother of two children now living—Horace, born July 6, 1880, and Walter S., born September 6, 1882. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Knights of Honor, Mound City Lodge, No. 1847. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party.

CHRISTIAN KELLER, barber, Mound City, was born near Worms, in Osthofen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 1, 1843. His father, Peter Keller, is a native of Germany, and a cooper by occupation. His wife, mother of our subject, was Kate (Ratmacher) Keller, who died in Germany, her native State. Of the children born to her, five are now living. Christian Keller received a limited education

in Germany, but by observation and business experience in America has become master of the English language. When he was fourteen years of age, he bade home and friends farewell and sailed for America, landing at New Orleans, and located at St. Louis, where he apprenticed himself at the barber's trade. At the breaking-out of the late civil war, he enlisted in Company B of the Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, which made the amputation of a limb necessary to save his life. He was honorably discharged in Jackson, Tenn., in the spring of 1863. He then went to his home in St. Clair County, Ill., from where he had enlisted and where his relatives resided. In the fall of the same year, he went to Cincinnati and again resumed working at his trade. In the fall of 1865, he came to Mound City, Ill., where he has since remained. In 1867, on the 27th of October, he married Miss Elizabeth Revington, a native of Pulaski County, Ill., born September 2, 1849, and a daughter of Peter and Sarah (Thomson) Revington, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pulaski County, Ill. This union has been blessed with the following children: George William, born March 23, 1869; Edward J., born November 12, 1871; Lucy A. F., born March 26, 1876. Mr. Keller is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Republican in politics.

E. R. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Mound City, was born August 2, 1847, in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, son of Benjamin Lewis, born in Warren, Ohio. The father was a hotel keeper in early life. In 1857, he went to Arkansas, where he farmed till his death, which occurred in 1864. The mother of our subject was Betsey (Rappert) Lewis, born in Erie, Penn. She died in Pulaski County, Ill., in 1864. She was the mother of six children, of whom four are now living, viz.: Mary F. Vessey, Emelia Jones, Matilda and Elisha R., who was educated partly in Ohio and partly in Illinois. In early life, he took to farming, which he has kept up ever since. He was joined in matrimony, April 29, 1870, in this county, to Miss Alice Beaver, born February 19, 1853, on the farm where she now resides. She was a daughter of Abraham and Malinda (Rhoden) Beaver, who are old settlers, and is the mother of five children, viz.: Pearl, born October 22, 1871; George, born March 29, 1873; Leona, born July 3, 1875; Mary A., born January 27, 1878; Minnie, born August 24, 1882. Mr. Lewis has a farm of 106 acres. He is a member of the Knights of Honor fraternity; he came to this county in 1863; has been a School Director for about seven years. In politics, he has been identified with the Democratic party.

J. M. LEWIS, station agent and operator, Mound City, was born January 2, 1850, in Lawrence County, Ill.; son of W. M. and Martha (Craven) Lewis, the former a native of Kentucky. He and wife died in Lawrence County, Ill. He, the father of our subject, was a millwright by occupation, but followed farming mostly; he was the father of eight children, of whom six are now living, the youngest being our subject, who was educated in Lawrence County. In 1871, he learned telegraphy at Lawrenceville, where he took the office of agent and operator the latter part of the same year. After six months, he took the office at Bridgeport, where he stayed four years and three months. In August, 1876, he went on a farm near Bridgeport. He was a tiller of the soil for two years, when he once more turned to his profession, remaining six months on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. In the spring of 1879, he moved back to Lawrenceville, Ill. In the fall of the same year, he went to Vincennes, Ind., where he worked one year for the C. & V. and I. & V. Railroad Companies, after which he was stationed one year in Grand Chain and then, in September, 1881, he came to Mound City, where he holds the position of station agent,

operator and express agent for the Adams & Pacific Express Company. He was joined in matrimony, in November, 1872, in Lawrence County, to Eliza J. Smith, a native of Lawrence County, Ill., and a daughter of Robert Smith. She is the mother of two children now living, viz., Floyd Lee and Carrie May. Mr. Lewis is an A., F. & A. M., and in politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

ANTON LUTZ, butcher, Mound City. Among the many enterprising Germans who have made Mound City their permanent home, we class the subject of this sketch. He was born January 23, 1833, in Rulfingen, Hohenzollern, Germany. His father, Anton Lutz, Sr., was also a native of Germany, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation, and also a soldier fighting against Napoleon Bonaparte. The mother of our subject was Maria Stark, a native of Germany, where she died. Her father, Joseph Stark, was a miller in the old country. She was the mother of seven children, viz.: Anna M. Goobs, Kresenzia Messerschmit, Mathias, Albert, Johan, Anton, our subject, and Carl. Mr. Lutz went to school in Germany, where he also learned his trade. He came to the United States in 1854, and lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, till 1860, when he came to Mound City, where he has followed his trade ever since. He was joined in matrimony in Cincinnati, in 1858, to Miss Kresenzia Moser, born March 19, 1834, in Baden, Germany. She is a daughter of Mathias Moser, and is the mother of three children now living, viz., Brima M., born November 11, 1864; Louisa, born October 21, 1868, and Joseph, born September 27, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz are religiously connected with the Catholic Church. He has been a member of the City Council. He is also a member of the famous order of "Druids." In politics, he is a Republican.

W. A. LYERLY, farmer, P. O. America, was born November 17, 1823, in Jonesboro, Union Co., Ill. He is a son of Jonathan Lyerly, who was born in North Carolina in 1795, and died in America, Pulaski Co., Ill., in about 1853. He was one of the pioneers of Illinois; he made his original settlement near Jonesboro, where he worked at the tanner's trade. In about 1830 he removed to near Caledonia, Ill., where he remained several years, and during his stay served the people as Justice of the Peace; he subsequently removed to America and there engaged in farming and reared a large family of children, consisting of nine boys and two girls, of whom five are now living, viz.: William A., James B., Robert J., Ellen N. Rooyakkers and Jane A. Hutchens. Our subject received a limited education near Caledonia, and in early life followed farming, working seven years for Henry L. Webb. In 1846, he came to Pulaski County, where he farmed on the same ground where the old town of America had once flourished. Here he has lived ever since, and is now, through his industry and perseverance, in the possession of one of the best farms in the township. He is a Democrat in politics, casting his first vote for James K. Polk, and has served the people in the capacity of school officer. The mother of our subject was Nancy C. Lyerly, who died August 4, 1867. Our subject was joined in matrimony, January 23, 1845, at America, to Ann E. Cloud, daughter of George and Jemima (Bowman) Cloud, born September 20, 1828. She is the mother of ten children, of whom six are now living viz., James F., Juliet A., born July 29, 1849 wife of Alexander Lawrence; Jemimah, born April 22, 1851; Eliza E., born January 3, 1866, George A., born January 2, 1869, and Cornelia, born August 27, 1873. Maria A., William A., Harvey C. and Barton A. are deceased.

J. F. LYERLY, farmer, P. O. Mound City, was born February 2, 1847, in Pulaski County, where he received his education, also attending the Commercial College at Springfield, Ill., for several months. He clerked some in early life, but followed farming principally, identifying

himself with the interest of his neighborhood, especially Sunday school work, having been Superintendent for the last five years. He has been married twice ; his first wife was Miss Pet Thompson, who died August 4, 1867, leaving one daughter, Katie, born July 14, 1867. He was married a second time to Mrs. Nannie Minnich, born December 31, 1846, daughter of Daniel and Cynthia (Thompson) Littlejohn, natives of Northern Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Lyerly are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the "Grange," and a member of the A., F. & A. M. fraternity. Having represented his lodge twice at Chicago as Master. In politics he is Democratic. Has been Township Treasurer for twelve years.

J. B. MATHIS, physician, P. O. America, was born January 5, 1840, in Trigg County, Ky., son of William Mathis, born 1814, in Trigg County, Ky., a farmer by occupation, and died 1860, in Johnson County, Ill. His mother was Cynthia (Scott) Mathis, born 1818, in Trigg County, Ky. She is now living in Johnson County, Ill. Dr. Mathis was educated in Vienna, Johnson County, Ill. He received his medicial education in the Eclectric Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in March, 1866. Having previous to this read medicine for about three years with Dr. A. B. Moore, of New Columbia, Ill., as preceptor. After receiving his diploma, he settled in Massac County, Ill., where he followed his profession about one year, when he removed to Johnson County, Ill. Here he practiced from 1867 to 1873, when he came to Pulaski County He has tilled the soil for the last three years, besides following his profession. He was joined in matrimony, July 23, 1865, in Johnson County, Ill., to Miss Mary S. Mason, born September 22, 1846, in Trigg County, Ky. She is a daughter of James and Anna (Hester) Mason, and is the mother of six children now living, viz. : James William, born September 2, 1868 ; John B., September 24, 1871 ; Morse P., April 20, 1873 ; Robert D., March 14 ; 1877 ; Archy, July 13, 1880 ; and Nellie, October 10, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Mathis are members of the United Brethren Church. He has a farm of 90 acres ; has held school office. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party, all his life ; is a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. T. McCOY, merchant, Mound City, is a son of Elisha and Mary E. (Bibb) McCoy. He was born in North Carolina, and came to Mound City from Marshall County, Ky., in March, 1872, and is now engaged at the carpenter trade. She is the mother of seven children, of whom two are now living—Lanzy J., a carpenter, and William T., our subject. He was born September 12, 1846, in North Carolina. He was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools of Marshall County, Ky. When he became of age, he engaged in farming, for a time at Massac County, Ill., and there, on the 11th of July, 1869, he married Miss Mary E. Murphy, a native of near Paducah, Ky., born in January, 1848 ; she is a daughter of James H. and Rachel J. (Butler) Murphy. After Mr. McCoy came to Mound City he worked at the carpenter trade until August, 1882, where, in copartnership with Mr. C. N. Bell, he opened a grocery store, and also carries a full line of queens and tin ware. Mr. McCoy is a man of good business qualities, enjoying the highest esteem of the community in which he lives ; is a Democrat in politics, and an active member of the I. O. O. F., Mound City Lodge, No. 150.

JOHN McDOWELL, saw and planing mill, lumber, etc., Mound City, was born April 4, 1831, in Allegheny County, Penn., nine miles south of Pittsburgh, and is a son of John and Jane (Coulter) McDowell. He was born near Steubenville, Ohio, and was a farmer and manufacturer, the latter including woolen goods, linseed oil, milling, etc. He was a man of considerable prominence, and represented Allegheny County, whither he had removed in 1840,

in the Legislature of 1846 and 1848; was County Commissioner for three years, and died in Franklin, Ind., in 1850. His wife, Jane Coulter, was a native of Allegheny County, and a daughter of Moses Coulter, a farmer and miller, and one of the pioneers of Allegheny County. He built the first flouring-mill in that county, and one of the first west of the Alleghany Mountains. Mrs. McDowell was the mother of four children, of whom only Mrs. Anna M. Alexander, and our subject, are now living. The latter was educated in his native county, and entered the mills early, where he obtained a practical business education. He remained with his father until he was nineteen years of age, when he came West and engaged in the lumber business in Franklin, Ind., where he remained until 1860, when he engaged in the milling business in Marion County, Ind. After one or two other changes, he went to Brazil, Ind., and engaged in the lumber and coal business, having a saw and planing mill and a coal shaft, and still resides and does business there. In 1877, he removed his saw-mill to Mound City, bringing several families with him. The following year, he removed his planing-mill here. He combined the two mills, and employs thirty-three men the year round. He gets his logs mainly from the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. They comprise poplar, ash, oak, walnut, sycamore, cottonwood, cypress, maple, gum, etc. The poplar lumber is shipped to the principal towns on the Wabash River, and to his yards in Brazil; the sycamore is shipped mostly to Louisville, Ky., and Detroit, Mich.; the ash and gum goes to Chicago, Toledo and other Eastern cities. Mr. McDowell has always been a live, wide-awake citizen, and in Brazil was a member of the City Council four years, in which body he was instrumental in getting water-works for the city, which cost, with other public and needed improvements, $70,000. He was married in Franklin, Ind., July 7, 1857, to Miss Eliza J. McCracken, born in New Madrid, Mo., in September, 1832. Her father, James McCracken, was a pilot of the Mississippi River. She is the mother of three sons now living—Elmer C., born in 1862; John, born in 1864; Robert H., born in 1866. Mrs. McDowell's mother was Sarah Allen, whose brother, Gen. Robert Allen, was in the Mexican war, and in the late civil war. Col. James Allen, another brother, made the first improvement in the harbor of Chicago; both were graduates of West Point. Mound City is indebted to our subject for promoting the business interest of the place, and for bringing other energetic business men here.

GEORGE MERTZ, Mayor of Mound City, was born in New Berlin, Union County, Penn., March 20, 1815, his father, Hon. Isaac Mertz, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he died. His occupation was that of a farmer, and was well worthy of the confidence of his fellow-men who elected him to many of the offices, as Coroner, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, and Representative of his district in the Legislature. His wife, Susan (Stahlnecker) Mertz, was also, a native of Pennsylvania, and was of German descent, and the mother of eight children. George Mertz was educated in the subscription schools of Pennsylvania, common in his day and when a young man served an apprenticeship at the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trades, and afterward worked at the same for a few years, and gave up his trade to engage as contractor for public works, at which he was engaged for several years. In about 1835, he was given the position of conductor on the Old Pennsylvania R. R., which at that time was under the superintendency of the State; was also on the Pioneer line for about two years, and afterward engaged as contractor for the Cumberland Valley R. R., for a period of two years. He then entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company as contractor and superintendent of bridge building for three years. In 1842, he made a general tour

through the West; returning East the same year he located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the foundry business, continuing in the same until 1856, when he came to Illinois and located in Mound City, and in company with Mr. James Goodlove erected a foundry and ran it successfully until 1861, when the United States Government took possession of the building, using it for a depository of supplies. In 1861, he was appointed Postmaster, and still fills the same position, to the satisfaction of all. Previous to the close of the war, he was express agent at Mound City, a position which at that time was of considerable importance. He has been engaged in the mercantile business for about twenty years, first carrying on a drug store, and at the present time a grocery and general provision store. Mr. Mertz has been Police Magistrate for about fifteen years, and is now Mayor of Mound City, and also County Commissioner. He was married in Clear Spring, Md., to Miss Mary A. West, a native of the same State, born April 17, 1817; she is a daughter of the late Rev. John West, and is the mother of the following children: Henry C., who was born July 1, 1843; he was educated in Cincinnati Ohio, and is engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carbondale, Ill.; he was County Clerk of Pulaski County from 1865 to 1869; he married Maria E. Boren, a native of Pulaski County, Ill., born December 15, 1847; she is a daughter of Hiram and Maria L. (Chapman) Boren, and is the mother of Dora L., George W. and Bertie B. George E. Mertz was born August 1, 1845, and was educated in Mound City, and married Susan E., daughter of Robert J. Hawley. This union has been blessed with the following children: Ida, Willie and Jesse. He is now in the employ of the United States Mail Service on the Illinois Central R. R. Charles W. Mertz was born January 8, 1852, and arriving at his majority engaged in the grocery business at Mound City in partnership with Mr. Carrico, who was bought out by George E. Mertz, and he subsequently succeeded by George Mertz, our subject. Charles W. Mertz was united in matrimony to Miss Alice, daughter of George W. and Martha (Lusk) Streeter; she was born March 17, 1853, and is the mother of three children, viz.: Albert C., born April 18, 1874; Josiah S., born April 26, 1876; Alice B., born March 18, 1881.

G. F. MEYER. The Fatherland has contributed to American society many of the most valuable of our people. The poor boy of Germany listens at his father's fireside to the fascinating stories of the new world in the United States, and his young soul is fired with an uncontrollable desire to go and see that strange land of plenty and freedom. In the silent watches of the night, as he lies beneath the humble thatched roof of the home of his birth, his imagination calls up all the endearment of his home, of friends and the little green mounds that rest so peacefully upon the stilled bosoms of his loved ancestors, running back through almost unnumbered generations. Perhaps there comes to add to this love of home and the loved play ground of infancy, the blue-eyed flaxen haired little German girl now budding into those sweet "teens" that send the youth's blood throbbing through his veins, and then the golden visions of the New World are gone, only to return again with greater force when he goes over the story of poverty, toil and hopeless suffering that is the alloted place in life if he remains upon the sacred spot where he was born. He re-resolves, heavy though it may make his heart, and goes to sleep, and dreams of America, and in the morning his mind is made up, and he resolves to come to the wild strange land, and by hard work, economy and plodding and ceaseless energy to again lay the foundations of his family fortune. He lands in a strange land, and hears a strange language, and with a brave heart he commences the work of mastering a new language, and at the same

time laying the foundation for a little fortune that will some day enable him to return to Fatherland and bring with him to his new home that same flaxen-haired girl from whom he parted at the ship-landing with such a sad and heavy heart. This imaginary sketch will tell the story of many of the best citizens of our country. They came here with a great purpose of life and win the crown of success, by energy, integrity and perseverance. Of the many of this valuable class of citizens, we know of none in Southern Illinois who deserves more at our hand than does Gottlieb F. Meyer, merchant and business man of Mound City, Ill. He was born in Bielefeld, Prussia, Germany, October 26, 1835, and is a son of G. F. Meyer, Sr., and Caroline (Homerson) Meyer, both of whom are dead, and who were the parents of four children. Our subject was educated in Germany, and graduated from an agricultural college at Bielefeld, at the age of eighteen years. After his father's death, he managed his estate for some two and a half years, and, in 1858, came to America. He made his way direct to Illinois, came to Mound City, where he arrived on the 16th of April, and four weeks later he, in company with A. F. Hallerberg, started a grocery store, although he could not speak a word of English. This business was continued until 1867, when Mr. Meyer bought out Hallerberg. He commenced with a capital of $300, and now carries on a mercantile business, with $40,000 in stock. This serves as an example of what persevering industry, unswerving honor and integrity, coupled with native business talent, will accomplish in this free country. His large and magnificent store building, one of the handsomest in Southern Illinois, and which costs $40,000, is divided into five different departments, viz.: First, groceries, queensware; second, hardware and stoves; third, boots, shoes, hats, caps etc.; fourth, furniture, paints and wall paper; fifth, saddlery and harness. In addition to merchandising, Mr. Meyer carries on an extensive lumber business. In 1859, he commenced dealing in lumber and staves, and established and set to work several saw mills to supply the St. Louis and New Orleans markets, and in 1865 he shipped the first barge load of long steamboat lumber to New Orleans, at a time when the market was clean, realizing an immense profit on it. During the war, he was Goverment contractor for the Marine Corps, and to a large extent furnished the Mississippi Squadron with stores. He lost about $12,000 on the first three monitors, which where built at Cincinnati, and equipped through him. He never received a cent from the loss of the cargoes, as the Government was not responsible for that character of loss. In 1872, he made a specialty of furnishing brewers' cooper material in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco, and in 1877 put in machinery at a cost of $10,000, and began dressing staves for brewers and coopers, taking in as a partner Mr. F. Nordman, from Indianapolis. They do a business in lumber amounting to about $150,000 annually, employing in the factory and the woods together from forty to 200 men. Most of their hauling is done in the fall, when they often employ 100 teams. They get their timber up the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and down the Mississippi as far as Memphis, and as far up as Cape Girardeau, owning large tracts of timber-land in Missouri and Arkansas, on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, and also on the St. Louis & Cairo Narrow Gauge Railroad. Mr. Meyer is the owner of considerable real estate in Mound City. He was married in Bielefeld, Germany, in October, 1859, to Miss Lena Meyer, born in 1835, a native of the same place of himself, and a schoolmate. She is a daughter of Florence Meyer, and he returned to the old country, married her, and brought her to his new home. They have one child—Charles F., born December 23, 1862. Mr. and

Mrs. Meyer are Lutherans, but attend the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, but not an office-seeker.

JAMES MULRONY, liveryman, Mound City, was born July 24, 1847, in County Kilkenny, Ireland, son of Lawrence Mulrony, also a native of Ireland, where he died. The mother of our subject was Catharine (Noulan) Mulrony, also a native of Ireland. She was the mother of eight children; six are now living, of whom two brothers and one sister are living in Australia. Our subject received a common school education in the old country, which he left in 1865 to seek his fortune in the new world, which was pictured so brightly in the old country. He landed in New York City. He roamed for some eight years, living most of the time in Kenosha County, Wis.; he then came to Cairo, Ill., where he stayed almost six years, and in May, 1879, he came to Mound City, where he started a livery stable, and now also keeps wine and liquors of all kinds. He is the only livery man in the town, and is accommodating at all times, and has reasonable rates. He was married here to Mary Curren, a native of Wisconsin. She was born in 1861, and is the daughter of Charles Curren, a native of Dublin, Ireland. She is the mother of two children, viz., Maggie and Catharine. Mr. and Mrs. Mulrony are religiously connected with the Catholic Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

FRED. NORDMAN, manufacturer, Mound City, is a native of Nienburg, Hanover, Germany, born February 16, 1834. His father, Freiderich Nordman, was born in Nienburg in 1800; was a farmer, a soldier in the German Army and participated in the the battle of Waterloo. He died in 1880; he married Sophia Smith (subject's mother), who died in Germany, her native State, leaving five children as the result of their union, but two of whom are now living, viz., Diedrich, a farmer, residing in Germany on the old home farm, and Fred, our subject, who was educated in the schools of his native country. When he was eighteen years of age, he bade home and friends farewell, and set forth to gain his fortune in the new world; he landed at Baltimore on the 11th of November, 1852. In Baltimore, he learned the cooper's trade, and worked at the same until 1858, when the gold excitement at that time led him to California, where he followed mining for eighteen months, and at the expiration of that time returned to Baltimore, married and resumed working at his trade there until January, 1863, when he removed to Indianapolis and there divided his time in the cooper and stave factory business conducted on his own account. Having formed the acquaintance of some of the substantial business men of Mound City, Ill., he was induced by them to sell his business interests at Indianapolis, and to come to Mound City, which he did, and immediately started a white-oak stave factory in partnership with Mr. G. F. Meyer. Their business has steadily increased until it has assumed large proportions, doing at the present time business to the amount of $150,000 per annum. Mrs. Nordman is a native of Saxony, Germany, born in 1835; she came to America with her parents when quite young. She is the mother of the following children—Louisa, born July 14, 1860, the wife of George Wild; Katie, born November 2, 1862; Fred, born September 12, 1865; Anna, born April 5, 1869; George, born November 2, 1871; Earnest, born April 27, 1877; Gotfried, born December 31, 1879. Mr. Nordman is an enterprising man, well worthy of the high esteem of the community in which he lives. He and wife are religiously connected with the Lutheran Church; politically, he is identified with principles of the Republican party.

WILLIAM PAINTER, Deputy Sheriff, Mound City, is one of our active, wide-awake young men. He was born December 26, 1852, in Clark County, Ohio, son of Albert Painter,

a native of Baden, Germany, a farmer by occupation. He came to the United States in 1847, settling in Clark County, Ohio. He came to Pulaski County in 1856, was a farmer here and died in 1861. The mother of our subject was Clara E. (Steckle) Painter, a native of Baden, Germany. She is yet living; was born in 1813. She is the mother of four children now living—Clara, Mary, Tracy, William (our subject) and of Henry Painter, deceased. Our subject received a common school education in Mound City. In early life, he assisted his father in gardening; he then clerked for Meyer about two years; then worked in the handle factory for three years; then clerked for Browner over two years; and then once more turned his attention to gardening, having bought a piece of land near Mound City. In 1880, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff and Collector by Sheriff L. F. Crain, and holds the position to the present time. Our subject was married, October 21, 1877, near Villa Ridge, to Miss Anna M. Kennedy, born December 8, 1852, in Pulaski County, daughter of Bazil B. and Ruth (Wright) Kennedy, old pioneers. She is the mother of three children—Ruth B., born June 21, 1879; Lewis A., born November 22, 1881; and Grace Pearl, born May 8, 1883. Mr. Painter is religiously connected with the Catholic Church. In politics, he has been identified with the Republican party. Is also an active member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, Mound City Lodge, No. 587.

J. H. REEL, Miller, Mound City, is one of the enterprising business men who have come from Indiana and have thrown their fortunes in with that of Mound City, where their influence in the development of business has been felt. He was born January 31, 1838, in Reelsville, Putnam Co., Ind. His father, John Reel, born in 1793, was a native of Botetourt County, Va. He was also a miller by occupation. In early life he had lived in Ohio, and from there he went to Reelsville, Ind., which place was named in his honor, as he was one of the first settlers and a very prominent man, representing his county in the Legislature for two terms, and serving as Magistrate till his death, which occurred July 2, 1858. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject was Sarah Beason, born in 1794, in North Carolina. She died in September, 1859, in Reelsville, Ind. She was the mother of eight children, of whom six are now living—Daniel M., who runs the old water mill in Reelsville, which was built by his father; John A., a farmer in Iowa; Martha Wilson, Jane Hendricks, Elizabeth Athey and Joseph H., our subject, who received a common school education in the subscription schools in and around Reelsville. He learned his trade with his father. In 1868, he worked for the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, in Harrison County, Iowa, in the machine shop, till 1871, when he went to Brazil, Ind., where, for the first two years, he was engineer in charge of the La Fayette Iron Company, and then helped to construct the Brazil water-works, of which he was, after its completion, made chief engineer. In April, 1878, he came to Mound City, where he put in mill machinery in one of the Government buildings. He operated the mill till 1880, when it was totally destroyed by fire. Shortly afterward, he put in new machinery in another Government building, which had formerly been used as a machine shop, and continues to do business in that till the present time. The citizens of Mound City have honored the enterprise and integrity of our subject by twice electing him to the City Council. He is also a member of the United Workmen, Brazil Lodge, No. 65. In political affairs, he is independent. He was married, August 26, 1858, in Reelsville, Ind., to Mary McElroy, who was born September 3, 1836, in Ohio. She is a daughter of William and Martha (Charlott) McElroy, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reel is the mother of two children—Dow L., born July 9

1859, and Addie M., born April 12, 1862. The latter and her mother are religiously connected with the Presbyterian Church.

J. P. ROBARTS, editor and publisher, Mound City, is of Welsh descent, born in Madison County, Ill, on the 2d of March, 1850, in the city of Godfrey. His father, Dr. James Robarts, was born in 1814 in Philadelphia, Penn., and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of that city, while in his minority ; at twenty-two years of age, he came to Illinois and located at Brownsville, Jackson County, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He is now located at Carbondale, Ill. Our subject's mother was Sarah M. (Crandall) Robarts, a native of Rochester, N. Y. She is the mother of six children, of whom subject is the oldest child. He was educated at Carbondale, and the Illinois Military Academy at Fulton, Ill. When a young man, he served an apprenticeship as "devil" in a printing office at Carbondale, and after completing his trade, worked as journeyman in several of the large cities. In 1873, he established a Republican paper at Murphysboro, Jackson Co., Ill. It was the first Republican paper of the town, and is now known as the *Jackson County Era*. In 1878, he began the practice of law in Murphysboro, and the following year removed to Mound City, and followed the law practice. In 1880, in connection with his law duties, he purchased the Pulaski *Patriot*. In 1873, he was elected Assistant Door-Keeper of the Twenty-eighth Illinois General Assembly. In 1881, he was elected State's Attorney of Pulaski County, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. James Anderson, and resigned the office in February, 1883, to accept the office of Commissioner of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. He was married in October, 1875, to Miss Lillie Osborn, who was born in April, 1858, in Murphysboro, Ill. He is a member of the order I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics.

EDWARD SCHULER, merchant, Mound City. Among the enterprising young business men of this place, we must count him whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of St. Louis, Mo., where he was born December 22, 1852. He is a son of George Schuler, born in 1821, in France. He came to the United States when quite young, and here, after a useful life, he died June 22, 1875, in Mound City. He had been an active member of the I. O. O. F. His wife was the mother of six children now living—George, John, Jacob, Edward, our subject, Theodore, and Mary, who is now the wife of C. L. Boekenkamp. Our subject was educated in the schools of this place, and here he learned the ship carpenter's trade, or more properly speaking, steamboat building, under Capt. William Hambleton, and followed it for about eleven years, till 1881, when he went into partnership with his brother-in-law, C. L. Boekenkamp, and has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since. Politically, Mr. Schuler is identified with the R publican party

SAMUEL SHEETS, farmer and miller, P. O. America, who is one of our self-made men in this county, was born October 25, 1834, in Philadelphia, Penn. His father, Jacob Sheets, was born in Philadelphia, and died in Mobile, Ala. He was a ship carpenter and contractor by occupation. His father, Jacob Sheets was a native of Germany. The mother of our subject, Mary (Lusely) Sheets, was also a native of Philadelphia, and died in Mobile, Ala. She was of Scotch descent, and the mother of a large family, of whom four are now living, viz.: Jacob, Franklin, Letitia and Samuel ; Samuel roamed for several years in early life, and finally, while his parents were on their way to Mobile, Ala., in 1848, he stopped in Pulaski County, Ill., working a great many days for 25 cents per day, working on the same place that he now owns. He first bought one acre in the old town of America, on which he built a small house ; since then he has, by his own exertion

and perseverance, acquired a farm of 320 acres of land. He was married twice, the first time January 18, 1857, in Rockport, Ind., to Mary E. Stits, born October 1, 1837; died August 2, 1878. She was the mother of ten children, viz.: Sidney, born January 11, 1858; Letitia L., deceased, former wife of Rev. L. F. Lawrence; Edward J., born October 20, 1861; Mary B., deceased; William B., born October 6, 1865; George W. and Benjamin F., deceased; Harry, born September 5, 1871; Charles G., born May 9, 1875. He married a second time, February 4, 1879, to Mrs. Lizzie Thurtell, born February 16, 1852, daughter of Edward B. and Mary (Riddle) Olmsted, and the mother of three children, viz.: Edward O. Thurtell, born February 6, 1873; Samuel Sheets, Jr., born October 29, 1879, and John M., born October 5, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Sheets are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sheets has a saw-mill on his farm. He has been no office seeking man, but rather attends to his own business. He serves the people in the capacity of Township Trustee. In politics, he has been identified with the Democratic party.

CESAR SHELLER, meat market, Mound City. Among the more active, upright and highly respected citizens of Mound City, who have carved out their success in life by their own indomitable energy, is Mr. Cesar Sheller, the subject of this sketch, a native of Germany, born November 11, 1856. He is the only one of his father's family now residing in the United States. He came to this country in the fall of 1873, and the summer of the following year came West and settled in Cairo. In 1880, by his honesty, industry, close economy, and geniality, he was enabled to open his meat market in Mound City, which at the present time is doing a large and increasing business. He keeps constantly on hand a full supply of fresh and salt meats. After coming to this country, Mr. Sheller spent several years in looking over the country, having met many of the substantial business men of this city, he was induced to cast his fortunes among them, and is well worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by the community at large.

LEWIS C. SMITH, deceased. Among the men who have been identified with the business and social circles of Mound City, is he whose name heads this sketch. Although not an old settler, his memory is yet cherished by all who came in contact with him. He was born September 1, 1851, in Caledonia, Pulaski Co., Ill. His father was Judge H. M. Smith of this county. Lewis C. Smith was educated principally at Louisville. He chose the law as his profession, and to it he devoted his whole attention, being admitted to the bar June 15, 1874. He was afterward elected State's Attorney, which position he occupied at the time of his demise, which occurred May 7, 1879. At the residence of the bride's father, he was joined in matrimony, December 31, 1874, to Miss Hettie McGee, born December 2, 1852, in Pulaski County. She is a daughter of Judge Hugh McGee, born July 27, 1817, in Hopkinsville, Ky. He was a farmer by occupation, coming to this county in 1838, and settling near Grand Chain, where he yet resides. The mother of Mrs. Smith was Harriet S. (Metcalf) McGee, born December 5, 1824, in Kentucky, and died July 4, 1864, in this county. She was the daughter of Enoch Metcalf, a farmer by occupation, and is the mother of seven children, of whom three are living, viz.: Eliza E., Hettie M. and Ella Spence. Mrs. Hettie M. Smith was educated mainly in Carbondale, Ill. At the age of fifteen, she taught school at the "Ohio School," in this county, and continued to instruct the young till she was married. She is the mother of three children, viz.: Ethel H., born October 14, 1875; Hugh H., born April 22, 1877, and Louis C., deceased. After the death of her devoted husband, she once more took to the noble profession of teaching, being in the schools of Mound City from

1880 to the present time. In 1882, the people of Pulaski County honored her by electing her to the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, which position she occupies with tact and ability.

L. D. STOPHLET, merchant, Mound City, one of the prominent business men of Mound City, was born in Pulaski County, Ill., September 8, 1849, and is a son of P. W. and Sophia (Howell) Stophlet, the former a native of Ohio, born in 1812 and died in January, 1864; a mechanic by occupation, who came to this county is 1832. The latter was born in New York in 1815, and died in Mound City in 1869. She was the mother of nine children, of whom the following are now living: Mrs. Henriette Capoot, Loren D., Mrs. Mary E. Hughes, Frank W. and Mrs. Cora B. Kittle. Loren D. Stophlet, our subject, was educated in the common schools of his native county. At fifteen years of age, he engaged as clerk in a general merchandising store for J. J. Freeman, and remained with him for about three years. In 1871, he engaged in the grocery business on his own account, and continued the same for one year. In 1872, he engaged in the Mound City Stave Factory business, in partnership with other gentlemen, for one year. In 1873, he engaged in the present business, and has influenced a large and lucrative trade; his stock is complete in groceries, provisions, queens and glassware; also a full line of tin and hardware. In 1873, he married, in Mound City, Miss Anna Fair, who was born near Charleston, Mo., September 9, 1856. She is a daughter of Frank A. and Sophia (Copp) Fair. Mr. Stophlet is a self-made man in every respect; an independent man in political affairs, and the Treasurer of Mound City.

B. C. TABER, M. D., Mound City. Among the able practitioners of "materia medica" of Pulaski County is Dr. Taber, whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., on the 3d of September, 1813. His father, Benjamin Taber, was also a native of Massachusetts, born February 2, 1766. He was of an old and noted family of his native State, a mechanic by occupation; he died April 2, 1846. He married Rhoda Akins, who died, leaving one child, Henry Taber, who is now ninety years of age. He married a second time, Merab Coffin, who was born August 2, 1782, and died November 17, 1857. She was a daughter of Bartimas Coffin, who was a cousin of Sir Isaac Coffin, Admiral of the British Navy, and a founder of the Coffin school of Nantucket, where his descendants are educated gratuitously. She was the mother of six children, of whom four are now living. Our subject was educated in the schools at Providence, R. I., and after graduating and arriving at his majority, embarked in the drug business at New Bedford, Mass., and afterward engaged in the study of medicine, attended lectures at the Harvard University near Boston, and after receiving his diploma in 1838, came West and engaged in the practice of his profession near Peoria, Ill., and remained there until 1845, when he removed to Hennepin, Putnam Co., Ill., and after the close of the war moved to Cairo, Ill., and in 1875 removed to Bonson, Fla., and in 1880 came to Mound City, where he is at present engaged in his profession. In 1850 he made a dangerous trip across the country to California, with an ox team, being seven months en route, and in 1852 returned via Mexico and Central America. He was married, January 8, 1833, in Massachusetts, to Miss Caroline A., daughter of Rev. John Briggs. She was born January 14, 1809, in New Bedford, Mass. This union has been blessed with seven children, of whom three are now living—John C. B. Taber, born November 27, 1837, who married Julia Meary, of St. Louis, who has borne him eight children; Simpson H., a prominent jeweler, and Elizabeth B., born April 3, 1835, the wife of Joseph J. Thomas, a photographer of Grayville, Ill. She is the mother of the following

children—Ellen P., Julian M., Caroline and Simpson. Dr. Taber is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and a stanch Republican.

B. L. ULEN, Circuit Clerk, Mound City, born February 5, 1837, in Greenup City, Ky., son of Samuel Ulen, of German descent, born December 20, 1798, in Virginia, where he was a well-to-do farmer. He moved to Scotland County, Mo., when our subject was quite young. There he lost everything by a great overflow and was compelled to encamp with about 300 other families in a small gulch back of the river. While there the cholera broke out, destroying whole families. They moved back into the hills near Steward's mill, where they worked for very small wages, gathering property around them, and finally coming to Pulaski County, Ill., where he died April 6, 1866. The mother of our subject was a native of Mason County, Ky., born November 1, 1810. She died July 14, 1866. Her maiden name was Margaret Thompson, and she was the mother of eight boys and four girls, of whom only five boys are now living, viz., Hamilton C., a farmer and merchant in Dexter, Mo.; Frederick G., a farmer near Ullin, Ill.; Matthew T., of Fort Laramie, Wy. Ter.; Thomas J., in partnership with his brother at Dexter, Mo., and Benjamin L., our subject, who went to school in this county to Col. E. B. Watkins, who was afterward a Representative. He then taught school two winters, and finally, through the kindness of Lieut. Gov. Dougherty, obtained a scholarship to the Anna High School, where he studied till October, 1861, when he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Company K, as private ; from that, through his strict attention, ability and bravery, he was promoted to Corporal, Sergeant, Orderly Sergeant and finally Second Lieutenant. He participated in many thrilling scenes ; was wounded twice, the last time in 1863, at Salem, Miss. He was finally mustered out in August, 1864, at Springfield, Ill. After the war, he taught school for several years, and then in 1872, he was elected Circuit Clerk, filling the office with tact and ability to such an extent that he was re-elected twice. His majority in 1876 was 1,144 votes. In 1876, he was also appointed Master in Chancery by Judge John Dougherty, and re-appointed by Judge D. J. Baker. He also holds the office of Public Administrator, being appointed by Gov. Cullom. He is also Township Treasurer. Mr. Ulen was joined in matrimony, October 26, 1867, in Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., to Miss Ella Herrick, born May 16, 1850, in Bangor, Me, where she was also educated. She is the mother of four children now living, viz., George A., born September 24, 1871 ; Eva Maude, November 29, 1874 ; Olive Grace, born October 25, 1880 ; Lottie B., born September 2, 1882. In 1863, she came West to join her parents, George R. and Mary C. (Nichols) Herrick. He was born May 10, 1812, in Hampden, Me. She was born in Nobleboro, Me. Although we deserve no credit nor are made better by what our parents have done, yet it is pleasant to know that our ancestors for centuries back have endeavored to hand down to posterity an untarnished name. The Herrick family is of English descent, although its progenitor was one Henry Eyryk, a lineal descendant of Eric the forester, a great commander, who opposed William the Conqueror. His grandson, Robert Eyryk, died in 1385. He was Chaplain to Edward, the Black Prince, LL. D., and finally Lord Bishop of Litchfield. The history of the Herrick family in the United States, commenced with Henerie Herrick, born in 1604, in England. He settled in Salem, June 24, 1629. The grandfather of Mrs. Ulen, Jedediah Herrick, settled in Hampden, Me., November 5, 1800, author of the Genealogical Register of the Herrick family, whose coat of arms is yet in existence. Mr. and Mrs. Ulen are members of the Methodist

Episcopal Church. He is Chaplin of the I. O. O. F., is also a Good Templar and in politics a Republican. His office is in the same building in which he lay after he was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson.

J. A. WAUGH, County Clerk, Mound City, is a native of Mercer County, Penn., born March 30, 1835. His father, Robert Waugh, was a native of Ireland, a farmer by occupation, who married Elizabeth Stuart, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., both now deceased. They were the parents of six children, of whom the following are now living: William S., Walter J. and John A., our subject. He was reared in his native county. Being thrown upon his own resources, his early education was very limited; he has, however, by observation and practical experience, gained much more than a common English education. At sixteen years of age, he embarked on his life's career as a "devil" in a printing office in Mercer, and, after completing his trade, in 1854 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and after a short time to Marietta, Ohio, and afterward to Conneautville, Penn., working at his trade a short time in each place. In 1856, he came to Pulaski County and bought out the interest of the *National Emporium*, which had just been started, and continued as editor and proprietor of this journal until 1861, when he entered the United States Navy as constructor's clerk, and continued in the same until the fall of 1865. He then engaged as book-keeper for the Marine Ways, and remained thus engaged until the fall of 1882, when he was elected County Clerk of Pulaski County, which office he fills with credit to himself. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Mary R., daughter of Hon. J. R. Emrie, formerly editor of the Hillsboro *Gazette*, who afterward was Judge, and subsequently represented his district in Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Waugh are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Knight Templar and member of the Masonic Lodge at Cairo, No. 237.

F. J. WEHRFRITZ, furniture manufacturer, Mound City, is a son of Carl and Elizabeth Wehrfritz, both natives of Germany; he, a paper manufacturer, was born in 1808; she was the mother of twelve children, of whom six are now living and two resides in the United States, Emil C. Wehrfritz, a machinist of Little Rock, Ark., and F. J. Wehrfritz, whose name heads this sketch. He was born September 6, 1845, in Bingen on the Rhine and was principally educated at the Commercial College, in Belgium; he was three years at Bielfeld, Germany, learning the mercantile business. At nineteen years of age, he sailed for America, landing at Hoboken, N. Y., on the 10th of October, 1864. He located at St. Louis, where he began work as a clerk; after four months he came to Mound City, and engaged as clerk for G. F. Meyer, and remained in his employ for one year, when he went to East St. Louis and clerked for two years. He then returned to Mound City via Chicago where he made a stop of about three months. April 9, 1868, he engaged with G. F. Meyer, as chief clerk and buyer, and is at present holding the same position. He is one of the incorporators of the Mound City Furniture Company, an enterprise which will give the city a boom. Mr. Wehrfritz was married in Mound City, Ill., February 12, 1874, to Carolina Seidel, a native of Rock Island, Ill., born April 2, 1856; she is of German descent, and the mother of three children, viz.: Olga, who was born August 13, 1875; Lena, who was born April 6, 1879, and Emma, who was born January 20, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Wehrfritz are members of the Episcopalian Church; politically, he is Democratic.

VILLA RIDGE PRECINCT.

E. J. AYRES, fruit-grower and merchant, Villa Ridge, was born in Utica, N. Y., October, 1832. He is the son of E. J. and Mary Ayres, he, born in New Jersey, she in New York. Both died in New York. Up till 1848, our subject resided on the farm in New York; he then came West, first to Ohio, where he clerked in his uncle's store. Since that time, his life has been spent most all the time in the West. In 1854, he went to Springfield, Ill., where he remained till 1860, when he moved to Iowa. There he and his brother, O. C. Ayres, were in the mercantile business in partnership. At his country's call, O. C. entered the service, while our subject attended to the business. At the battle of Allatoona Pass he was killed. In fall of 1866, our subject came to Illinois, and for one year remained at Cairo, and in 1867 bought his present farm near Villa Ridge. At the time of his purchase, but little of the farm was improved, but Mr. Ayres gave his time and energy to the improving and developing of the farm. He now has 170 acres of land, and of this about sixty acres are in fruits of various kinds. Previous to coming to his farm, Mr. Ayres had been engaged in the mercantile business most of his life, so he had to begin by experimenting in order to make fruit-growing a success; but through his close attention to business he has succeeded. For some years past he has also been engaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with Mr. E. M. Titus, of Villa Ridge, but still gives most of his thought and care to the fruit culture. In Springfield, Ill., December 14, 1858, he was married to Miss S. Ardelia Wheelock. She was born in Grafton, Mass., March 31, 1841, to Solomon B., and Ruth (Hall) Wheelock. He was born in Grafton, Mass., September 1, 1817, died May 3, 1858. She was born in Rhode Island March 20, 1820, and still survives. They were married in Grafton, Mass., February 18, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Ayres have three children—Phillip W., Minnie and Jennie. In religion, Mr. Ayres is Baptist, and in politics, Republican.

A. D. BUTLER, merchant, Villa Ridge, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26, 1842, to L. D. and Penina (Whidden) Butler. She was born in Clermont County, Ohio; he in Maine. By trade he was a carpenter. In the spring of 1861, they moved from Cincinnati to Villa Ridge, and he died here. She is still living. To them ten children were born, seven of whom are still living. Our subject received his education in Cincinnati. In 1861, he enlisted in the service, Company F, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry; served for three years; then re-enlisted in the Hancock Veteran Corps for one year. He was in some of the hardest fought battles during the war, being at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and many others of less importance. When returning from the army, he came to Villa Ridge, and began clerking in a store, and continued as clerk for some years; then engaged in mercantile business for himself, first at Elco, Alexander County, but soon moved his stock of goods to Villa Ridge, and has been here since. Mr. Butler has met with heavy losses since November 14, 1881, lost his store building and goods from fire, and again July 8, 1882. Each time his actual losses were from $1,300 to $1,700. April 1, 1883, he again opened up business with a complete stock of general merchandise, which averages about $4,500, and, since starting, his daily sales have averaged about $80. May 28, 1871, he was married to Miss Nannie J.

Beaty. She was born in Pulaski County, Ill., May 24, 1846, daughter of David and Phœbe A. (Kennedy) Beaty, both of whom were born in Hamilton County, Ohio, he in 1812, she October 28, 1815. They were married July 15, 1841. He died of cholera, in Cairo, July 11, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have two children —Cecil G., born November 15, 1873, and Myrtle May, born March 29, 1876. In politics, he is Republican. Is a member of the I. O. of G. T.; also of the G. A. R.

S. A. COLWELL, fruit and vegetable grower, P. O. Mound City, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., November 28, 1842, to Archibald and Sarah (Seaman) Colwell. Both were born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and still reside there, and he still continues to follow his occupation of boot and shoe maker. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are still living, S. A. being the oldest child. Our subject received his education in the State Normal school at Albany, N. Y., completing with the class of 1860. He began teaching during his course at school. After graduating, he was in the employ of the New York & Erie R. R. Company for about one year. Then to Nashville, Tenn., where he was in a railroad office for about eighteen months in the employ of the Government. He still followed railroading, and the express business till coming West in 1866. In 1869, he settled in this county, and commenced teaching and fruit farming. August 1, 1869, he was married in Jackson County, Ill., to Nannie Norman. She was born in Franklin County, Ill., April 1, 1846, to John and Nancy (Hall) Norman. She was born in North Carolina, but moved to Franklin County when only about five years old, and is now about seventy-nine years of age. He died when Mrs. Colwell was only about four years of age. They were the parents of nine children, three now living. In politics, he is Republician. November, 1876, he was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and served his term with credit to himself and county.

J. P. CONYERS, farmer, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Pulaski County, Ill., October 10, 1827. He is the son of John Conyers, who was born in Tennessee, 1792, but who was one of the earliest settlers in Pulaski County, coming when there were but about four families in what is now Alexander and Pulaski Counties. The Conyers family settled about four miles above the mouth of Cache River. John Conyers was one of a family of five girls and three boys ; only one of the family now living, Bartlett Conyers, who was born April 14, 1795, and lives now near Springfield, Ill. John Conyers was married in this county to Catherine Atherton. She was born near Green River, Ky., and her parents came to this State in 1816, settling one and a half miles west of Villa Ridge. Mr. Conyers died, 1844, in Missouri. She died about two years previous. They were the parents of eight children ; but by a previous marriage he had three children ; his first wife died in Tennessee, previous to his removal to Illinois. His occupation was that of farming and stock-raising. When our subject was about eighteen months old he moved to Missouri, and it was there he died. In his seventeenth year, our subject returned to this county. September 12, 1850, he was married to Diana L. Atherton. She was born in this county, 1825, to John and Eunice Atherton, both of whom are dead. Mrs. C. is the only one of a family of ten children who are now living. When first married they settled near Goose Island, Alexander County, but in 1863 came to his present farm, which contains 170 acres. He has besides this two other farms, containing respectively 80 and 160 acres. About 240 acres are in cultivation; general farming receives his attention. Mr. and Mrs. Conyers have five children dead ; and only one son, Francis Marion, living. In politics, he is Democratic.

C. C. DAVIDSON, fruit farmer and blacksmith, Villa Ridge, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., October 16, 1852, to James J. and Lucy (Comstock) Davidson, he a native of

New Jersey, she of New England. He is still living and in Cairo, Ill. He is a carpenter. To them eight children were born, seven of whom are still living. Our subject was reared in New York and received his education there, and also learned the trade of blacksmith. Completing his term as apprentice, he came to this county in 1870, and has been in Southern Illinois since, working at his trade in Cairo with J. Gamble for some time, also at Villa Ridge; then again at Cairo, where he had a shop of his own for a short time. In 1873, he again returned to Villa Ridge Precinct, and worked at fruit raising. In 1880, he built a shop on his farm, and works at his trade part of his time, but is also engaged in fruit and vegetable growing, and has been quite successful in raising strawberries. October 16, 1878, he was married to Maggie Scheirick, daughter of B. H. Scheirick, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have two children—Minnie Laura and Annie Elizabeth. He is a member of Villa Ridge Patrons of Husbandry, also I. O. G. T. In politics, he is a Greenbacker.

W. B. EDSON, druggist, Villa Ridge, was born on Chautauqua Lake, New York, November 16, 1820, to Obed and Sarah (Scott) Edson. She was born on the east of the Green Mountains, Vermont, and was one of a family of thirteen children, all of whom reached maturity. He was a native of Madison County, N. Y., and was a descendant of one of three brothers who came to America previous to the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Edson lived to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. They were the parents of six sons and four daughters—two sons and three daughters still survive. During his life he had been engaged in different occupations, and resided in several States. While in Pennsylvania he represented his district in the State Legislature for some time. Was a member of the Board of County Commissioners in this (Pulaski) county. He died in his eighty-second year, and she in her seventy-eighth. When our subject was seven years of age, he moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, settling on the Conewango River. When he was nineteen years of age, he began the study of medicine. He attended one course of lectures at Geneva, N. Y., but did not like the profession, so never completed the course, but has been engaged in different business occupations since. In 1843, he began farming in Chautauqua County, N. Y. In 1852, went to California to mine, but remained only for a short time, and in the spring of 1853 engaged in the drug business at McHenry, Ill., also in general mercantile business, etc. March 10, 1863, he enlisted in the army for three years or during the war, and joined the Third Illinois Cavalry at Germantown, Tenn, as Hospital Steward. He remained only for about three months, when he was selected as First Lieutenant of a colored regiment, he being among the first to answer Gen. Thomas' call for men to officer a colored regiment. Mr. Edson was afterward promoted to the captaincy of his company, and all but twenty men in his company were killed at Fort Pillow. After coming from the service in 1865, he located in Pulaski County, and engaged in fruit-growing till 1870, when he again embarked in the drug trade, but still has a fruit farm on the west of the village. He was one of the charter members of the McHenry Lodge, I. O. O. F., one of the early lodges in the State, and is Lodge Deputy of I. O. of G. T. In politics, is Republican, and has held different offices in the county, being County Commissioner, and when his present term of office shall have expired, he will have completed fifteen years as Justice of the Peace. In religion, he is a member of the M. E. Church. In 1843, in Chautauqua County, N. Y., he was married to Cordelia Curtis. She was born in that county, daughter of Ransom Curtis, a native of New York. Mrs. Edson died in Pulaski County, Ill., August, 1866, the result of this union being two children, viz.:

Ransom Curtis (deceased), and Mary, now Mrs. Henry Weaver, of Chautauqua County, N. Y. September 11, 1867, Mr. Edson was married to his present wife, Mrs. Catherine (Hosmer) Stoddard. She was born at Avon Springs, N. Y., daughter of George Hosmer. (See sketch of C. A. Hosmer.) By her first husband she has one son and one daughter, viz.: Edwin B. Stoddard, Villa Ridge; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Charles Fosdick—"Harry Castleman," a writer of note.

GEORGE W. ENDICOTT, farmer and fruit grower, P. O. Villa Ridge, whose portrait appears in this volume, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 25, 1839, and is a son of Charles and Lucinda (Snedeker) Endicott. She was born in Loudoun County, Va., August 15, 1819, and he in Berks County, Penn., August 16, 1813. The Endicott family are all descended from old Gov. Endicott, of Massachusetts, and his brother, Mark Endicott. Many of them were soldiers, and those who were not able to bear arms, attained considerable note as horticulturists. Mark Endicott planted the Endicott pears at Salem, Mass., which are still fruiting, after two hundred and fifty years. The grandfather of our subject, and all his brothers, served in the United States Navy, and he and two brothers were in our war with Tripoli, under Commodore Decatur. He afterward settled in Pennsylvania, and devoted his attention to horticulture, but some years later moved to Ohio, and was one of the first men to plant out a grafted orchard, and to introduce the science of grafting fruit in that State. Charles Endicott followed in the footsteps of his father, and was a farmer and fruit-grower; his health being delicate he was refused admission into the army during our war with Mexico. He continued a resident of Ohio until 1864, when he came to Illinois, and died soon after (September 18, 1864), at the home of his son (our subject) in this county. His wife died May 29, 1864. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters; two of the sons and one daughter died in childhood. The other brother of our subject served in the late civil war, and returned home just in time to die from exposure while performing his duty as a soldier. He was one of the command sent to spike the enemy's cannon at Island No. 10, and took cold from which he never recovered. Our subject's only living sister Mrs. N. W. Galbraith, resides in Wayne County, Ill. Mr. Endicott (subject) had but few educational advantages. At the age of seventeen years, he went on the river for the purpose of learning the duties of a pilot, and was engaged on a steamboat running between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh; but disliking river life, he left it, and September 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for two years and ten months, and then was discharged on account of wounds received. He was at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Black River Bridge, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and with Sherman in his "march to the sea;" participating in forty-six battles and skirmishes, and receiving twelve wounds; he still carries rebel lead in his body. After returning from the army he settled down to farming in Wayne County, Ill., and continued there until December 25, 1867, when he removed to this county, and began the improvement of his present farm, which was then all in the woods. He has since been engaged extensively in horticulture, and is one of the most successful fruit-growers in Pulaski County. His farm consists of 140 acres, in a good state of cultivation and with excellent farm buildings and improvements. He has fifty-five acres in fruits, as follows: Seven and a half acres in vineyard; twenty-three acres in peaches; thirteen in strawberries; three in Bartlett pears; four in apples, etc. He has been very successful in all his fruit-raising, except with apples, which

have not paid in a commercial point of view. Mr. Endicott is a good writer and has contributed some excellent articles on horticulture, his best effort, perhaps, being the chapter in this work devoted to agriculture and horticulture of Pulaski County. He was married April 29, 1863, to Miss Martha Galbraith, of Wayne County, Ill., born April 9, 1841, and a daughter of Wiley and Elizabeth Galbraith. Mr. and Mrs. Endicott have seven children, four boys and three girls, viz.: Ed C., Louis E., Charles W., Georgianna, Maud, Mary and Robert B. Mr. Endicott is a member of the Villa Ridge Grange, and in politics, is perfectly independent, supporting the men he deems best fitted for the offices they seek.

JOSEPH ESSEX, farmer, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Davidson County, N. C., March 23, 1817, to Joseph and Susan Essex, he born in Kentucky. His father (the grandfather of our subject) was one of the early explorers of Kentucky, but the Indians becoming so bad, had to leave the State, and on his return to North Carolina Joseph Essex, Sr., was born. The mother of our subject died in North Carolina, but his father came to Illinois, and died in Union County. They were the parents of five children who reached maturity, our subject and one brother and sister now living. September, 1839, he came to Illinois, and settled in Wetaug Pulaski County, but in the spring of 1847 came to his present farm, which contains 105 acres, nearly all in cultivation ; on this he does general farming and fruit-growing. By trade, Mr. Essex is a tanner and shoe-maker, and while at Wetaug had a small tannery. At Wetaug, December 25, 1842, he was married to his first wife, Catherine Sowers, daughter of David and Margaret Sowers. They were from North Carolina, but came to this State at an early date, and died here. Mrs. Essex died January 18, 1866. By her, he had nine children, Alexander (deceased), Amanda Jane, James W., Mary E. (deceased), Charlotte L., Madora Ann, Emma Adelia, Joseph Warren and Thomas D. August, 1867, he was married to Jane Elizabeth Parker, widow of William Parker. She was born in this county to Joseph and Lucinda Lackey. Four children have been the result of this union—Ida Lucinda, George Harrison, Catherine T. and Noah H. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Essex are members of the Baptist Church.

H. C. FEARNSIDE, box-manufacturer, Villa Ridge, was born in Wood County, Ohio, November 15, 1858, to William and Elizabeth (Crain) Fearnside ; he, born in New York ; she in Ohio. She died in this county in 1879. He is still living, and by trade is a carpenter. To them, two sons and one daughter were born, who are now living. When our subject was two years of age, his parents moved to New York, and lived at Albany and Catskill on the Hudson till 1874, when they removed to Delaware, but in 1875 came to Villa Ridge. Our subject received his education in the High School of Albany, and grammar school of Catskill, N. Y. Since coming to Villa Ridge he has been engaged in the manufacturing of fruit boxes. Up till 1880 he worked with his uncle, L. F. Crain. He then bought out the establishment. He has capacity for the daily manufacture of about 1,000 24-quart crates, and during the busiest season employs about twenty-four hands. He buys the material ready sawed, then manufactures and sells, his sales for 1883 being about 550,000 quart boxes. 40,000 one-third bushel boxes, and 5,000 bushel boxes ; the sales being about $6,000. His building is two-stories, 24x60 feet. He also has cooling rooms ; main building, 24x45 feet ; loading room, 10x45 feet ; capacity, twelve cars per day. He uses the condensed steam ice. Mr. Fearnside's father is also with him in the business, and they are engaged in fruit raising, especially of strawberries. As soon as the fruit shipping season is over, they engage in buying apples, poultry, etc., through Southern Illinois, and ship to

northern markets. In politics, they are Republicans.

JOSEPH GAMBLE, station agent, Villa Ridge, was born in Perry County, Ill., March 28, 1844, to William and Rebecca (Hood) Gamble. They were both born in the north of Ireland, and came to America in early life, she when about fourteen years of age, and he seventeen. He died in Perry County, Ill., August 19, 1879. She is still living, and in Tamaroa, Ill. His occupation was that of farmer. Of their family of three sons and one daughter, only Joseph and Robert now survive. Robert is living at Tamaroa. September 3, 1867, our subject began learning telegraphy in the I. C. R. R. office at Tamaroa, under Mr. Holt. He remained there till October 2, 1872, when he became agent at Chester, Ill., for the St. Louis Coal Road. At Chester, he remained for two years. April 5, 1875, he took his present position at Villa Ridge. He is now station and express agent and operator at Tamaroa. October 24, 1870, he was married to Alice Price. She was born in Wilmington, Del., daughter of Edwin and Sarah A. Price. They came to Perry, Ill., when she was quite small. His occupation was that of druggist. He died at Tamaroa, April 7, 1873; she, April, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble have one son—James C., living; one son and one daughter dead. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is Republican.

W. H. GOE, fruit and vegetable grower, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Greene County, Ohio, November, 1840, to John and Catherine (Crawford) Goe. He was born in Virginia, she in Kentucky, but both had come to Illinois in early life. She died in Greene County, Ohio; he in this county, in 1873. His occupation was that of a farmer. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living. Our subject has devoted his time to farming and fruit-growing. August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as non-commissioned officer. He served for nearly three years, being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, June, 1865. He was at Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Stone River, etc., and with Sherman on the march to the sea. September 7, 1870, he was married in Cairo, Ill., to Lucinda Brigham. She was born in Pennsylvania, to George and Amy Brigham. He is dead, but she is now living, and about seveny-three years of age. When sixty-five years of age, she was married to her present husband, who then was seventy-five. Mrs. Goe came to Illinois, when about sixteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Goe have three children, viz.: Nina, Reader and Julia. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the order Patrons of Husbandry. In 1872, Mr. Goe came to Pulaski County, and settled on his present farm, which, at the time was but partially improved. Now he has the farm in a high state of cultivation.

GEORGE GOULD, fruit grower, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Ireland July 8, 1837, to Richard and Ann (Adams) Gould. They were both natives of Ireland, but moved to Canada, when our subject was about seven years of age. She died in Canada, at the age of eighty-four years; he in Mississippi, at about the same age His trade was that of miller. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom still survive. Our subject received his education in the free schools of Canada. When seventeen years of age, he began learning the carpenter trade, and followed that occupation till 1868, when he came to his present farm, which was then all in the woods, but now is in a high state of cultivation. He gives most of his attention to the growing of peaches, grapes and strawberries, and in this he has been very successful, but his success has been attained through his own energy and application to the business in hand. In 1860, Mr. Gould left Canada and came to Cairo, Ill., and made that his home till coming to the farm. November

7, 1863, he was married in Canada, to Anna L. Clitherow. She was born in Canada, August 18, 1846, to Robert and Anna Clitherow. He died when Mrs. Gould was small, but she is still living in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Gould have four children living—William E., Lillie M., George W. and Bertha M. Mr. G. is a member of the Villa Ridge Lodge, A., F. & A. M. In politics, he is Democratic.

W. R. HOOPPAW, Sr., retired, Villa Ridge, was born in Pulaski County June 13, 1830. He is the son of M. R. Hooppaw, who came from South Carolina to this county about 1820. He was a man who delighted in hunting, but did not give his whole time to the sport. He opened up a farm, and was Sheriff of Alexander County for eight years. (That was before Pulaski was cut off.) While Sheriff of the county, he sold the land on which Cairo now stands. He was, in later life, County Judge of Pulaski County. Up to the time of his settlement in this county, he had followed steamboating. Was married in Pulaski County to Malinda Kennedy. She was born in Ohio, sister of T. C. Kennedy, an old resident of the county. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are still living—W. R., Thomas and David. Our subject has resided in the immediate vicinity of Villa Ridge all his life, and for thirty-two years has been in the mercantile business in different towns in Southern Illinois —Pulaski, Hodge's Park, Cairo, but most of the time at Villa Ridge. In the fall of 1882, he sold out his store to Mr. G. H. Lufkin, and so is out of the mercantile business for the present. He has a farm of eighty acres near town, but resides in Villa Ridge. September 19, 1850, he was married in this county to Miss E. J. Lewis. She was born in Mississippi, daughter of A. E. Lewis, deceased. (See sketch of A. W. Lewis, Pulaski Precinct.) Mr. and Mrs. Hooppaw have had twelve children, nine of whom are living—M. L. (deceased), Almira G., Lenora A., Maranett V., W. R., Warren C., Ida Belle, George W., Walter T., Laura M. (deceased), Oscar, Bartie C. (deceased). He is a member of Villa Ridge Lodge, A., F. & A. M. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is Republican.

W. R. HOOPPAW, Jr., lumberman, Villa Ridge. Among the energetic business men of this precinct, we find the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He was born in Pulaski County January 7, 1860, and is the son of W. R. Hooppaw, Sr., whose sketch appears in this work. Our subject was reared and educated in this county. Most of his early life was spent in his father's store. In 1881 and 1882, he was engaged in the manufacture of fruit boxes in Villa Ridge. Late in the summer of 1882, his factory and material were all burned. In the spring of 1883, he engaged in his present business of saw milling with Mr. G. A. Pavey. Their mill is located about one mile north of Villa Ridge, and was erected in 1882 for the purpose of sawing gum timber. The mill has a capacity of about 5,000 feet daily, and Messrs. Pavey & Hooppaw have a contract for furnishing 1,000,000 feet of gum lumber to the Singer Sewing Machine Company of Cairo, at $12 per 1,000 feet, at the yard in Villa Ridge. August 28, 1882, he was married to Miss Lucy Codle. Mr. Hooppaw is a member of no society, and takes but little part in politics.

T. S. HOSLER, horticulturist, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., April 12, 1840, to Israel and Sarah (Everet) Hosler. Both died in Pickaway County, Ohio, where they moved when our subject was small. In 1861, Mr. Hosler enlisted in Company K, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, Col. Lee. He went out as a private, but was promoted successively to First Lieutenantcy. He veteranized and served for four years and three months. He was in some of the hardest fights that occurred during the war. At the battles of Bull Run and at

Chancellorsville, Va., and was there captured and taken to Libby Prison, but after thirty days got out on an exchange. He was in Gen. Hooker's Corps that charged the summit of Lookout Mountain in the fog, and was with Sherman on the march to the sea, and at the grand review in Washington at the close of the war. During a transfer from Louisville to Nashville, he was severely injured by falling under the cars, and the injury resulted in the loss of sight in the left eye. His occupation since being mustered out of the service has been quite changeable, for four years in the grocery and feed business at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, then as builder and contractor at Ft. Wayne, Ohio, such being his trade; afterward doing carpenter work in the car shops at Terre Haute, Ind. and Mattoon, Ill. He then went to Chicago, where he again engaged in contracting and building. After the last big fire in Chicago, he came to this county and bought his present farm, and has been engaged in fruit and vegetable growing since, and has been very successful. He has twice been married, first in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in 1861, to Martha Midlam. She was born in Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg. Two sons were the result of this union, viz., Harland and Pliny. In Chicago, he was married to his second wife, Mrs. F. W. Savage. Mr. Savage was a son of F. W. Savage, commission merchant of Chicago. By her first husband, she had one daughter, Lottie Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Hosler have four children—Daisy May, Ernest Hayes, Nellie and Gracie. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is Republican, casting his first vote for A. Lincoln.

C. A. HOSMER, retired attorney and counselor at law, Villa Ridge, was born at Avon, N. Y., June 14, 1818, and is the only surviving son of Hon. George Hosmer, who at the time of his death was one of the oldest and most prominent members of the bar in Western New York. He served for two terms in the New York State Legislature. Our subject is a lineal descendent of Revolutionary stock—one of his family and name, Rufus Hosmer, being among the first whose blood was shed at Concord. In Mr. Hosmer's parlor hangs the certificate of his grandfather, Hon. Timothy Hosmer, who was a surgeon in the Sixth Connecticut Regiment. He was a member of the society of the Cincinnati, a society formed at the close of the Revolution, by officers who had served during the war. George Hosmer, the father of our subject, was a Major in the war of 1812, and took part in the defense at the time Buffalo was burned. During the late unhappy rebellion, several of our subject's nearest kin shed their blood on the field of battle, in defense of the Union, and one brother was sacrificed, being made a prisoner at the time of Wilson's Cavalry Raid upon Richmond, in 1862. He died after months of suffering in Andersonville Prison. Mr. Hosmer studied law under his father, and was admitted to the practice in the courts of the State, and also of the United States. In 1855, he removed west and located at Lockport, Will Co., Ill., but soon found that the climate was too changeable and severe on himself and wife, so removed to his present residence in 1856. They soon found that the genial climate of Southern Illinois was beneficial, and they have both entirely recovered from their catarrhal troubles, with which they had been afflicted for years. Mr. Hosmer resides on a farm one mile west of Villa Ridge, on the place formerly the residence of Dr. Daniel Arter, known and distinguished forty years ago as the house with the "glass windows." This place is situated on the Thebes and Caledonia road, the finest continuous highway north of Cairo, running across the State from river to river, and is near enough to each river so that the whistle can often be heard from the boats. Mr. H. has long since retired from the arduous duties of his profession, and

is trying to enjoy the latter days of an active life on a small fruit farm, where he can better rest from professional duties. He can now realize the words of the poet as applying to the pleasant clime he has chosen for his home:

"Look now abroad, the scene how changed!
Where fifty fleeting years ago,
Clad in their savage costumes, ranged
The belted lords of shaft and bow.

"In praise of pomp let fawning art
Carve rocks to triumph over years,
The grateful incense of the heart
We give our living pioneers.

"For our undaunted pioneers,
Have conquest most enduring won,
In scattering the night of years,
And opening forests to the sun."

HALLECK JOHNSON, fruit-grower, P. O. Villa Ridge. Among the young men in this precinct who have engaged in fruit-growing, and have made a success of it, we find the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He was born in Wayne County, Ill., October 28, 1861, to Dr. William M. and Mary A. (Galbraith) Johnson. She was born in Illinois; he in Tennessee, but when about five years old he left Tennessee and came to Jefferson County, Ill., where he resided till the fall of 1861, thence to Wayne County, and has made that his home since. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine for about twenty-eight years. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are now living. Our subject was educated in the graded schools of Johnsonville, and remained at home till March, 1880, when he came to Villa Ridge, and stayed with his uncle, G. W. Endicott, the first year, learning all he could of the fruit business. Although starting with nothing, he now has a nice farm in a good state of cultivation. He is member of the Villa Ridge Lodge, Patrons of Husbandry, also Meridian Lodge I. O. G. T. and of the A., F. & A. M., of Johnsonville. In politics, he is a Republican.

I. H. KELLY, physician, Villa Ridge, was born in Ohio in 1853, to H. S. and Gemima M. (Moore) Kelly. They were both natives of Ohio, she born in Portsmouth, he in Scioto County. He died in Pope County, Ill., in 1869; she, however, still survives. To them eight children were born, seven of whom are still living, our subject being the youngest of the family. He was reared on a farm, and received his common school education in Pope County, Ill., and at Duquoin. In 1873, he began the study of medicine, and completed the medical course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1880. In 1878, he began practicing his profession in Pope County, Ill., under Dr. Lewis, and after graduation continued in the practice in Pope County till November, 1882, when he came to Villa Ridge, where he has begun to build up a practice, and meets with encouraging success in his chosen school, that of the Regular. The Doctor resides about one mile east of the village, where he is also engaged in the fruit and vegetable business. Previous to beginning the practice of medicine, the Doctor had been engaged in teaching and clerking. April, 1878, he was married in Saline, Ill., to Henrietta Lewis. She was born in Saline, daughter of Robert Lewis, farmer and school teacher. She has also engaged in teaching. Dr. Kelly is a member of the I. O. G. T. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. The fathers of each were ministers in the same church. He takes but little part in politics, but is Independent.

J. H. KINKER, fruit grower, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Franklin County, Ind., Oct. 23, 1836, to J. H. and Mary Ann (Boehmer) Kinker. They were both born in the Kingdom of Hanover, came to America in 1832, and both died in Indiana. To them seven children were born, five of whom are still living. Our subject was reared in a small village, where his father kept a family grocery store and was also

engaged in farming. Our subject received most of his education in the public schools of his native village, then attended college for one year at Vincennes, Ind. In early life, he began school teaching, and followed that for three years, when he engaged in farming and continued till 1868, when he sold his farm and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the family grocery business for six years. In 1874, he came to Illinois and engaged in farming and fruit growing. His farm contains 120 acres, in good state of cultivation. November 23, 1858, he was married in Indiana to Catherine Walker. She was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, but came to the United States of America when she was small. She is daughter of Anthony Walker. Mr. Kinker is a member of Patrons of Husbandry, also of Villa Ridge Lodge, A., F. & A. M. In politics, he is Independent.

N. N. KOONCE, farmer and fruit grower, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., October 24, 1830, to Nicholas and Elizabeth (Shriver) Koonce. Both were born in Loudoun County, Va., he in 1788, she, in 1792. He died in 1859, she, May 7, 1883, at the age of ninety years and six months. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living. The oldest son is conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and has been for over forty years. In the fall of 1840, part of the family moved to Bond County, Ill., and the remainder in 1841. Our subject was educated in Bond County. His occupation has most of his life been that of farming. September, 1864, he moved to Pulaski County, Ill., and settled on his present farm then in the woods. His farm contains eighty acres all in cultivation. He gives his attention to fruit and vegetable growing. When first coming here, he engaged the lumber business, and continued in that for six years, doing considerable shipping. He was married November 20, 1854, to Margaret Phillips. She was born in Uniontown, Penn., to D. H. and Elizabeth Phillips, who moved to Bond County, Ill., in 1852, the mother died there soon afterwards. The father died in Virginia, while on a visit there. Mr. and Mrs. Koonce have seven children, Eliza, L. H., Ida N., Dasie, Harry E., Allie E. and J. Elmer. Mr. Koonce is member of the Pations of Husbandry, and is greenback in politics.

JOSEPH LUFKIN, fruit grower, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in North Yarmouth, Cumberland County, Me., 1805, to Jacob B. and Betsie (Ludden) Lufkin. They both died in Maine. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are still living, the youngest being sixty-four years of age. Our subject remembers many incidents of the war of 1812. He was reared on a farm, farming being his father's occupation. He remained at home till 1825, and during that year he was present at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument, and saw Lafayette there. For three years then he worked at ship carpentering. In 1828, was married to Mary C. Merrill. She was born in Falmouth, Me. After marriage, he engaged in the mercantile business at Auburn, Me., and continued for about seventeen years. In 1860, he came to Union County, Ill., where he remained till November, 1863, when he came to Pulaski County, and for two years was station agent at Villa Ridge, he then moved on to his farm, and has been engaged in fruit and vegetable growing since. In politics, he is Republican, but was Democratic till after moving to Union County. Mr. and Mrs. Lufkin have five children, viz.: John E., Joseph H., Mary, O. A. and G. H. The daughter now resides at La Grange, Mo., her husband W. H. Thomas, being proprietor of River View Fruit Farm. The sons are all engaged in business in this State, the oldest being in family grocery business at Anna, Ill., the second for eighteen years was connected with the I. C. R. R., but now fruit raising. The other sons are in Villa Ridge, engaged in mercantile business and carpentering.

G. H. LUFKIN, fruit-grower and merchant, Villa Ridge, was born in Auburn, Me., June 5, 1851, son of Joseph Lufkin. (See sketch.) Our subject is the youngest of the family. He received his education in Auburn, Me., and in Villa Ridge, and then attended the Illinois State University at Champaign, taking the civil engineer course, but quit school when he lacked but two terms of graduation. He then taught school for one year, when he bought an interest in a saw mill in Missouri, which he kept for a year. In 1877, he engaged in the fruit culture at Villa Ridge, and has been very successful. His fruit farm is one mile west of the village. He has in vineyard 8,000 vines, this being one of the largest in the State. Also grows strawberries quite extensively. In 1882, he engaged in the mercantile business in Villa Ridge, carrying a general stock of about $6,000, with sales for the year reaching about $15,000. But Mr. Lufkin remains on his farm most of his time, giving it his personal attention. October 15, 1882, he was married to Miss Nettie V. Hooppaw, daughter of W. R. Hooppaw. (See sketch.) In politics, he is Republican.

J. P. MATHIS, lumber and farming, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Johnson County, Ill., April 5, 1851, to William and Cynthia (Scott) Mathis. They were from Trigg County, Ky. Moved to Johnson County, Ill., in 1849, and settled on the farm where our subject was born and reared. He died December, 1860, at the age of forty-five. She is still living on the old homestead. Our subject received his education in Johnson County, first in the common schools, then in select schools of Vienna. When starting out for himself he began by teaching, and continued for eleven terms. He has since been engaged in farming, saw-milling, etc. At present he is in partnership with his brother-in-law, John H. Atherton. They have a saw-mill near Vienna, which has a capacity of about 8,000 feet daily. They have a farm near Villa Ridge, of 240 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation, and it is here our subject resides. They are also engaged in dealing in agricultural implements, their headquarters for implements being at Vienna, where they carry all kinds of farm machinery. July 7, 1878, Mr. Mathis was married to Ellen E. Atherton. She was born at their present home, daughter of A. C. and Elizabeth J. Atherton. He was also born and reared on the same farm, but now resides at Hodge's Park, Alexander County, engaged in mercantile and saw-mill business. Mr. and Mrs. Mathis have two children—Alice Elizabeth and Earnest Coleman. He is member of Vienna Lodge, No. 150, A., F. & A. M., and Vienna Chapter, No. 67. In politics, he is Republican.

W. P. MINNICH, farmer, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Ohio July 23, 1851. He is the son of George Minnich, who was born in Clark County, Ohio, 1825, and came to Pulaski, Ill., 1856, when the county was but little improved, the logging and milling business being the leading industry at the time. Mr. Minnich has since held prominent positions in the county, Sheriff, Surveyor, etc. Our subject was educated in the common schools of the county, then attended one year at the State University at Champaign, Ill. When commencing for himself it was by clerking in the store of W. R. Hooppaw in Villa Ridge, then he was with E. M. Titus, having one-fourth interest in the store. In 1876, he came to the farm and has been engaged in horticulture and agriculture since, he and his brother having charge of the home farm. He owns a farm of eighty acres north of Villa Ridge, fifty of which are in cultivation. He is member of the Villa Ridge Lodge, A., F. & A. M. In politics, he is Republican. November, 1882, he was elected a member of the County Board of Commissioners. December 5, 1881, he was married to Miss Emma G. Brown. She was born in Kentucky, daughter of Judge A. M. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Minnich have one child—Scott B. Judge A.

M. Brown was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1818. By profession, he was an attorney. For some time he practiced his profession at Paris, Ky., and was editor of the *Western Citizen*, a Whig paper. For some time he had desired to move to a fruit-growing country; so, in March, 1861, he came to this county, having bought land before. Here he resided till the time of his death, June 27, 1879. For years, he held the office of County Judge, and was one of the Trustees of the State University at Champaign, from its origin till the time of his death. He also had been President of the State Horticultural Society. He was a member of the orders, A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., and in politics always was a strong Republican, and always took an active part in helping to develop the county. In early life he had graduated at Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., and afterward read law with Judge Quarls, of Indianapolis, and for some time was in partnership with him. He was married, at Madison, Ind., 1841, to Mary A. Maxwell. She was born in Indiana, near Hanover. To them five children were born—Elizabeth (deceased), Edward M., died at Jackson, Tenn., a member of Company I, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry; Jennie T., A. B., and Emma G. Mrs. Brown still lives on the old homestead.

W. F. PARKER, farmer, P. O. Villa Ridge, born March 3, 1852, near Villa Ridge, Pulaski Co., Ill.; son of Thomas Parker, a native of Virginia. He came to this county with his father when he was quite young, and here he followed farming till his death, which occurred in 1864. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth (Sheppard) Parker, yet living. She was the mother of ten children. Our subject received a common school education at the old Valley Forge school house near Villa Ridge. In early life he turned his attention to farming, and has made that his vocation through life. Our subject was joined in matrimony October 4, 1874, in Alexander County, near Goose Island, to Miss Martha M. Berry, born January 12, 1857, in Missouri, near Charleston. She is a daughter of David B. Berry, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Martha M. Parker is the mother of three children now living, viz., Nellie E., born June 23, 1875; William O., born December 1, 1878, and Jenette May, born May 3, 1881. Mr. Parker has a fruit farm two miles east of Villa Ridge. He is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars. In politics, he is independent.

G. A. PAVEY, saw mill and fruit-grower, Villa Ridge, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 5, 1847. In 1849, his father went to California, and in 1852 his mother also went, but our subject remained in New York till 1856, when he also was sent to California. His father was engaged in hotel business, supply store, ranch, and he ran a stage line from Placerville to Stockton via Dry Town, Jackson, etc. Our subject assisted his father in his business after he was old enough, and attended the public schools of El Dorado, then two years at Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal. In 1868, his mother died and he returned to New York, where he remained for a short time and then came to this county, which has been his home most of the time since. His occupation has been quite general since coming here, teaching, clerking, saw-milling, fruit-growing, etc. For six years he clerked for W. R. Hooppaw, Sr., at Villa Ridge and Pulaski, also in the New York store of Patier & Wolf, of Cairo, leaving their employ in 1881, to go to California to attend to business after his father's death. He remained in California for one year, then returned to this county and has been in saw mill since, also fruit-raising on his farm of thirty-three acres. September 1st, 1872, he was married to Miss E. J. Hooppaw, eldest daughter of W. R. Hooppaw, Sr. Two sons and one daughter are the result of this union, viz., Charles William Barton, George Paul and Anna Laura. Mr. Pavey is a member of Villa Ridge Lodge,

No. 562, A. F. & A. M., and for years of the I. O. of G. T. He and wife are members of Methodist Episcopal Church, of Villa Ridge. In politics, he is Republican, and was Deputy Sheriff of this county under H. H. Spencer, for two years.

A. POLLOCK, farmer, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, near the city of Glasgow, on the 10th of March, 1831, to Robert and Agnes (Campbell) Pollock, both of whom died in Scotland, their native State. Of their children, Mr. Pollock, our subject, is the only one residing in America. He came to the United States in 1851, and in 1856 came to Pulaski County and engaged in farming and lumbering, making the latter a specialty. His first operation in the lumber business was at Villa Ridge, and afterward moved his mill as the scarcity of the timber demanded. He was for a time the partner of S. O. Lewis, but is now alone in business, running a mill at Sandusky, Alexander Co., Ill. In 1860, he married Miss Mary Ann Barnett, a native of the county. They have five children—Robert L., Mary Agnes, William, Jesse and Walter. Mr. P. is a good citizen, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him, is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Republican, politically.

LEWIS REDDEN, fruit-grower, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Nova Scotia, to Patrick and Elizabeth (Schofille) Redden. They were both born in Nova Scotia. He was the son of James and —— (Lawrence) Redden. James Redden was from Ireland, but the Lawrences were English. Patrick Redden is still living in Aylesford, Nova Scotia, and is over eighty years of age. His occupation has been that of farming. His wife died some years ago. To them six sons and three daughters were born, all of whom are living, except one. Our subject was educated in his native country, and learned the carpenter's trade at home. For one summer he followed the ocean, coasting along the United States coast. In 1860, he came to the United States, and worked at his trade in different places for some years, and in January, 1868, settled on his present fruit farm and began its improvement. He gives his entire attention to fruit-growing, and his farm is in an excellent state of cultivation. He is also interested in a sheep ranch in Butler County, Kan. Mr. Redden had never taken out his full naturalization papers till 1882. He does not hold to either political party. April 9, 1867, he was married in Pulaski County to Miss Margaret Castle. She was born in Ohio April 16, 1844, to John and Rhoda (Wynans) Castle. He was born in Maryland, she in Ohio. (See sketch of D. H. Winans.) Both parents now dead, she dying in Bond County, Ill., when Mrs. Redden was small; he in this county in the spring of 1883. They had moved to Bond County when Mrs. R. was small, and it was there she was reared. Mr. Castle came to Ohio when small, and during life he followed school-teaching, carpentering and farming. Mr. and Mrs. R. have four children—Otis, David, Martha and Minnie.

A. B. ROBERSON, fruit-grower, P. O. Villa Ridge, is a native of Wilkes County, N. C., born April 24, 1835. His father, James Roberson, was born in Wilkes County, N. C., February 19, 1808, where he was reared, educated and married. In 1842, with his family, he emigrated to Pulaski County, Ill. He died May 10, 1852. His wife (subject's mother) Mary (Wallis) Roberson, was born in Iredell County, N. C., November 14, 1812, and is now living. Of the six children born to them, three are now living, A. B. Roberson being the oldest child. He was reared on the farm, and the death of his father, together with the poor school facilities, deprived him of the opportunity of receiving anything but a limited education. After his father's death, he became the main support of the family, and remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age, when he married

Georgiana Timmons, a native of the county, and a daughter of George and Lucinda (Conor) Walters. She died May 11, 1868, leaving two children, viz.: George C. and Mary L. He married a second time Mrs. Susan S. Pierce, by whom he had one child, Susan Bertha. On the 7th of February, 1875, he married his present wife, Miss Amanda J. Essex. Mr. Roberson has always been engaged in farming and fruit-growing, and is now the owner of 140 acres of well-improved land. He has filled many of the offices of the county, is an enterprising and self-made man, bearing a good reputation. In connection with his farm, he is engaged in the mercantile business.

MICHAEL ROCHE, farmer, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Ireland in 1822, to Richard and Margaret (Jones) Roche, both born in Ireland. When our subject was sixteen years of age, they came to the United States, and came to Pulaski County, October, 1839. On the 29th of October of the same year they both died, and are buried in the Shiloh burying grounds. Our subject did not come to this county with his parents, but remained in New York for some years, and while there served an apprenticeship in learning the molder's business. In 1848 he came to Illinois, and taught school the first winter at the old Shiloh log church. The next summer, he farmed, but in the winter went to St. Louis and worked at his trade, then came back to this county and finished two miles for I. C. R. R. Since that, he has been engaged in farming, and has been very successful. He now owns 160 acres of land, about 100 being in cultivation. He was married in Albany, N. Y., July 26, 1847, to Ellen Murphy. They have three children living—Margaret, now Mrs. Joe Miller; James, at home, and Anna, attending school at Notre Dame. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church, and got Father McCabe, the first priest, to come to Southern Illinois.

B. A. ROYALL, M. D., Villa Ridge. Among the practitioners of *materia medica* in Pulaski County, none are more deserving of an honorable mention in this work than Dr. B. A. Royall, the subject of this sketch. He is the second child of a family of nine children born to Joseph and Mary (Arnold) Royall, both natives of Vermont, who were removed to Tennessee when quite young, by their parents, and where they were married. The mother died when our subject was quite young; and the father died in Pulaski County, Ill., August 9, 1882. B. A. Royall was born in Carroll County, Tenn., on the 27th of September, 1849; here he spent his early life, assisting to till the soil of his father's farm, and receiving such an education as could be obtained in the common schools. In 1868, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Goshorn, of Dyersburg, Tenn., and continued with him until he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, attending the courses of 1870–1871. At the close of the course of lectures in the latter year, he came to Villa Ridge, and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. The Doctor has built up a large and lucrative practice, and as a physician and gentleman stands high in the esteem of his fellow-men. In Pulaski County, Ill., November 26, 1871, he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of George W. and Sarah J. (Kennedy) Bankson, who were early settlers of the county, emigrants from Tennessee. Mrs. Royall was born in Pulaski County, Ill., and is the mother of two children—Lilly and Stella. In connection with his practice of medicine, the Doctor finds time to oversee his beautiful fruit farm, which contains 140 acres of good land. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M. and Knights of Honor. Politically, he is identified with the principles of the Democratic party.

B. H. SCHEIRICK, fruit farmer, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 1, 1833, to Henry and Margaret Scheirick, both of whom were born and died in Pennsylvania. They were parents of four sons

and two daughters. In 1865 our subject came West, settling first in Ohio, but shortly afterward came to Villa Ridge, and remained in the village for two years, then to his present fruit farm. By trade he is a coach-maker, serving an apprenticeship of three years, then worked under instructions for a year longer. He was married in Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Metzger. She was also born in Lancaster County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Scheirick have two sons and two daughters. In politics, he is Republican. When first coming to his farm it was all in woods, but by his energy and industry he has made a success, and has his farm in good state of cultivation. Strawberries, grapes, sweet potatoes, etc., receive his attention.

I. N. TAYLOR, teacher, Villa Ridge, was born in Owensboro, Ky., January 1, 1858, son of Thomas and Maria (Norris) Taylor. They were both born in Ohio, and he was a relative of President Taylor. By trade he was a carpenter, but had engaged in the saw-mill business before his death, which occurred in 1864, in Massac County, Ill. She died in Hickman, Ky., in 1862. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are still living, two daughters and two sons. The daughters both reside in New Orleans. Our subject and his brother, George Z., in this county. George Z. is ship carpenter on the United States boat, "John N. McCombe," but his family resides in Mound City. Our subject, the youngest of the family, was educated in the high school of Metropolis, Ill., and then, instead of selecting some mechanical pursuit, as almost all his relatives have done, he chose the profession of teacher, and for several years taught school in Johnson County, Ill., and then began a classical course at the Southern State Normal, at Carbondale. He attended for three years, and has taught two successful years in this (Pulaski) County, one year being Principal of the Villa Ridge Schools. In 1882 he again returned to the Normal to complete his course, but his health failed, and he had to abandon it for the time. For two seasons, he has represented the fruit commission firm of Ender & Meyers, of Chicago, at this point. He is member of Meridian Lodge, No. 94, I. O. of G. T.; also Mound City Lodge, No. 250, I. O. O. F. He is Republican in politics.

E. M. TITUS, merchant and fruit-grower, was born in Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., January 2, 1829, son of G. W. and Jerusha (Sutphin) Titus. They were natives of Middlesex County, N. J., both born in 1800. After marriage they moved into New York. In 1839, they moved to Franklin County, Ohio, where they died, she in 1844, he in 1862. They were the parents of four sons, three of whom still survive, the other being killed by Indians in Oregon. I. S. is a physician in San Francisco, the other, A. R., is a cabinet-maker in Michigan. For some years, our subject was engaged in the distilling business in Ohio. In 1855, he went to California, where he was engaged in mining, but in 1860 he came to Cairo, Ill., and was in the wholesale grocery house of Trover & Miller. In 1867, he located in Villa Ridge, and engaged in the general merchandise business, and has been here since, having different partners in business. In 1877, Mr. E. J. Ayers bought an interest in the store, and has continued since. They carry a complete general stock of about $10,000, with annual sales reaching $30,000. Mr. Titus has been Postmaster of Village Ridge since March 1, 1873. In Ohio, in 1854, he was married to Christina Montgomery. She was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, to John and Mary (Markley) Montgomery, both of whom are natives of Ohio and still living. Mr. and Mrs. Titus have five children, viz.: John, Frances, Mary, Seth and George. He is member of I. O. O. F. In politics, is Republican. Mr. Titus resides about two and one-half miles east of Villa Ridge, where he has a fruit farm, having eighty acres, about one-half being in fruit and vegetables.

ROBERT WELSEN, farmer, miller, etc., P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Saxony, Germany, February 28, 1832, son of Gotthelf and Regina Welsen. The father was a farmer in Saxony, and was raised and died there. They were the parents of thirteen children, our subject being the youngest, and the only one of the family to emigrate to America. He received his education in the high schools of his native country. In 1850, he came to the United States, to New Orleans, then New Albany, Ind., where he worked in a foundry and learned the trade. July 10, 1857, he came to Mound City, and worked at his trade for a short time, but soon quit and engaged in other business for himself. Since 1860, he has been engaged in saw and grist mill business in Missouri, in Mound City, and since 1873 at his present location. He is also en gaged in farming, his farm contains eighty acres, and lies one-half mile north of Villa Ridge. At New Albany, Ind., April 22, 1855, he was married to Margaret Vogle. She was born in Bavaria, April 13, 1834, to Wolfgang and Kate Vogle. He died in the old country. Mrs. Welsen came to America with her mother in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Welsen have three children—Emma, John F. and Flora. They were reared in the Lutheran Church.

H. H. WIETING, fruit-farmer, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 10, 1821, to Gearhard and Deborah Wieting. They were born and lived in the same State of which our subject was a native, and both died there, at the age of sixty-three years. His occupation was that of farmer. They were the parents of eight children, only three of whom are still living, our subject being the only one in America; one sister came also, but she has been dead many years. Mr. Wieting was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of his native country. At the time he was twenty years of age, eleven out of every hundred were exempt from the army, and our subject drew one of the exemption tickets, so did not have to serve any time in the army. In 1847, he came to the United States, and settled in Pulaski County, Ill., and this State has been his home since. In making the trip, he was eight weeks on the water, coming to New Orleans, then up the river to Caledonia. November 11, 1873, he came to his present farm. It had been let go down and thrown out, but Mr. Wieting has now put it in a good state of cultivation. His farm contains eighty-three acres, fifty of which are in cultivation. Strawberries receive most of his attention. November 11, 1849, he was married in this county to Mary Sowers. She was a native of North Carolina, daughter of David Sowers, one of the early settlers of the county. She died August 11, 1851, leaving one child, which died in infancy. October 14, 1852, he was married to Pheba Essex, she was born in North Carolina. (See sketch of Joseph Essex.) Mr. and Mrs. Wieting have three children dead and two living—Mary Ann, Lovina and Nancy deceased, Joseph H. and Susie, the living. Mr. W. and family are members of the Shiloh Baptist Church.

D. H. WINANS, fruit-farmer, P. O. Villa Ridge, was born in Piqua, Miama Co., Ill., September 20, 1825, to John and Louis (Hand) Winans. Both were born in Newark, N. J., and were married previous to moving to Ohio. They died in Ohio, he, in 1833 of the cholera, she at the age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom still survive. He by trade was a boot and shoe maker. Our subject, who is the youngest of the family, received his education in Piqua, Ohio, and while in Illinois learned the marble business. In the fall of 1847, he come to St. Louis, and in spring of 1850, started in the marble business in Greenville, Ill., and carried on a shop till 1864, when he went to Cairo, where he remained till 1881, then came to his present farm, but his family

had preceded him to the farm two years. As he has stock on hand, he still works some at the marble business. His farm contains 126 acres, on this he cultivates fruits. December 20, 1853, he was married in Carlyle, Ill., to Ellen L. Norton. She was born in Bond County, Ill., to Augustus and Sarah (Scott) Norton (both deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Winans have seven children—Alice H., William L., John D., Mary E., David H., Josie M. and Walter S. He is member of the I. O. O. F., Alexander Lodge, No. 224, of Cairo. He had joined the order before coming west, also belongs to the Cairo Encampment, and to the Villa Ridge Patrons of Husbandry. He is Republican in politics.

GRAND CHAIN PRECINCT.

JAMES A. C. ALLEN, physician, New Grand Chain, is a native of Prince Edward County, Va., born July 23, 1827, a son of Sims and Margaret (Calhoun) Allen, both natives of Virginia. The father was a farmer, and was a man of great talents for one of no profession. He was well versed in the literature of the day, and was favored with comparative great wealth. His death occurred in 1870, at which time he was eighty-four years old. He was in the war of 1812. His wife, by whom he had five children, died early, when our subject was small, and he subsequently married Sally (Vaughn) Whitehead. James A. C. Allen, the subject of these lines, in his younger days was quite feeble in health, which circumstance permitted only an occasional attendance in the old subscription schools of his native county. Engaging in farming pursuits imparted new vigor to his frame, and his health was thereby greatly improved. Leaving Virginia about 1850, he traveled considerably for his health also, and in August, 1853, he located in Union County, Ill. Previous to leaving his old home, however, he had commenced the study of medicine under M. A. Bentley, M. D., of New York, who also removed to Illinois, and the two accidently met, neither one knowing that the other had wandered so far West. The two practiced together for a year or so, Dr. Bentley dying in 1854; the same year our subject went to Williamson County, Ill., where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for a period of ten years, during which time he farmed some, also being the owner of two farms. In this county, he was married, November 22, 1854, to Sarah E. Todd, a daughter of John W. and Mahala (Phillips) Todd, natives of Tennessee. About 1864, he returned to Union County, where he remained until 1873, at which date he came to Pulaski County, and has since resided here. He has a farm of eighty acres, besides his residence in Grand Chain. His family consists of three children—John S., born December 29, 1855; Margaret V., April 19, 1858, and James E., January 26, 1862. The Doctor is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Saline Lodge, No. 336. Politically, he is a Democrat.

THE BARTLESON FAMILY. John Bartleson was born in Virginia about 1801. He was a tailor by trade, and was thus engaged in Lancaster, Penn., at an early age. It was here or somewhere in the immediate vicinity, that he became acquainted with Mary W. Chapman, and shortly afterward married her. From information gleaned from the most authentic resources, it appears that the only known relative that John Bartleson had, was a half-brother by the name of James Bartleson,

t was much the same case with his wife. She was the only child of Ambrose Chapman, and being left an orphan at an early age, was raised by her grandmother, at whose death she was left without a relative within her knowledge. After their marriage, the happy twain removed to Ohio, and very soon afterward located in Stark County, where a part of their large family was raised. They removed to Morgan County, of the same State, and resided there for a few years. In 1843, they came West, by river, settling in Pulaski County, where their two youngest children were born. In all, there were thirteen children, viz., Edwin, who now lives in Missouri; A. C., Robert and William, twins; Amanda (deceased), Eliza S., James. Warren K., Aratus, Mary J., an infant (deceased), Alonzo (deceased), and John W. John Bartleson and his two eldest sons, were in the Mexican war. The father was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. The report of his death nearly broke the heart of the one by whom he was most dearly loved. She was left a widow, with twelve children, the youngest of whom was born while his patriotic father was fighting for his country. But it was not long before the ringing tones of the bugle were heard again throughout the land. This time, we were divided against ourselves. President Lincoln called for those who would uphold the stars and stripes, who would fight for union and for liberty. Nobly, gloriously, did she respond to the nation's call for aid; no less than eight noble sons did she send to the front, to give their lives if necessary, for that of the country, to which their father before had given his all. Two went out as Captains of companies. Seven of the eight returned. Alonzo died in Cairo. Mary W. Bartleson passed away January 4, 1868, loved and respected by all.

A. C. BARTLESON, proprietor Oaktown Saw Mills and farmer, Oaktown, was born December 6, 1827, in Stark County, Ohio, the second child born to John and Mary W. (Chapman) Bartleson. He received but a meager education in the schools of Morgan County, Ohio, his parents removing there when he was small. At the age of ten years, he was hired out to a man to work on a farm, and was thus engaged for six months, receiving but $3 per month for his services. In 1843, he came to Pulaski County with his parents, and he now owns the old homestead on which they first settled. He has given most of his attention during life to farming pursuits. He now owns over 2,000 acres of land in this county and 80 acres in Massac County. Most of this he runs himself, and part he rents. In 1871, he built, in connection with other parties, his present saw-mill, which gives employment to from fifteen to forty men. He owns several buildings surrounding the mill, which are used as dwelling houses by his employes. He also runs a general store at Oaktown, and also the post office; and is also freight agent of the Wabash Railroad at this point. In 1849, he was married to Nancy Kitchel, who died in 1852 the mother of two children, one living—John F., born in 1850. He was married a second time in 1862 to Susan M. Wilson, a daughter of William W. Wilson, of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bartleson are the parents of six children, five of whom are living—Wilson W., George A., Mary A., Nancy L. and Hugh B. In June, 1846, our subject and father enlisted in the Second Illinois Infantry, in the Mexican war. The father was afterward elected Lieutenant of the company. He was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. Augustus served out his year of enlistment, and returned home in July, 1847. In 1853, he went to California, and was engaged in mining, etc., until 1857. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 660. In 1858, he was elected Sheriff, and served two years. He was re-elected to the same position in 1862, and served a like period. In politics, he is a Democrat. He has a residence and a

small fruit farm in Villa Ridge, where he resides a part of the year.

ROBERT B. BARTLESON, of Bartleson & Lipe, grocers, New Grand Chain, was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 31, 1829, a twin brother to William. His early schooling was limited. He received what little he did get in Morgan County, his parents removing to that county when he was small. He came with his parents to Pulaski County in 1843, and took up farming for an occupation. In 1852, he made a purchase of land, and up to 1878 he was engaged in farming. At the latter date, he sold out and went to Kansas, returning a year later, and in March, 1880, went into the family grocery business, in which he has since been engaged. In May, 1881, he took in Frank D. Lipe as a partner. In August, 1862, Mr. Bartleson enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Nimmo. He served a few months in this regiment, in Company K. The remaining eleven companies were arrested at Holly Springs, and while they were under arrest Company K went into the Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The company was afterward transferred to the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, whose depleted ranks were filled up by many from the old One Hundred and Ninth. They were mustered out in July, 1865. May 9, 1852, subject was married to Eliza A. Youngblood, a daughter of Absalom Youngblood, of Pulaski County. Mr. and Mrs. Bartleson are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living —Augustus A., Viola J., Mary E., Missouri M., Robert B. and Harry. Mr. Bartleson is a member of the K. of H., and, with his wife, of the K. & L. of H. In political affairs, he votes for whom he considers the best man. He is the owner of Bartleson's Hall and building, and also a residence and other property in New Grand Chain.

WILLIAM BARTLESON, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 31, 1829, a twin brother to Robert. He received his first schooling in Morgan County, Ohio, where his parents had removed when he was small. With them he came to what is now Pulaski County, in 1843, and started out for himself some time afterward as a farmer. He was united in marriage in 1851, to Elizabeth Hale, a daughter of Richard and Drusilla (Matthews) Hale. Her mother was akin to the old Matthews families in Mississippi, including Gov. Matthews and others who were prominent in the early history of that State. She died in March, 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Bartleson are the parents of eight children, four of whom survive—Amanda C., Jennie, Cora and William. In 1857, Mr. Bartleson sold out his property here and removed to Texas, where he was engaged in farming and general work. He returned two years later, but in the spring of 1860 moved to Duquoin, Ill., where he resided for nine years. Here he enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. M. K. Lawler. They did heavy fighting at Fort Donelson, and were afterward at Pittsburg Landing and Vicksburg. At Fort Donelson he received a slight wound, a ball passing through his right ear from the front, making a narrow escape for himself. He served out his three years of enlistment, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., in July, 1864, and returned to Duquoin. In 1870, he removed back to Pulaski County, and purchased his present place, which is situated on the banks of the Ohio River, a stretch of several miles of which is visible from his residence. He belongs to the A., F. & A. M., and also K. & L. of H. In politics, he votes the Republican ticket.

JAMES BARTLESON, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, was born February 2, 1834, in Morgan County, Ohio. He received a little schooling in that county, and coming with his parents to what is now Pulaski County, in

1843, he attended the schools here and also two winter terms in Vienna, Johnson Co., Ill. In the spring of 1857, he went to Perry County, Ill., and was engaged as a teacher in the schools of that county, and here he was married October 1, of the same year, to Sarah Steers, a daughter of John and Sally (Tharp) Steers. After his marriage, he taught two winter terms east of Duquoin, and then in the fall of 1859 removed to Blairsville, Williamson Co., Ill., where he taught a seven months' term. During the following summer he was engaged in brick-making, and had engaged a school for the next winter, but the civil war was then brewing, and the Republicans and Democrats were becoming somewhat hostile toward each other. The affairs of the Board of School Directors were manipulated Democratically, so to speak, and it was soon discovered that there was no need for any Republican teachers whatever. Mr. Bartleson moved back to Pulaski County, where his services were desired, and he taught for two winter terms. He enlisted in August, 1862, as First Lieutenant in Company I, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Dolling. They did valuable service throughout the Mississippi campaign, and were mustered out August, 1865. At Vicksburg, he was promoted to the Captaincy of his company, and served two years as such. During the war, he had traded his farm in this county for seventy acres of his present place, which now consists of 190 acres, which are given to general farming. He taught school several terms after his return from the service, and was also in partnership with W. I. Steers, engaged in the mercantile business for a short period in Old Grand Chain. Mr. and Mrs. Bartleson are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living—John W. and Zylpha, the two oldest, are both deceased, James W., Luella M., Ida E., George G., Sally M., Frederick A. and Elsie G. Mr. Bartleson is a member of the A., F. & A. M.; K. of H., K. & L. of H., G. T. and G. A. R., and with his wife and daughters members of Christian Church. In politics, he is a Republican, and also gives his support to the temperance cause. During the winters of 1855–56 and 1856–57, he was engaged in trade, boating on the Mississippi. In the summer of 1853, his brother, A. C., who was with him in New Orleans, took the yellow fever and had nearly succumbed to the disease when they had reached Caledonia, upon their return.

WARREN K. BARTLESON, merchant and miller, New Grand Chain, was born December 20, 1835, in Morgan County, Ohio. He obtained his early education in his native county, and his parents removing to Pulaski County when he was eight years old, he continued his studies here. He was raised on the farm, and has given a large share of his attention to farming, but during his life has been engaged in various occupations. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry; but Company H, to which he belonged, was never in the regiment; the latter was captured, and afterward paroled, and by an order of War Department, was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Bartleson was among the first federal troops to enter Memphis after its surrender, and was at the bombardment of Fort Madrid, and entered it the morning after its evacuation. He returned home, and May 10, 1863, was united in marriage to H. Amelia Porter, born March 16, 1846, a daughter of David and Tirzah (Vandeveer) Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Bartleson are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living—Sarah M., born September 8, 1864; Charles W., October 16, 1867; Marcus D., August 13, 1870, and John F., July 27, 1872. After the war, Mr. Bartleson engaged in stock-dealing and farming, and shortly afterward went to merchandising, which he followed from 1864 to 1870. In 1872, he moved to his present place, and built a fine residence the following year. He owns several hundred acres of land in the pre-

cinct. He was one of three to lay off New Grand Chain. They built a depot in which he merchandized from 1873 to 1876. In the fall of 1877, he went to Texas, and for six months ran a general store at Hutchings. Upon his return to New Grand Chain, he purchased a half interest in the Pulaski flouring mills, and a few years later became its sole owner. In the spring of 1883, in company with J. R. Porter, his brother-in-law, he purchased the store of J. W. Gaunt, and they have since run it. They carry a general stock, and opposite the store have a warehouse filled with a line of coffins, wagons, etc. Mr. Bartleson is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 660, and also the Good Templars, Mayflower Lodge, No. 144. He is Democratic in politics.

GEORGE W. BRISTOW, physician, New Grand Chain, is a native of Jackson County, Ind., born July 31, 1833, the eldest son of William and Malinda (Hays) Bristow. The father was born near Lexington, Ky. He was a conservative rather than a progressive man. In early life he showed especial aptitude in handling tools, and for many years he labored as a mechanic. He was a man to whom new ideas and new inventions amounted to nothing until their merits had been practically demonstrated, at which times he was prepared to give them a hearty welcome. In later years, he preached the Gospel. He had long been an active member of the Christian Church, and in that faith he passed away in 1849. He had been married three times, his first wife being a Miss Lewis, who died about 1828, the mother of three children. His second wife, the mother of our subject, died in 1840. She was the mother of five children, three of whom are living—G. W., F. W. and F. B. His third wife was Phœbe Gibson, widow of Hiram Gibson. She died in 1854, the mother of two children. William died in Paducah, Ky., in 1861, a member of an Illinois Regiment, and Sarah C., the wife of William Maxwell, of Joplin, Mo. The subject of these lines received his early education in the common schools of Perry County, Ill., whence he had gone to live with friends, his mother having died when he was small. In 1848, he went to St. Clair County, Ill., where he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, at which he worked about three years. In 1853, he returned to Perry County, and assisted in the building of a large freight depot on the Illinois Central Railroad, and he also taught several terms of school, and also attended school himself in the winter. In February, 1857, he was united in matrimony to Mary J. Bartleson, born March 18, 1839, a daughter of John Bartleson, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere. In 1861, he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of J. R. Covington, of Grand Chain, Ill., and shortly afterward engaged in practice, which he has continued to the present time. He gives his attention also to farming. He has a farm of 105 acres, in which he raises sweet potatoes and strawberries in great abundance, having a crop of the former this year that exceeds 2,000 bushels. June 6, 1882, his house was burned to the ground, but with his characteristic enterprise, the building of a new residence was commenced at once, and completed the same year. Dr. and Mrs. Bristow are the parents of nine children, five of whom are living—John D., born January 5, 1865; George O., October 18, 1866; Henry C., December 18, 1867; James F., November 4, 1869, and Samuel A., November 22, 1871. The Doctor filled the office of Justice of the Peace at Grand Chain, from 1874 to 1877. He is a charter member of the A., F. & A. M., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 660; was master of Lodge three terms, and delegate to Grand Lodge at Chicago one term. He is also a member of K. of H. and K. & L. of H., and is medical examiner to the latter body. In politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM P. COURTNEY, physician, New Grand Chain, was born October 30, 1821, in Christian County, Ky., and was the eldest child born to John T. and Malinda (Harrison) Courtney, he, a native of Culpepper County, Va., and she of Woodford County, Ky. The father was principally engaged as a merchant in Hopkinsville, Ky. He was a man who stood high in popular esteem, had filled many offices, and was known as a great collector, being uncommonly proficient in the latter capacity. He died about 1837. His wife, who was a relative of Gen. Harrison, survived him a long time. She departed from this life in 1876, being about eighty years of age. She was the mother of a large family of children. William P. Courtney, the subject of this sketch, first went to school in Trigg County, Ky., where his parents had removed when he was about seven years old. He supplemented his early schooling by an attendance at the Hopkinsville Academy, for a period of about nine years. He commenced the study of medicine at an early age, under the tutorship of Dr. Webber, of Hopkinsville. This he supplemented by a course of study under Thomas Lindley, M. D., and in 1859, he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, since which time he has been constantly engaged in practice. Previous to the war, he had been engaged in the mercantile business in Kentucky and Missouri, which resulted disastrously. The war itself entailed upon him heavy losses in Southern property, and his only resources at command were his characteristic energy and perseverance, which, however, proved equal to the emergency. In 1860, he had removed to Illinois, and locating in Metropolis, Massac County, he was engaged in practice up to 1869, at which date he came to his present place, which consists of forty acres of land, and a fine residence. He has been married three times, his first wife being Bettie Kelley, who died in July, 1867, the mother of four children, three of whom are living—James C., Augusta and Irene. His second wife was Mary M. Houston, and his present wife Susan Renner. The Doctor is a member of the A., F & A. M., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 660. Politically, he is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. ELLENWOOD, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, was born in Pulaski County, Ill., January 16, 1845. His parents, John D. and Mary E. Ellenwood, both died when he was small. They were natives of East Tennessee, and their married life had been blessed with nine children, only two of whom survive —Rebecca and George W. The former married a Mr. Coughman, who died in New Orleans of yellow fever. By him she has two children, G. W. and Charlie. George W., the subject of these lines, obtained what little education the common schools of the county afforded. He chose farming for an occupation, and has always been thus engaged. In July, 1862, he responded to the nation's call for patriots, and cast his lot with the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Coates. He served three years, was through the Vicksburg campaign, etc., and was mustered out in July, 1865, at Springfield. In March, 1867, he wedded Malinda E. Yocum, a daughter of William J. and Mary Ann Yocum. This union has been blessed with five children—Florence M., James F., Charlie E., Amine B. and George W. Mr. Ellenwood is a member of the K. of H., and also, with his wife, of the Good Templars and also K. & L. of H. Both are members of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He has a farm of fifty acres, which is devoted largely to the raising of sweet potatoes.

JAMES W. ESQUE, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, is a native of Pulaski County, Ill., born February 14, 1851, the eldest child of Booker and Eliza S. (Bartleson) Esque. The father died about 1853, and the mother is now the wife of N. P. Tarr, of this precinct. Booker Esque was a tailor by trade, but in late years he gave his attention to farming. There were

two children in the family—J. W. and J. E. The former received his education mostly in Duquoin, Ill., where his parents moved when he was about four years old. He returned to this county about 1868, and engaged in farming. In 1879, he purchased eighty acres, which constitutes his present place. He also owns two separators and an engine, with which he does threshing throughout the country. He was married, March 27, 1873, to Martha S. Boyd, a daughter of George W. Boyd, of this county. The union has been blessed with four children, three of whom survive—Ettie, Maud and Chester B. Mr. Esque is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and also K. of H. In November, 1881, he was elected to a constabulary position to serve a period of four years. He is Democratic in politics. His brother, John E., was educated also in Duquoin, and most of his life has been engaged in clerking. He clerked for his step-father in Duquoin, and afterward was for five years with the wholesale house of C. O. Patier & Co., Cairo. In partnership with H. Winter, he went into the general merchandise business in Carmi, Ill., and was thus engaged two years. He then came to Oakwood, this county, and has since been in the employ of his uncle, A. C. Bartleson. He is a Republican in politics. He married Elizabeth Hilbourn, and has one child living, Rosamond.

EZEKIEL FIELD, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, was born in Davis County, Ky., February 19, 1840. His parents were natives of the same State. His father, John Field, was a farmer by occupation, and he died in 1853. His wife, Nancy (Allen) Field, married a second time—W. H. Hoskinson, who is living in Tennessee. She died in 1868. Mr. Field's parents had seven children, our subject being the only one living. He received but a meager education, and for several years lived in Kentucky and Indiana. He came to Pulaski County with his step-father, and has since resided here. The latter purchased about 200 acres of land, which Mr. Field afterward bought of him. He now has about 1,000 acres, part of which he rents. February 19, 1860, he married Malinda B. Metcalf, a daughter of Thomas F. and Jane A. (Graham) Metcalf, and by her has had nine children, six of whom are living—Curtis, Stanton E., Lillie, Ishmael, Indiana and Chalmer O. Mr. Field is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 660, and also K. of H., and K. & L. of H. He votes the Republican ticket.

JOSEPH W. GAUNT, stock and grain dealer, New Grand Chain. The growth and prosperity of a whole country, or even a small hamlet, depend largely, if not altogether, upon the character of the men who make up its population. While nature gives to some localities special advantages over others, the genius and enterprise of man ofttimes turns the scales to the advantage of the least favored in this direction. Hence we now see large and prosperous cities throughout our land, which in the days of their infancy were compelled to struggle against the greatest of natural disadvantages, are now the centers of the trade world, and are connected with points in all directions by rail, water and telegraph. The little village which suddenly springs up in the wilderness, requires the tenderest of care. It has no churches, schools, mills, stores, or anything which would kindly say to it, Thou shalt live and prosper. The enterprise and energy of its citizens are loudly called for, and the results of the earnest endeavors of those who respond thereto are plainly seen in its near future. The subject of this sketch, Mr. Joseph W. Gaunt, a portrait of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, is a man whose life has been made up of ambition, industry and perseverance. The village of New Grand Chain owes two-thirds of her present buildings to his enterprising efforts in her behalf, and he has otherwise contributed largely to her success and material growth. He is a Kentuckian by

birth, Hopkins County, that State, being his native county. He was born May 23, 1827, to Thomas and Maria (Mott) Gaunt, both of whom were natives of Virginia. They had been raised together as children, one's father having married the other's mother. Thomas Gaunt was a carpenter by trade, but in after years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1847. He participated in the battle of New Orleans, under Jackson. His wife had died some years previously. Their married life had been blessed with ten children, five of whom yet survive—John M., Joseph W., Christopher, Ambrose G. and R. M. Our subject obtained some schooling in his native county, and his parents, when he was young, removing to Pulaski County, Ill., permitted him to attend the schools here for some time. He chose farming for an occupation in early life, and was thus engaged for several years. Boating upon the river afterward claimed his attention for about six years, and about 1861, he went to merchandising in Old Grand Chain, and was in the business for some time. He took in his brother as a partner and the business was continued, until a disastrous fire swept away everything in 1865. Having no insurance, they sustained a total loss. They built another store, however, and the business was continued by them until their disposal of it shortly afterward to Bartleson & Steers, when our subject retired from active business for awhile. When the railroad was built, he came to New Grand Chain and erected a large store, and also shortly afterward a fine residence. He re-engaged in merchandising and continued it until March, 1883, at which date he sold out to Bartleson & Porter, since which he has been interested in various enterprises, and at present gives his attention to stock and wheat, which he buys for the market. He also owns several pieces of land, in all about 285 acres. He was first married to Caroline Hall, who bore him five children, two of whom are living—Maria and Geogianna. The former married R. B. Brown, and the latter T. E. Berry. His second marriage was with Margaret Ray, widow of Calvin Ray, of Kentucky. His third marriage was with Addie Copeland. This union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living—Fred and Joseph. Mr. Gaunt is a member of the K. of H., and also the Good Templars. Politically, he is a Democrat.

AMBROSE G. GAUNT, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, was born in Hopkins County, Ky., June 13, 1834, a son of Thomas and Maria (Mott) Gaunt (see sketch of Joseph W. Gaunt elsewhere). He obtained his early schooling in Pulaski County, his parents removing here when he was small. At the age of about twelve years, he went to Iowa, and for four or five years was engaged in farming in Delaware County, that State. He returned to Pulaski County, and has since resided here. His farm consists of 106½ acres, which are given to farming in its various branches. He was married, May 20, 1855, to Sarah H. Youngblood, a daughter of Absalom and Fannie (Hall) Youngblood. Mr. and Mrs. Gaunt are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living—W. A., Thomas C., Charlie, Margaret E., Robbie and Seth F. Mr. Gaunt is a member of the K. of H., and, with his wife, of the Christian Church. He has been a Republican in politics since the war. His oldest son, W. A., was elected Justice of the Peace in November, 1881, to serve four years. He married Maggie Fellenstein, and has one child—Callie.

JOHN W. GAUNT, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, was born in Pulaski County, Ill., September 24, 1850. His parents, James M. and Mary A. (Steers) Gaunt, were both natives of Kentucky. The father was a son of Thomas Gaunt, who came from Virginia. He was a carpenter by trade, and afterward engaged in merchandising and farming. At different times he run general stores at Old Grand Chain, for several years. He burned out in April, 1865.

He died at the age of fifty-four years, October 21, 1875. He was in the Mexican war, and was a Christian man, universally esteemed by all who knew him. His wife is still living, and resides with our subject. She is the mother of seven children, five of whom survive—Sarah J., John W., Annie M., Mary M. and James H. The early schooling of our subject was obtained in the common schools of this county. He afterward attended the Southern Illinois College at Carbondale, Ill., and in the winter of 1870–71, took a business course at the Evansville Commercial College, Indiana. In his early life he assisted his father in merchandising and farming, and at the latter's death he took charge of the home place, which now consists of ninety-seven acres, which is given to general farming. In politics, Mr. Gaunt is a Republican.

NATHAN D. KISNER, engineer, New Grand Chain, was born in Marion County, W. Va., July 3, 1851, the eldest child of William and Nancy J. (Williams) Kisner, both natives of the same State. William Kisner was a tiller of the soil, and he departed this life in 1861. His wife, who since his death has been married twice, is still living in the county. The parents had three children—N. D., Mary C. and George W. When he was about two years old, our subject's parents removed to Posey County, Ind., and here he first went to school, but obtained his education mostly in White County, Ill., where they went in 1858. At sixteen years of age he went to Evansville, Ind., and served a four years' apprenticeship at the machinist trade under W. M. Hileman. He afterward worked for about four years at his trade in West Tennessee. He removed to Pulaski County, Ill., and went to farming, purchased fifty acres of land, which he still owns, in Ohio Precinct, which is now operated by his brother, George W. Mr. Kisner came to New Grand Chain, and January 1, 1883, took charge of the engine and machinery of Bartleson's flouring mill at this place, which position he still fills. March 24, 1874, he married Nancy E. McAllister, a daughter of James Y. and Amanda McAllister. Five children have blessed this union, four of whom are living—Cora, Leona, Gusty E. and James E. Mr. Kisner is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 660. Politically, he is a Democrat.

FRANK D. LIPE (Bartleson & Lipe, grocers), New Grand Chain, is a native of Hawkins County, Tenn., born January 27, 1837, a son of William E. and Francis (Bishop) Lipe. The father was a farmer. He died in 1856, aged fifty-five years. His wife survived him until 1862, when she passed away at the age of about fifty years. The parents were blessed with a large family, only three of whom are living—Eliza, Rufus and Frank D. The only education the latter received in early life was picked up by himself. For many years up to the time of the war, he was engaged in flatboating on the Mississippi. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the service, and the following year was mustered into Stewart's Battalion, and a year later, into the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. They were at Shiloh, Corinth, etc., and did valuable service in Tennessee. Mr. Lipe was mustered out at Springfield in October, 1864. He was married, in 1866, to Nancy A. McGee a daughter of Hugh McGee, of this county. He has a farm of eighty acres, which is given to general farming. In May, 1881, he entered into partnership with R. B. Bartleson, and they carry a general line of family groceries. Mr. Lipe is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H., K. & L. of H. and G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics.

JUDGE HUGH McGEE, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, was born July 26, 1817, in Christian County, Ky., the eldest child of Benjamin and Nancy (Armstrong) McGee. The father was a native of Sumner County, Tenn., and was a farmer by occupation. He was a man who was held high in popular favor, and he was elected one of the first County Commissioners

of the county. He had served several years as Justice of the Peace in Kentucky, and altogether he was an uncommon man, one who took active interest in local affairs and enterprises calculated for the public good. He was born June 24, 1794, and died about 1849. His wife was born December 6, 1800, and died in 1852. Thirteen children blessed their wedded life, only three of whom survive—Hugh, F. M. and A. W. Our subject's early schooling was attained in the schools of his native county, and his parents, removing to Graves County, same State, when he was about ten years old, he attended school a little there. He gave his attention to farming from the first, and has always been thus engaged. He came to what is now Pulaski County in December, 1837, and made preparation for the reception of his parents, who followed him a couple of months later. In 1842, Mr. McGee purchased forty acres where he now resides, and he has now 160 acres, which are given to general farming. He has bought and sold several pieces of land during his residence in this county. His house burned to the ground on the morning of September 18, 1881, and the inmates barely escaped with their lives. The savings of many years were devoured by the fire fiend in a few moments. He finished a new residence in the fall of 1882. In 1862, he was elected to the position of Associate Judge of Pulaski County, and served three years with Judge Hoffner as other associate. He was re-elected to the same position in 1873, and served four years. Away back in 1844, he was elected to fill the office of Justice of the Peace, and with the exception of a period of four years, he served continuously up to the election in November, 1881. He has also filled many minor offices. He was first married to Sarah Ward, who died in 1846, the mother of three children, two of whom are living—James H. and Nancy A. His second wife was Harriet E. Metcalf. She died in 1864, and was the mother of seven children, three of whom are living—Ann E., Hester M. and Sarah E., all of whom are married. He wedded his present wife Amanda, May 7, 1865. She is the daughter of Robert and Isabel (McQuaid) Elliott. Two children have blessed this union, Hugh L. and Nellie. Mr. McGee is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 660. Politically, he is a Republican.

JAMES A. METCALF, farmer and Government light-keeper, P. O. New Grand Chain, is a native of Calloway County, Ky., born December 19, 1833, the eldest child of Thomas F. and Jane A. (Graham) Metcalf, both of whom were natives of the same State. The father was a tiller of the soil, and he died in 1869. His wife survived him until July, 1882. The married life of the old couple was blessed with a family of ten children, three of whom are living—James A., Robert E. and Malinda B. Our subject got a little early schooling in his native county, and in his younger days he assisted his father on the home farm. He came to Pulaski County, Ill., in 1852, and remained until 1867, engaged in carpentering and farming. At the latter date, he moved to Lyon County, Ky., and lived here until the spring of 1870, engaged in clerking. He moved to Crittenden County, Ky., at the latter date, and here farmed until returning to Pulaski County in the spring of 1883. He has a farm of fifty-five acres on the river front, right below which is Renard's Landing, and at this point he has charge of the Government lights. July 2, 1862, he married Nancy J. Gray, a daughter of Nathan O. and Minerva B. (Holeman) Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf are the parents of nine children, six of whom are living—John F., Nathan G., Otho M., Nancy E., Joseph O. and Myrtie. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf are members of the Universalist Church, and in politics he is a Greenbacker.

ROBERT E. METCALF, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, was born in Calloway County,

October 23, 1849, a son of Thomas F. and Jane A. (Graham) Metcalf (see sketch of J. A. Metcalf elsewhere). Robert came to Pulaski County with his parents in 1852, and here received his early education. He took up farming for an occupation, and has always been thus engaged. His present farm consists of 160 acres, which is given to farming in its various branches. He is also the proprietor of a portable saw-mill, which he intends to move around and do custom work in this line. He was married in 1872 to Elizabeth A. Ranney, a daughter of William Ranney (deceased). This union has been blessed with one child—William W., born in 1875. Mr. Metcalf is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 660, and also K. of H. In November, 1881, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, to serve four years. Politically, he is a Democrat.

RICHARD MOORE, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, is a native of Lake County, Ohio, born in 1835, a son of Robert and Fannie (Dearborn) Moore, both natives of New Hampshire. The father was a cooper by trade, and he died about 1840. His wife survived him until 1879, when she passed away at the age of seventy-six years. Thirteen children blessed the wedded life of the old folks, five of whom are living—George, Jane, Matilda, Samuel and Richard. When the latter was about four years old, his parents moved to Pulaski County, and here obtained what education the schools of this county afforded, having to go five miles to the schoolhouse, which was a rude, primitive structure. Before the war broke out he was engaged at flat-boating on the Mississippi, doing the piloting most of the time. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. John A. Logan. They participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and other engagements in the lower country, and was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in 1865. He returned home, and in June, 1866, he was married to Mary J. Hughes. The union was blessed with nine children, eight of whom are living—Fannie, James H., Gibson H., Andrew, Hiram, Robert and Henry (twins), and Flora. In 1866, Mr. Moore purchased eighty acres of land, which subsequent additions have increased to 300 acres. He engages in farming in the various branches. He gives a great deal of attention to stock dealing and raising. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 660, and also K. of H. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN S. SMITH, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain. "Uncle Johnny Smith," as his numerous friends familiarly call him, is one of those good old souls that are a blessing to the whole country. He is really a native of Pulaski County, having first beheld the light of day at Big Spring or what was otherwise called the "Dicky Brown place," near where Wetaug is now located. At the time of his birth, the country was Alexander and Johnson Counties, and his birthplace was within the boundaries of the former. He was born April 18, 1819, to William and Annie (Tellus) Smith, he a native of North Carolina, and she of Tennessee. The father was a natural mechanic, and about 1831 he was employed as ship-carpenter on Ohio River boats. He was engaged in farming pursuits in later years. He was a son of John C. Smith, of North Carolina, who served in the Revolutionary war. For a period of three or four years during his life, John C. was engaged in piloting boats from old Fort Wilkinsonville to the Chalk Banks, a distance of about seven miles down the Ohio River, which at the point mentioned was seriously obstructed by rapids, rocks, etc., which only a skilled pilot could get a boat through. He was at one time very wealthy, owning 320 acres of land in Hopkinsville, Ky., and the city now stands on his land. Hearing that Illinois was a veritable paradise, he sold out and, coming to old Fort Wilkinsonville, he invested his all in horses, intending to raise them to

make his fortune. All of them died but an old black stud. He lost his wife and many or his children, and becoming disheartened, he went to Arkansas, where he lived on green meat for several months, and here he lost another child, and finally had to leave the country by order of the Indian Agents. Our subject's parents were married about October, 1814, and the mother died about 1826. They were blessed with six children, two of whom are living, John S. and Jane. Our subject went to school in this county. After his father's death, he lived with his uncle, Nicholas Smith, in Kentucky, until the latter died. He then lived with his grandfather two years, when he died. John had made him a good crop of corn, and at his death he instructed his administrator to allow John one-half of the crop, which he did, and it netted $55. With this amount of cash, our subject determined how much of an education he could receive. He went and boarded with a man by the name of Atherton, and by working Saturdays, he was enabled to attend school considerably. His school bill was $10 and board bill $50. He made some more crops, went to Arkansas to visit some "rich kin" that he had heard of, but shortly afterward returned and rented more ground and engaged in farming. In 1839, he came to the "Nation," built a good house, stable, etc., when some individuals endeavored to enter him out. A man was hired to whip him out of the house, and John came near shooting him; five years of court trouble ensued, John finally coming out victorious. In 1846, he went with an uncle, Isom Smith, to Texas, and to make the story short, nearly starved to death. He returned, bought and sold several tracts of land, and finally settled on his present place, which now contains sixty acres, which is given to general farming. He was first married, April 13, 1848, to Amanda Bartleson (see sketch of the Bartleson family), who died April 29, 1849, the mother of one child, Amanda. He was married a second time, March 9, 1851, to Rosanna (Mangold) Forker, who died August 5, 1879. His present wife, Polly (Karraker) Dry, he married April 18, 1880. Both are members of the Christian Church. In politics, he was a Democrat up to Lincoln's second election, since which he has been a Republican.

NATHANIEL P. TARR, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, was born June 24, 1824, in Adams County, Ohio. His parents, Joseph and Catharine (East) Tarr, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The father was a carpenter by trade, and in late years was engaged in farming. He died near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1873, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died about 1840, of what the physicians called the "unknown" fever. The father was married a second time, to a Widow Parsons, who had by her previous husband a son by the name of Charles F. Parsons, who is now in the livery business in Iowa. Our subject's parents were blessed with eleven children, six of whom survive—Thomas W., Levi A., Nathaniel P., John S., Mary and Martha. Nathaniel P. received his early education in the common schools of Richland and Hamilton Counties, Ohio, and he afterward attended Oberlin Institute at Lorain. He afterward went to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he was engaged for some time in teaching school, and clerking in stores. He then came to Pulaski County, and resided a year in Mound City, after which he moved up in the "nation;" after two years there he removed to Duquoin, Ill., where he lived about twelve years. Here he ran a grocery and provision store. August 26, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. Dollins. He was taken sick at Humboldt, Tenn.; was taken to hospital, and finally discharged February 17, 1863. He was first married to Barbara Stewart, who died about 1852, leaving two sons J. S. and C. W., who live in Cleveland, Ohio. He was married a second time, to Elizabeth Stew-

art, a sister of first wife. She died in 1854. He afterward married Eliza S. Esque, born May 2, 1832, widow of Booker Esque, and daughter of John and Mary W. (Chapman) Bartleson. This union has been blessed with four children—Augustus W., Mary S., Flora B. and David W. Mr. Tarr is a member of the G. A. R., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 217. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN WEAVER, County Treasurer and Assessor, New Grand Chain. The public affairs of a single county, as well as those of a State or the country at large—though of less magnitude—require, nevertheless, nearly as much abilty and quite as much honesty in the successful management thereof. Ability and integrity are two pre-requisites which, when possessed by the same individual, assure the public, who may favor him with positions of the highest trust, that the duties thereof will be ably and faithfully discharged. It is a fact greatly to be deplored that many of our public men do not possess both of these essential characteristics to any creditable extent. Their abilities on the one hand may be remarkable, while their integrity of purpose on the other may be justly questioned and vice versa. The people understand this, and so it is that they are loath to part with the services of one who possesses the necessary qualifications of which we speak, and this is plainly shown by the tenacity with which they cling to them. The subject of these lines, Mr. John Weaver, a portrait of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume, though comparatively a young man, has been prominently and largely identified with the public interests of Pulaski County ; elected, in 1873, to the responsible position of County Assessor and Treasurer, he has served continuously ever since, having been many times re-elected. The duties of impartially distributing the expenses of the county upon her citizens, and the duties pertaining to the proper handling of her funds, he has faithfully discharged for many years, with an eye single to the interests of the people as a whole. Upon the services of such a man, the public assume to have a claim, as is clearly indicated by the contents of the ballot-box year after year. Mr. Weaver is an Illinoisan by birth, Johnson County, this State, being his native county. He was born June 27, 1843, the youngest child born to Barnett and Nancy N. (Madden) Weaver, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Kentucky. The father was a carpenter by trade, but in later years engaged in farming pursuits. He died, as did his wife also, when John was only about six years old. Their union had been blessed with eight children, five of whom still survive. Charlotte T., wife of Dr. J. B. Ray, of Franklin County, this State ; Barnett ; Catharine, wife of Matthew Hood, of Union County, Ill. ; Jasper N. and John. The latter being left an orphan at a tender age, went to live with his brother-in-law in Johnson County, and there obtained what little education was afforded by the early schools. He continued his studies at Duquoin, Ill., and afterward attended a select school in Johnson County, which numbered about seventy-five scholars, all of whom, with the exception of a few, enlisted in the Union service when the war opened. August 22, 1861, our subject joined Company F, Thirty-first Illinois Voluntary Infantry, Col. J. A. Logan. They did valuable service at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Corinth, Vicksburg and Atlanta, near which latter place Mr. Weaver was discharged, his time of enlistment having expired. He came to Pulaski County and attended school a year, and was afterward for five years engaged in teaching in this county. In 1867, he wedded Esther H. Youngblood, a daughter of Absalom and Margaret (Daniel) Youngblood. Five children have blessed this union, four of whom are living—James H., Margaret M., Frank and Frederick twins. Besides his official duties, Mr. Weaver has farming interests to look after, having in the county about five

hundred acres of land, which he is putting into condition for stock-raising. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also K. of H. Politically, he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. YOAKUM, farmer, P. O. New Grand Chain, is a native of East Tennessee, born in October, 1833, a son of Peter and Sarah (Stinnette) Yoakum, natives of the same State. The parents had ten children, only two of whom survive—George W., and Eliza. Mr. Yoakum received his education in the schools of Pulaski County, his parents removing here when he was about a year old. In 1853, he married Juliette M. Cooper, a daughter of John L. and Sarah (Copeland) Cooper. Mr. and Mrs. Yoakum are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living—William J., James F., Eliza I., George D., Sheridan J., Electa I. and Warren D. M. Mr. Yoakum has a farm of 117 acres. He is a member of K. of H., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 2,085. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and in politics he is a Republican. James F. Yoakum was born September 30, 1856. He obtained his early education in the schools of this county, and afterward attended the high school at Arlington, Ky., and still later Lebanon College, Ill. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the K. of G. R., Arlington Castle, No. 43, also of the A., F. & A. M., Grand Chain Lodge, No. 660, also of the G. T. Olmsted Lodge, No. 143. For several years he has studied for the ministry, and is a local preacher in the Methodist Church. He has in late years been engaged in teaching school, both in Kentucky and in Pulaski County.

OHIO PRECINCT.

M. T. BAGBY, farmer, P. O. Olmsted. Of the men in this county who came here without means and who by their energy and shrewdness have gained a good farm, we count him whose name heads this sketch. He was born October 12, 1834, in Lewis County, Ky. His father, Willis Bagby, was born in 1800 in Kentucky, and died in 1849 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a farmer and riverman by occupation, running from Lewis County, Ky., to Cincinnati, Ohio. The grandfather of our subject, Robert Bagby, was a native of Virginia, and died in 1828 in Lewis County, Ky. He had eight children, who are all living, except one. The mother of our subject, Mary Thompson, was born in 1799 in Kentucky; she died July 27, 1849, in Lewis County, Ky. She was the mother of nine children, of whom seven are now living. Her parents were James and Nancy Thompson, of Kentucky. Our subject was educated in Minerva, Mason Co., Ky., and Ashland, Boyd Co., Ky. In 1857, he went to Augusta, Schuyler Co., Ill., where he taught school one-half year, and the next year taught in Pike County, Ill. Returning to Kentucky, he taught school one year, and then went to school one-half year in the Ashland College, Kentucky. After the war broke out, he farmed one year, and then came to Pulaski County, where he again taught school, after which he clerked three months for G. F. Meyer, and then kept a grocery store in Caledonia one year. In 1868, he bought a farm of 200 acres for $4,000, and has farmed ever since. In 1881, he bought 150 acres of land for $1,000, which cost the former owner almost $5,000. Our sub-

ject was married August 1, 1863, in this county, to Mrs. Anna C. Ayers, born January 21, 1839, in this county. She was a daughter of James M. Timmons, a fine old man, and a native of South Carolina. Her mother, Nancy (Echols) Timmons, was a native of Union County, Ill., and is yet living in Olmsted. Mrs. Bagby is religiously connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is the mother of five children now living—Mathew H., born January 18, 1867; Susie and Nancy are twins, they were born February 28, 1870; Burton, born November 4, 1872, and James, born July 7, 1875; Emmet R. and Agnes are deceased. Mr. Bagby has been Justice of the Peace for four years. He came to this county with $1.50, but is to-day classed among our wide-awake, well-to-do men.

R. T. CALVIN, farmer, P. O. Olmsted. In writing the annals of history, it has always been necessary to try to perpetuate the lives of self-made, energetic men who have benefited the country by their honesty and industry, who have tried to promote the public welfare as well as their own, and we know of no man who deserves more credit than he whose name heads this sketch. Our subject was born April 23, 1823, in Sussex County, N. J. He is a son of Nathaniel Calvin, a native of New Jersey, where he died, and a miller by occupation. He participated in the war of 1812, and was one of the prominent men of his county. The mother of our subject was Sarah (Kitchen) Calvin, born in New Jersey, where she died, leaving five children, of whom our subject is the only one now living. He was educated in the common schools of New Jersey, working night and morning for his board. Afterward, he learned the carpenter trade. At the age of eighteen, he went to Harrison, Ohio, where he was engaged as contractor on the White Water Canal. After four years of successful toil, he came to Mound City, in 1857, whither he was drawn by the "Emporium" boom. There he was a contractor for grading and building the levee, landing and marine ways. In March of the following year, he moved his family on to a farm of 170 acres, which he mostly improved. He has now a good farm of 370 acres, with extensive buildings. Mr. Calvin was joined in matrimony in September, 1853, in Harrison, Ohio, to Miss Angie Rifner, born December 5, 1828, in Harrison, Ohio, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Rockafellar) Rifner, Peter Rifner, a soldier in the Indian war of 1811, being commissioned by Gen. Harrison as the commander of a company. Mrs. Calvin is the mother of five children now living—Hiram, born May 31, 1854, married Gussie Boren, and is now a merchant in St. Francis, Ark.; Lizzie, born January 18, 1856, wife of James Barber; Martha, born July 10, 1859; Line, born January 22, 1861, and Sallie, born December 22, 1865. Mrs. Calvin is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Calvin is an I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M. In politics, he has been identified with the Democratic party.

R. M. CARNS, merchant, Olmsted. Of the young business men who have identified themselves with Pulaski County, we recognize him whose name appears above. He was born April 1, 1846, in this county. His father, John Carns, was a native of Tennessee. He is well remembered by our older citizens, and died in this county. His wife, Eliza J. Smith, is yet living. She is a native of South Carolina and is the mother of nine children—Dorcas Caster, John W. (deceased, a soldier in our late war), Julia A. (deceased), Daniel S., William H., Elizabeth (deceased), Robert M. (our subject), Kate F. Steele and Thomas A. (deceased). Our subject was educated in this county, where he assisted in tilling its bountiful soil till September, 1864, at the age of seventeen, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Regiment, serving till the close of the war, when he clerked for Judge Smith till his election as Constable and his ap-

pointment as Deputy Sheriff, in which capacities he served two years. He was also elected County Coroner. In May, 1870, he was married here to Miss Nannie Pearson, born May 19, 1853, in America, Pulaski Co., Ill. She was a daughter of Joseph A. and Nancy (Fields) Pearson, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. Mrs. Nannie Carns is the mother of four children, viz.: Erdine, born October 2, 1871; Maud, born February 12, 1873; Allen J., born March 9, 1875, and Claude, born October 4, 1879. Mr. R. M. Carns was a farmer for about ten years after his marriage. In 1882, he came to Olmsted, where he is now engaged in the mercantile business. In 1882, he was elected Justice of the Peace, but resigned the same year. In politics, he has identified himself with the Democratic party.

SAMUEL T. CHITTICK, carpenter, Olmsted, was born August 11, 1833, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, son of Samuel Chittick, a native of the County Enniskillen, in the North of Ireland. He was an apothecary by occupation; he is now a farmer in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The mother of our subject was Charlotte Pryor, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where she died. She was the mother of eleven children now living—Samuel T. (our subject), Isabella McLean, William L., Charlotte White, John, Martha Chapman, David, Mary Ann, Joseph, Francis J., and Benjamin. Our subject was educated in private schools in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he learned the carpenter's trade, being apprenticed to David Calder, a Scotchman. After he had learned his trade, he traveled extensively through the United States. During the war, he was a contractor and builder in Lancaster, Dallas Co., Tex. He served fifteen months in the Confederate army, and after being taken prisoner at the last Corinth fight, he took the oath of allegiance at Cairo, Ill. He then worked at his trade in Cairo and Mound City, in which latter place he was married to Mrs. Emily E. Bagby, a native of Kentucky. She was a daughter of Hiram Horsley, a farmer and a native of Virginia. She was the mother of six children now living—Alice Bagby, present wife of Henry Hileman, a native of Union County, Ill.; Charlotte, Samuel T., William L., Hiram and Edith. Mr. Chittick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; also a Master Mason, Lancaster Lodge, Texas. He has filled school offices. Has a farm of eighty acres, and in politics is a Democrat. Mrs. Chittick is also religiously connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

JAMES Y. CLEMSON, merchant, Olmsted. Among the enterprising men of Pulaski County, who, by their own exertions, have carved out their way in the world, accumulating wealth and at the same time benefiting their country and their fellow-men, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and whose portrait appears in this volume. He was born in Edwardsville, Ill., March 20, 1821, and is a son of Eli B. Clemson, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The latter was mainly self-educated, and entered the United States Army at an early age, in which he received the position of Second Lieutenant. He was afterward, for bravery and ability, promoted to First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Infantry, his commission bearing the signature of Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States. He was afterward promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry, his commission in this case being signed by President James Monroe. He participated actively in our second war with Great Britain, and afterward was stationed at St. Louis and at Fort Osage. He arose from Second Lieutenant successively to First Lieutenant, Major, Lieutenant Colonel and to Colonel. When the war-clouds were all dispelled from our country's horizon, he laid aside the sword and took up the implements of peace,

but afterward bore an honorable part in the Black Hawk war. He located in Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Ill., and for a time operated a line of stage and mail coaches between Vincennes and St. Louis. He then went Carlyle, when he embarked in merchandising, and in 1832 moved to Carrolton, Ill., and again engaged staging, running a line of mail and passenger coaches between Springfield and St. Louis. His wife, Ann Maria Oliver, of English descent, and a native of Nova Scotia, died in June, 1833 of epidemic cholera, leaving four children. He then went East to New Jersey, where he left his children (except subject) to be educated. They were Henry A., James Y. (subject), Frederick W. and Mary C., the latter and our subject being the only two now living. The eldest son, Henry, was an officer in the United States Navy, and was lost during the siege of Vera Cruz (in Mexican war), when the United States brig "Somers" capsized in a squall, and to the lost of the ill-fated vessel the Government afterward erected a monument in the navy-yard at Annapolis, Md. Col. Clemson, after his return from the East, in 1836, located in Pulaski County, and again married. His second wife was Mrs. Esther Riddle, the widow of Capt. James Riddle, the founder of the towns of America, Ill., and of Covington, Ky. By his second marriage he had two children, Aaron B. and Theodosia B. Col. Clemson now engaged in farming; he also kept the post office and acted as County Clerk. He was one of the projectors of the town of Napoleon, in this county, not a vestige of which now remains to show where it stood. He was also agent of the Winnebago Land Company, and was long identified with Col. Henry L. Webb and Col. Justus Post. He died in 1842 in this county; he was one of the leading men of his day, and esteemed by all who knew him. Our subject, Mr. J. Y. Clemson, spent his youth in Caledonia (this county), and at the age of fourteen years entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., where he remained for four years and then returned home. He afterward went to Texas, remaining some two years engaged in merchandising, and then went to New Orleans and followed boating for about six years. He then returned home and again entered the mercantile business, and after four years took command of the snag-boat A. H. Sevier, in the employ of the Government. After about three years, he retired from the river and again engaged in merchandising and in the manufacture of furniture at Mound City, until 1861, when he entered the service of the United States as second master on the gunboat St. Louis in participating in the battles Forts Henry and Donelson, and in the battle of Columbus In 1862, he resigned on account of ill health, and returned home, where he has since remained engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is a large land owner, having about 800 acres, and one of the most beautiful homesteads in the county. He was married November 25, 1849, in Caledonia, to Miss Henrietta McDonald, born August 7, 1832, in Circleville, Ohio. She is a daughter of Richard and Mary J. McDonald, the former a native of Canada and of Scotch descent, the latter of Ohio and of German descent. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Clemson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of Cairo Commandery of Knights Templar, also of the Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JUDGE J. M. DAVIDGE, lawyer and farmer, Olmsted, a native of Hopkinsville, Ky., born August 31, 1816. His father, Rezin Davidge, was a native of Maryland, where he was reared and educated and subsequently admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a prominent man of his county, and was Circuit Judge and Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. He was

at one time possessed of a considerable wealth, and at all times had the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men. He died in 1861 at Hopkinsville, Ky. His father was a native of England. The mother of our subject. Elizabeth (Bell) Davidge, was a native of Virginia. She died at Princeton, Ky., in 1827. She was the mother of the following living children: Mrs. Mary O. Fry, of Louisville, Ky.; Reason, of Princeton, Ky., and James M., our subject. He was reared and educated at Hopkinsville, Ky., and with his father and his partner, T. C. Lander, studied law, and in 1838 was admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1839, he came to Illinois and located at Golconda, and afterward removed to Vienna, where he remained four years. In October, 1843, he came to Pulaski County and was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, and served until 1860. From 1848 to 1861, he held the office of County Clerk. In 1861, he was elected Judge of the County Court. He was Postmaster of Caledonia for over fifteen years. He is still engaged in the practice of his profession, and in connection is engaged in farming. He was married in Johnson County, Ill., in 1840, to Miss Nancy Ladd, a native of the same county. She was born February 29, 1824, and died September 21, 1877, in Pulaski County. She was a daughter of Rev. Milton Ladd, a prominent man who represented Johnson County in the Senate. She was the mother of the following children: Mary, James, Charles, Cornelia and Nanzy. He was married a second time, to Mrs. Minerva Riddle, widow of Dr. H. D. Riddle, a son of James Riddle, the founder of Covington, Ky., and America, Ill.

MRS. MINERVA DAVIDGE, Olmsted, was born September 10, 1833, in Harrison County, Ind. She is a daughter of Jacob Musselman, a native of Indiana. He was a millwright in early life, but the last part of his life he has been mostly merchandising, keeping a drug store the last eight years that he was in active business. He is yet living in Metropolis, Ill., where he was engaged in business. The mother of our subject was Sarah (Anderson) Musselman, a native of Knox County, Ind. She died September 25, 1875, in Metropolis. She was the mother of nine children, of whom six are now living—Daniel, Charles M., Elvira Durff, Jennie Deavers, Sarah Cheek and Minerva, our subject, who was educated in Indiana. She married Dr. Henry D. Riddle, a native of Covington, Ky., and a son of Capt. James Riddle. The Doctor was a man of good abilities and extraordinary energy. He lived a useful life and died October 15, 1871. He was the father of eight children, of whom five are now living—Mary, wife of B. F. Echols; Henry, Sallie, Minnie M. and Jennie D. Our subject was married a second time to Judge James M. Davidge. Mrs. Davidge is religiously connected with the Presbyterian Church.

W. F. HARMAN, farmer, P. O. Olmsted, was born October 4, 1836, in Campbelltown, Lebanon Co., Penn., son of John M. Harman of Wittenberg, Germany, born 1797; he died in 1864 in Campbelltown, Penn., was a merchant and came to the United States in 1811, with his father, Martin Harman. The mother of our subject was Christiana Brown, born in 1800, in Lebanon County, in Londonderry Township, Penn. She died in 1875 in Dayton, Ohio, daughter of Philip and Barbara (Settly) Brown of German descent. She is the mother of six children now living—Gabriel B., Philip M., William F., our subject, Catherine, Christiana, Mary Rockey. Our subject was educated in Palmyra, Penn.; learned the tailor trade, and followed it for twenty years at Palmyra. Then came to Pulaski County in 1878, where he has farmed ever since, identifying himself with the county in general. He is also Superintendent of the Sunday school, and he and wife are members of the Church of God. He has 260 acres of good land, all in one farm, with good buildings. He was married November 11,

1863, in Palmyra, Penn., to Miss Sally E. Bracht, born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 16, 1843; she is a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Albright) Bracht, natives of Pennsylvania, farmers. She is the mother of two children—Seymour H., born November 14, 1864, and Stella M., born September 14, 1866. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM M. HATHAWAY, physician, Olmsted, is a native of Peterboro, Madison Co., N. Y. He is a son of Peter Hathaway, born 1790, in Morristown, N. J.; he died 1856, in Waterloo, N. Y. He was a glass cutter by occupation. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Stevens, born in 1796, in Wales; she died in 1868, in Pulaski County. Her father was Stephen Stevens, a mason by trade. She was the mother of nine children. Our subject was born July 24, 1824; he received a common school education in Oneida County, N. Y. After taking an academic course, he prepared for college at Geneva, N. Y., and then attended the Geneva College, after which he attended medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated in 1870, having, previous to that, practiced medicine for thirteen years, having taken his first course in 1855. After graduating, he returned to Caledonia, where he had first settled in 1857. He has followed his noble profession most of the time till the present day. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1863, serving two years. Ten years after that, he was elected for a term of four years. In 1878, he removed to Chicago, where he practiced his profession for two years, returning to Caledonia in 1881. Our subject was married in the spring of 1856, at Auburn, N. Y., to Myra Johnson, born July 19, 1832, in Enfield, N. H., daughter of James and Eliza (Goodhue) Johnson, both natives of New Hampshire. Mrs. Hathaway is the mother of four children now living—George W., born October 13, 1859; Frank B., born February 17, 1863; Jessie E., born February 7, 1866, and Julian C., born May 30, 1868. Mr. Hathaway is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Caledonia Lodge, No. 47. In politics, he has been identified with the Republican party.

GEORGE W. HIGGINS, merchant, Olmsted, born August 28, 1847, in Wheeling, W. Va., son of Bernhard Higgins, a native of Wheeling, W. Va., where he died 1881. He was a saddler by occupation. He was a soldier in our late civil war. The mother of our subject is Ann J. (Rankin) Higgins, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. She is yet living at Cleveland, Ohio. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: Thomas H., William A., Eliza A. (deceased), Martha B. (wife of Rev. J. Hall), George W., Benjamin F. and Mary J. (wife of Rev. B. Smith, New Lisbon, Ohio. The oldest son, Thomas H., is a photographer, William A. is a sign painter, and Benjamin F. is a local editor on the Wheeling *Journal*. Our subject was educated in Wheeling, W. Va. In early life, he clerked on the Silver Moon steamer, running between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Memphis, Tenn. He was on the river for seven years, and then in 1872 he came to Caledonia, Pulaski County, where he was married, in the same year to Miss Mollie Clemson, who died April 1, 1879, leaving two children, viz.: Ben M., born March 5, 1873, and Mollie C., deceased. April 26, 1882, he was married a second time to Miss Nannie Olmsted, born July 16, 1862. She is a daughter of George E. Olmsted, a son of Rev. Ed Olmsted. Her mother was Sallie (Timmons) Olmsted, whose mother, Nancy Timmons, is yet living, and may be classed among our pioneers. Our subject entered in partnership with James Y. Clemson in June, 1872, keeping a general merchandising store at Olmsted, Pulaski Co., Ill. He is also Postmaster, and in politics he is identified with the Democratic party. Mrs. Higgins is a member of the Episcopal Church.

MARCUS L. HUGHES, deceased, whose portrait appears in this work, deserves to be remembered as one of the most enterprising and practical farmers and business men of Pulaski County. Of busy men, he became about the busiest, not for a greed of gain, but because he had an instinct of activity and a fondness for business. He was born in Caledonia, Pulaski County, February 11, 1848; was educated at Notre Dame, graduating from that institution February 1, 1866, after which he began farming on his own account, and not only became a practical farmer, but engaged largely in stock-raising. His farm was the model farm of Pulaski County, and everything about shows not only refinement but good judgment. He was married in Mound City, Ill., September 17, 1878, to Mrs. Mary E., widow of Dr. William Anonett, and a daughter of P. W. Stophlett, a native of Ohio. This union was blessed with two children, viz.: Marcus L., born August 11, 1879, and Edgar, born February 21, 1881. Mr. Hughes did not take an interest in outward forms of religion, but led practically a good life. His friendships were many, his acquaintances numerous, and his taking away in December, 1881, was widely regretted by all among whom he was known. He was a son of William A. and Sarah Hughes, who were among the early settlers of Pulaski County. He was born March 25, 1818, and died February 8, 1873; she was born November 30, 1825, and died October 25, 1854. They are the parents of three children.

R. M. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Olmsted, was born February 24, 1842, in Morgan County, Ky., son of John P. Johnson, a farmer by occupation, a native of Virginia, yet living in Olmsted. His father was Elijah Johnson, a native of Virginia. He died in Kentucky. The mother of our subject was Mary (Day) Johnson, born in Kentucky. She is yet living in Olmsted, being the mother of nine children—Richard M., our subject, John, Henry, Fannie, James and Alfred; Jefferson, Kelcy and George are deceased. Our subject received a common school education in Lewis County, Ky., where he spent his early life in tilling the soil and steamboating, about six falls and winters, on the Ohio River. In 1864, he came to Pulaski County, where he has been engaged in various occupations, viz.: First, farmed one year, and then for the next five years engaged in the mercantile business, and then once more went to farming. He now owns about 200 acres of land in this county. He is a self-made man, such as we generally find among our more energetic, wide-awake farmers. He was joined in matrimony December 29, 1868, in Caledonia, to Miss Isora L. Trahern, born July 30, 1850, in Union County, Ill. She is a daughter of Morgan and Sarah B. (Gayne) Trahern, natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Isora L. Johnson is the mother of four children—Flora B., born August 13, 1870; Joseph S., born April 13, 1873; Richard and Marcus are deceased. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Johnson is a member of the A., F. & A. M. fraternity, Grand Chain Lodge, No. 660. He now fills the office of Constable and School Director. In politics he has been identified with the Republican party.

B. F. MASON, farmer and lumberman, P. O. America. Of our self-made men in this county who have aided in developing its resources, and whose example in life is worthy of imitation, we must count him whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Mason was born February 5, 1828, in Union County, Ind., where he was also educated. He is a son of Adam Mason, born December 23, 1795, in Pennsylvania, near Brownsville, a farmer by occupation. He died February 20, 1876, in this State. The mother of our subject was Sallie (Youse) Mason, a native of Pennsylvania, born July 26, 1800. She died December 15, 1840, in Brownsville, Ind. She was the mother of six children, of whom two are now living—William Y., a

farmer in Iowa, and Benjamin F., our subject, who was a contractor of public works for about three years in Indiana. In 1855, he moved to Warren County, Ill., where he was a tiller of the soil till 1865, when he sold out and came to Pulaski County, where he bought land and now owns 2,200 acres of land, of which about 800 acres lay in Johnson County. This is the fruit of a successful business career, and is showing what industry, energy and honest dealing, with good resources of a country, can do. On his arrival in this county, he paid some attention to the lumber business, and in 1871 he bought a portable saw mill, which he operates to the present day, cutting from $8,000 to $10,000 worth of lumber per year, cutting principally for the railroad companies. His home farm consists of 600 acres of good land, which was wild woods when he first came here, but now he has excellent buildings unrivaled by any in the county. Our subject has been no office-seeker nor politician, but has devoted his attention to the development of the resources of Pulaski County, with splendid success. He was joined in matrimony August 15, 1850, in Franklin County, Ind., to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, born November 19, 1832, in Franklin County, Ind. She is a daughter of Hugh and Lucinda (Ross) Campbell, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mason is the mother of eight children now living—Sarah E. Mangold, Alice E. Full, Oscar M., born April 1, 1859 ; Hughey A., born January 3, 1862 ; Charles H., born June 1, 1864 ; William C., born February 9, 1869 ; Mary E., born May 26, 1871, and Rosa S., born November 18, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are people who enjoy the esteem and confidence of all with whom they come in contact.

JUDGE HENRY M. SMITH, Olmsted. Of the men in Pulaski County who stand high among their fellow-men, who have filled almost all the higher offices and whose character as a man, Judge or politician is unimpeached, we take great pleasure in recognizing him whose name heads this sketch. Judge Smith is a true type of our pioneers, whose honest, rugged faces are fast disappearing. The many offices he has held speak for themselves and show that intelligence, uprightness, honesty and justice are appreciated the world over. The father of our subject, Daniel Lee Smith, was a native of Virginia. He merchandized in South Carolina and farmed in this county, to which he came in 1830, and where he died in 1857. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Hampton) Smith, was a native of South Carolina. She died in 1858 in this county. She was the mother of eight children, of whom five are now living—Eliza J. Carnes ; Elizabeth Carnes ; Henry M., our subject ; James G. and Julia Smith. Our subject was born May 3, 1820, in Newberry District, S. C., where he went to school about three years, after which he attended the schools of this county, walking five miles to and from school. He then worked on his father's farm till 1842, when he went to Lower Caledonia, where he worked for Capt. Hughes till 1844, when he was elected Sheriff of Pulaski County. He served four years, and in 1852 was elected Judge of the County Court, serving one year, when he resigned and studied law with Judge John Dougherty. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, in Caledonia, where he practiced law, also all over Southern Illinois, and has followed the calling of his noble profession ever since. In 1860, he was elected Circuit Clerk of Pulaski County, serving eight years. In 1872, he was elected State's Attorney, serving four years. He was elected County Judge to fill a vacancy in 1879, and in 1882 he was elected to the same office for a term of four years. He is an active member and Senior Warden of the Caledonia Lodge, No. 47, A., F. & A. M. The Judge has been interested in the tilling of the bounteous soil of Pulaski County, and now owns a fine farm of 530 acres of land in this county. He has also been identified with the mercantile busi-

ness of the country ever since 1863, when he started a general store in Caledonia, which burnt down in May, 1883. He now runs a general store in Olmsted, near his country residence. The Judge has been married four times. His present wife is Mrs. Sarah Little, whose maiden name was Swain. She is the mother of Bettie Muffitt, Henry M., Belle M. and Myra B. The Judge's second wife, Sarah A. Burton, was the mother of three children—Alice M., Hulda E. and Frank P.

WETAUG PRECINCT.

GEORGE P. BIRD, Superintendent of Wetaug Mills, Wetaug, is a native of Ballard County, Ky., born September 29, 1860, a son of John H. and Virginia J. (Ward) Bird. The parents had two children, George P. being the only one living. Their mother is the present wife of Capt. W. A. Hight, of Wetaug. The subject of these lines obtained his first schooling in La Salle County, Ill., and at Cape Girardeau, and he afterward attended the College of the Christian Brothers at St. Louis, Mo. In 1877, he came to Wetaug, and worked in the flouring mills of this place. Three years later, he assumed the superintendency of the mills, which position he still holds. He was married, May 2, 1880, to Eliza A. Topping, born in 1860, a daughter of James Topping. Mr. and Mrs. Bird are the parents of one child—Bertha G., born April 4, 1881. In politics, Mr. Bird is a Republican.

JAMES B. COTTNER, physician, Wetaug, is a native of Union County, Ill., born August 3, 1828, a son of David and Catharine (Miller) Cottner, both of whom were natives of Stoddard County, Mo. The father was a farmer. He moved to Union County in 1827, and died shortly afterward. He was a son of Frederick Cottner, a native of North Carolina. The mother of our subject died March 4, 1869, aged sixty-three years. She was a daughter of Nicholas Miller, of North Carolina. The parents were blessed with four children, James B. being the only one living. The mother was married a second time, to Matthew Anderson, by whom she had four children, one living—Isaac. The subject of these lines received what little education was afforded by the subscription schools of his native county. He first took up farming as an occupation, but living in the Mississippi bottoms, where there was a great amount of sickness, his attendance at the sick-bed was often required. Becoming more and more acquainted with the several remedies generally administered in various cases, and showing a special aptitude for his new work, he soon discovered that he could not both farm and doctor, so constantly were his services demanded in the latter direction. He therefore gave up farming, and bent all his energies to the prosecution of his medical studies, and, for a period of thirty-one years, has been engaged in constant practice. He removed to Ullen, Ill., and afterward to Wetaug, in 1877, where he has since resided. He was married, January 29, 1861, to Julia A. Scott, born January 29, 1837, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann Scott. Dr. and Mrs. Cottner are the parents of two children, one of whom is living—Mary C., born February 29, 1863, the wife of James M. Anderson, a merchant in Wetaug. In March, 1864, our subject enlisted in the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Lynch. They did active service in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, and were mustered out at Spring-

field, Ill., July 2, 1865. In politics, the Doctor votes the Republican ticket.

CHARLES W. HARTLINE, farmer, P. O. Dongola, is a native of Rowan County, N. C., born August 27, 1833, a son of Henry and Sophia (Kesler) Hartline, both natives of same county. The father was a blacksmith and farmer, and he died when subject was about twelve years old. The mother died in 1881, aged seventy-three years. The parents were blessed with seven children, three living—Alexander, Mary and Charles W. The latter received his early education in the subscription schools of Union County, his parents having removed when he was about six years old. He afterward went a little in Pulaski County. He started in life as a farmer, and farming has since been his occupation. He has now 192 acres, which are given to general farming. He was first married in 1862, to Mary Ann Meyers, a daughter of John Meyers. By her he had one child—John, born September 4, 1864. Mrs. Hartline died in November, 1864. He was married a second time April 7, 1867, to Susan Casper, born January 1, 1835, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Mowery) Casper. By her he has four children, three living—Minerva E., born March 29, 1869; Amy I., born January 14, 1870, and Martha A., born August 16, 1874. Subject and wife are members of German Reform Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL C. HARTMAN, farmer, P. O. Wetaug, is a native of Davie County, N. C., born October 22, 1834, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Cruse) Hartman, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer; he moved to Bond County, Ill., when Samuel was about seventeen years old, and a year later to Texas, where he remained two years. They returned to Union County, Ill., and purchased 330 acres of land, which he farmed for several years. He died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The mother died about 1863, aged about sixty-three years. The parents had a family of nine children, seven of whom are living—James, Alexander, Elam, George, Mary, Sammie C. and Sarah. Our subject received his early education in the subscription schools of his native county; he has always been engaged in farming. About 1868, he came to Pulaski County, and purchased 140 acres of land which is his present place. He engaged in general farming. He was first married to Elizabeth Hileman, who died about 1867. By her he had three children, two of whom are living—Sarah Ann, born February 15, 1862, and Mary Alice, born March 14, 1864. He was married a second time to Rebecca Hileman, who died January 8, 1873. June 12, 1873, he married his present wife, Mary J. Cline, born November 22, 1849, a daughter of Alfred and Catharine (File) Cline. By her he had four children, two living—John E., born July 29, 1878, and Homer O., born September 25, 1880. Mr. Hartman and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He votes the Republican ticket.

CAPT. W. A. HIGHT, merchant, etc., Wetaug. When we study the history of self-made men, persevering industry and energetic effort seem to be the great secret of their success. What is usually termed genius has little to do in the success of men in general. It is rather a matter of experience, sound judgment and a determined power of will. Such, in a measure, were the characteristics of the man whose name stands at the head of this sketch, and whose portrait appears elsewhere in this volume. He came of an old Virginia family, and possesses in an eminent degree that courtesy and genuine hospitality for which the true gentlemen of the Old Dominion are everywhere noted. He was born in Richmond, Va., January 27, 1820. His parents were Robert and Mary (Davis) Hight, the former a farmer who took a leading part in the affairs of his community. During his long and active life, he

was identified with many movements calculated to promote the prosperity and welfare of the people and the neighborhood in which he lived. He served in the war of 1812, and was a great admirer of Gen. Jackson, and accepted him as his particular political patron saint. He died in May, 1871, at the age of about seventy-nine years. His wife survived him but one year, and died at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom but four are now living—William (our subject), Emeline, Parlee and Robert M. The early education of our subject was attained in the old-time subscription schools near Nashville, Tenn., whence his parents removed when he was quite small. He afterward accompanied an uncle to Missouri, and while there attended the St. Mary's school some two years. He then rejoined his parents, who had, in the meantime, removed to Union County, Ill. Here he attended school for about three years, completing his education. At an early age, he launched out into the world, with a brave heart and a strong arm, and firm in the determination to carve out his own way to fortune. His grand aim was to become a warehouse boy, and to gratify this laudable ambition he engaged to cut cord-wood, as the first step toward the realization of his dreams, and when, some time afterward, he went to Grand Tower, Ill., where he received the position of clerk in a store, the full fruition of his hopes was attained. He remained in Grand Tower for five years, and then went to Jonesboro, where he opened a store on his own account, which he operated for some two years, and then took in a partner. For about a year the firm was Hodges & Hight. In 1844, he, in company with Daniel Hileman, removed to Pulaski County, and located on the Jonesboro & Caledonia road, about twelve miles south of Jonesboro. Here they carried on a general store until 1861, at which time Mr. Hight purchased the interest of his partner, and has since continued the same business. In 1859, before the retirement of Mr. Hileman, they removed to a point convenient to the railroad, which had been built since the commencement of their business intercourse, and which is still Mr. Hight's location. In 1876, Mr. Henry Mowery was taken in as a partner, and the present firm is Hight & Mowery. During his business life, Mr. Hight has been engaged in various enterprises, in all of which his keen sagacity and sound judgment have carried through successfully. He owns near four thousand acres of land, over two thousand acres of which lie in Pulaski County, and the remainder in Johnson County. He made a donation recently of about six hundred acres to the Catholic order of Benedictine. In 1877, he completed a fine flouring mill, known as the Wetaug Mills. They contain four run of buhrs, and do a large and profitable business. He also has the management of the Wetaug saw mills, and is interested in a number of other business enterprises in different parts of the country. He is at present one of the County Commissioners of Pulaski County, and is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Caledonia Lodge, No. 47. Mr. Hight has five children living—Alexander, Arnette, Alice, Adelia and Josephine. As a business man, Mr. Hight ranks among the first in the county. He is decided, yet kind; firm and resolute, yet indulgent, and an open-hearted, generous and true friend to all who win his trust and confidence.

JUDGE CALEB HOFFNER, farmer, P. O. Wetaug, is one of the old and respected residents of Pulaski County. He came from Rowan County, N. C., where he was born May 11, 1814. His parents, John and Catharine (Powles) Hoffner, were natives of the same county. The father was a tiller of the soil. He died in 1841. His noble wife survived him until 1879, having passed her nintey-first birthday.

The union of the old couple was blessed with ten children, only three of whom are living—Catharine, Sophia and Caleb. The latter received the meager education that the old subscription schools of Union and Pulaski Counties afforded, his parents having removed from North Carolina when he was about six years old. He assisted his father on the home farm in early life, but becoming desirous of more active fields of operation, he sought life on the Mississippi, and from about 1836 to 1844 he was engaged at trafficking in produce between Cairo and New Orleans. He returned at the latter date, and located in Pulaski County, where he has since resided. His present farm consists of 300 acres, about one half of which is in systematic cultivation. He was united in marriage in 1838 to Amelia Knupp, born November 18, 1818, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Powles) Knupp. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffner are the parents of six children, two of whom are living—Amy, wife of William T. Freeze, of Mound City, and Henry A. In 1861, our subject was elected Associate Judge of Pulaski County, and he served a term of four years. He was re-elected to the same position in 1869, serving a like period. He is a man who has always held an enviable position in popular esteem, having administered the affairs of over twenty estates. He is a man who strives for good churches, good schools, good roads, and he always takes a deep interest in all enterprises calculated for the good of the people. In politics, he has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

JOHN H. LENTZ, farmer, P. O. Wetaug, is a native of Alexander County, Ill., but moved to Pulaski County when he was quite small. He was born January 10, 1835, a son of John Jacob and Catharine (Clutts) Lentz, both natives of Rowan County, N. C. The father was a tailor by trade, and afterward a farmer, and died August 14, 1868, aged seventy-four years. The mother died January 21, 1870, aged about seventy-three years. The parents were blessed with eight children, three of whom are living—Paul, Peny and John H. The early education of the latter was received in the old subscription schools of Pulaski County, and he has always been engaged in farming. He has 120 acres of land, mostly in cultivation. He was first married in 1861, to Malinda Hartman, a daughter of Peter and Sarah Hartman. She died December 10, 1878. By her he had seven children—Mary A. E., born October 24, 1862; George E., May 1, 1864; James F., August 3, 1867; Lewis E., September 17, 1869; Effie L., June 21, 1871; Henry H., August 11, 1874, and Chloe M., September 11, 1878. He was married a second time to Mary J. Eton, who died May 30, 1881. Mr. Lentz is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN McINTOSH, farmer, P. O. Wetaug, is a native of Pulaski County, Ill., born December 25, 1851, a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Hoffner) McIntosh, he of English descent, and she a native of North Carolina. The father was a farmer, and died March 26, 1875. His wife died in December, 1875. The parents had seven children, three of whom are living—Levi, John and Henry W. Subject's early education was received in the common schools of this county, and he has always been engaged in farming. He now has 115 acres of land, which are given to general farming. He was married in 1873 to Mary E. Beaver, a daughter of Moses and Annie Beaver. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh are the parents of two children—Willie, born September 1, 1874, and Arminda, July 23, 1877. Subject and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

ELI MOWERY, farmer, P. O. Dongola, is a native of Alexander County, Ill., born April 5, 1849, a son of David and Elizabeth (Dillow) Mowery, he from Rowan County, N. C., and

she of Union County. The parents are both living. They were blessed with ten children, seven of whom are living—Eli, Polly A., Malinda J., George W., Melia L., David W. and Edward C. The early education of subject was received in the common schools of Pulaski County; he has always been engaged in farming. He was married, November 18, 1869, to Amanda J. Cruse, born February 23, 1849, a daughter of Peter M. Cruse. Mr. and Mrs. Mowery have five children—Peter H., born October 7, 1870; Lewis E., October 25, 1872; Addie E., March 5, 1875; Clara D., February 20, 1878, and Cora A., February 10, 1881. Mr. Mowery has now 160 acres, which are given to general farming. He and wife are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL C. PEELER, farmer, P. O. Wetaug, is a native of Union County, Ill., born October 7, 1851, a son of Jesse and Mary (Crite) Peeler. The father is a native of North Carolina, and is a substantial farmer in Union County, Ill. He has been married three times, his first wife, the mother of the subject of these lines, having died about 1855. His second wife was a Mrs. Lockman, and his third Mary Miller. The parents of Samuel C. were blessed with three children, two of whom are living. The former received what little education the common schools of Union County afforded. He took up farming for an occupation, and has always been thus engaged. In October, 1877, he purchased his present farm, which consists of eighty acres. He was married in March, 1877, to Martha M. Lackey, a daughter of Joel and Lucinda Lackey, and now has a family of three children—Charlie, born February 26, 1878; Ora L., born July 26, 1879, and Essie J., born February 4, 1882. Mr. Peeler and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he votes the Republican ticket.

THOMAS J. PEELER, farmer, P. O. Wetaug, is a native of Pulaski County, Ill., born June 1, 1861, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lackey-Meyers) Peeler, he from North Carolina and she from Tennessee. The father was a farmer, a son of Anthony Peeler, and was first married to Nancy Sowers, who died September 13, 1852. By her he had a large family, only one of whom is living—Louvina. The father died February 26, 1876. The mother is still living. She was the widow of John Meyers, and daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Barker) Lackey. The early education of our subject was received in the common schools of Pulaski County. He started in life as a farmer, assisting his father on the home farm up to the time of the latter's death. He now has 157 acres, which are given to general farming. He was married, May 9, 1881, to Laura Richey, born January 5, 1862, a daughter of Eli and Eliza (Hileman) Richey. In politics, Mr. Peeler is a Republican.

BENJAMIN C. PRUETT, general railroad and express agent, Wetaug, was born in Marion County, Ill., September 29, 1851, a son of Jarrett W. and Susan M. (Corwin) Pruett; he is a native of Virginia, and she of Kentucky. They are farmers, and are living in Kinmundy, Ill., and are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living—Francis A., Meredith M., Elizabeth J., Benjamin C., Rosa M. and Burwell S. The common schools of his native county afforded our subject a fair education, and his early life was spent in assisting his father on the home farm. About 1877, he commenced learning telegraphy and general railroading at Kinmundy, Ill., and in September, 1880, took charge of the office at Wetaug, which position he still retains. He has charge of the telegraph, express and freight departments. He is noted for his many genial qualities, and is held in popular esteem by all. He married Nellie B., born January 16, 1862, a daughter of Frederick G. and Rebecca J. (Nalley) Ulen, residents of Pulaski County. Mr. Pruett is a member of the I. O. O. F., Don-

gola, No. 343. Politically, he is a Republican.

DAVID RICHEY, farmer, P. O. Wetaug, was born in Rowan County, N. C., November 28, 1810, the eldest child of Philip and Catharine (Walker) Richey, natives of same county. The father was a farmer; was in the war of 1812, and died in August, 1816. The mother died about 1857. They had two children, David being the only one living. The mother was married a second time to George Lingle, by whom she had seven children, six of whom are living. David received a limited education in his native county, and at sixteen years of age he started out for himself. He clerked in his uncle's store for five years, and was variously engaged till coming West in the latter part of 1835. He located where he at present resides. He was married, January 16, 1839, to Elizabeth Sowers, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Linker) Sowers. She died March 26, 1876, the mother of seven children, three of whom are living—Eli M., Mary Ann and Daniel S. Mr. Richey has filled many offices; is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is Republican in politics.

DANIEL S. RICHEY, farmer, P. O. Wetaug, was born May 30, 1847, a son of David Richey, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere. He received his early education in the common schools of Pulaski County, and has always been engaged in farming. He married Susan S. Rendleman, a daughter of D. H. and Catharine (Hunsaker) Rendleman, and has a family of six children—Effie L., Marcus L., Albert A., Viola V., Lillie O. and Lyman A. Mr. Richey has eighty acres of land, and engages in general farming. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

RICHARD B. SOWERS, farmer, P. O. Wetaug, was born November 14, 1830, in Rowan County, N. C., a son of John, born January 12, 1804, and Elizabeth (Durham) Sowers, natives of same county. The father was a farmer, and was married a second time to Jane Durham, a sister of his first wife. She is still living. The father died January 28, 1876, and the mother of our subject about 1847. The parents were blessed with a large family, four of whom are living—R. B., Eli, Sarah and Elizabeth. The subject of these lines received his early schooling, which was limited to the old-fashioned schools in his native county, and he afterward attended a little in Pulaski County, his parents having removed from North Carolina when he was about nine years old. In early life, he served a three-year apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, and afterward ran a shop in Cobden, Ill. He was married, July 22, 1852, to Catharine M. Rendleman, born October 8, 1833, a daughter of D. H. and Catharine (Hunsaker) Rendleman, both of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Sowers are the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living—Mary A., born November 18, 1858; John F., July 18, 1860; Ellen, August 31, 1862; Sarah C., October 1, 1866; Martin L., December 27, 1868; Lydia A., April 12, 1870; Jacob A., March 18, 1872; Drake H., June 26, 1874, and George W., October 15, 1877. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Sowers moved to his present place, where he has 160 acres of land. He engages in the various branches of farming. August 11, 1862, he entered the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Dollins, and afterward Col. A. J. Smith. He was captured at Brice's Cross Roads, and lay in Andersonville and other prisons for nearly six months. He afterward rejoined his regiment at Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Sowers and family are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

FREDERICK G. ULEN, farmer, P. O. Ullin, Ill., was born June 19, 1831, in Greenup County, Ky., a son of Samuel and Margaret Ann (Thompson) Ulen. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., December 5, 1798, a son of Benjamin and Catharine (Carpenter) Ulen, he a native of Holland, and she born

in Hagerstown, Md. Samuel Ulen was a shoemaker and saddler by trade, and later a farmer. He was a great politician, and cast the second vote in Pulaski County. His father had willed him, amongst other effects, nine negroes, which Samuel set at liberty. He moved to Missouri, and then to Alexander County in 1846, and in 1851, to Pulaski County. He was in the war of 1812, and died in 1867. His wife died shortly afterward. They were blessed with thirteen children, five of whom are living—Hamilton C., F. G., B. L., Matthew and Thomas J. Our subject's early education was received in his native county, and he afterward went to school in Missouri and also in Pulaski County. He remained with his father; engaged in farming until his marriage, which occurred October 30, 1853. He wedded Rebecca J. Nalley, born May 30, 1831, a daughter of Walter and Sarah (Garner) Nalley, he from Virginia, and she from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Ulen are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living—Mary A., born September 4, 1854; James A. and William A., twins, born September 13, 1859; Nellie B., January 16, 1862; Sarah, August 16, 1865; Samuel, May 28, 1867; Daniel M., March 22, 1870, and Frederick J., July 20, 1872. In 1854, Mr. Ulen purchased 200 acres of land in Union County, since which he has bought and sold several pieces in the three counties. He now has 105 acres, which are given to general farming. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and politically he is a stanch Republican.

JAMES WEBSTER, proprietor Wetaug Saw Mills, is a native of Scotland, born June 18, 1830, a son of William and Mary (Peter) Webster, both natives of the same country. The father was a stone-cutter. He died in 1842, aged fifty-two years. The mother died March 8, 1883, aged eighty-four years. The parents were blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living—Jeannette, Elizabeth, James, William, Ann, Mary and Charles. Our subject received but a meager education in his native country. He learned the trade of his father. He came to America in 1852, and for five years was engaged at building bridges, etc., for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, since which he has followed saw-milling. He ran mills above Mound City for about thirteen years, at Oaktown, Ill., nine years, and also at Mill Creek. The Wetaug Mills, of which he is the present proprietor, has a large capacity, and employs several hands. Mr. Webster has been married three times, his first wife being Emma J. Wethington, who died in 1861. By her he had three children, all of whom are deceased. His second marriage occurred June 19, 1863. He wedded Emma Morris, who died in 1877. Two children are living of this marriage—Emma and Mary. He married Ellen Spires November 8, 1879. She was the widow of Charles Spires, and daughter of N. M. Farrin. Mr. Webster is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Mound City Lodge. In politics, he is a Democrat.

ULLIN PRECINCT.

GEORGE T. ADAMS, mill superintendent, Ullin, was born in Athol, Worcester Co., Mass., March 13, 1835, and was a son of Timothy and Laura (Twitche) Adams, the father being a distant relative of President John Quincy Adams. There were three children—Rosanna, wife of Dutton De Wood, of Pana, Ill.; Achsah, wife of Emory Gage, of Athol, Mass., and our subject, George T., who received his education at the schools of New Salem, Mass., and then went to a door and sash manufactory in his native town. In that mill he remained until 1857, and then came to Pulaski County, where he worked in a mill owned by Dutton DeWood. After remaining in that location four years, he returned to his native town. At the latter place he also remained four years ; then in 1865 came back to Pulaski County and commenced working in James Bell's mill, where he now acts as General Superintendent. Mr. Adams was married, February 24, 1866, to Mrs. Jennie R. Morford, *nee* Mangold, who was born in Pennsylvania. This lady is the mother of four children by her present husband, one of whom is now living—Roy, born February 24, 1873. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is a member of Dongola Lodge, No. 581, A., F. & A. M., and of the American Legion of Honor. In politics, is a Republican.

JON. T. ADKINS, farmer, P. O. Ullin, was born in Marion County, Ala., March 15, 1853. He was the eldest of six children, and was the son of Robert and Margaret (Andetond) Adkins. When subject was six years old, his parents moved to Tishomingo County, Miss., and there he was permitted to attend school some. His father was a strong Union man, left the South at the breaking-out of the war and came to Memphis, Tenn., where, February 4, 1863, he joined the Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Company I, Capt. Ward. He remained in active service until stricken by a congestive chill while in camp at Bowling Green, Ky., and died August 9 of the same year. Our subject's mother remained in Mississippi until the spring of 1865, and then came to Illinois, where she settled in Dongola Precinct, Union County. Here subject was permitted to go to school some also. In 1873, he came with his mother to his present farm, and on becoming of age assumed control of it. He now owns eighty acres in Section 24, Town 14, Range 1 west. Of this sixty acres are in cultivation. Mr. Adkins was married, February 4, 1869, to Miss Harriet Pruit, a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Johnson) Pruit. This lady died April 7, 1869, and he was married the second time, October 4, 1871, to Amanda Brown, a daughter of Simeon and Margaret Brown. This lady was the mother of one child, an infant, born September 5, 1873, which died four days afterward. Mr. Adkins is a member of the Democratic party, and attends the Corinth Baptist Church.

A. W. BROWN, merchant, Ullin, was born in Wabash County, Ind., December 26, 1848 ; is a son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Birds) Brown, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was the fifth of twelve children, and received but a common school education in the schools of his county. At the age of fifteen, he started out for himself and went first to Buchanan, Berrien Co., Mich., where he worked on a railroad, and then after a year's visit at his native town, he came to Ullin, Ill. Here he first acted as sawyer in Morris, Rood & Co.'s mill; remained with them three years, then worked

in James Bell's mill as setter ; next he opened a saloon which he ran for about three years, and then embarked in the mercantile business. He now carries a stock of about $3,000. He has a farm of forty acres, located in Section 15, Town 14, Range 1 west, and is also engaged quite extensively in buying and selling lumber. Mr. Brown was married October 13, 1870, to Alice James, a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Garust) James. She is the mother of three children—Bertie, Lela Gertrude and Maude. Our subject is a member of the Mound City Lodge, K. of H., No. 1847, and in politics votes the Democratic ticket.

W. H. HICKS, hotel-keeper, Ullin, is a son of Angus and Sallie (Myers) Hicks, and was born in Jessamine County, Ky., November 16, 1842. In the spring of 1849, his father moved to Pekin, Ill., and after a short residence there came to Bloomington, Ill., where our subject received his education. In 1856, his father again moved, and this time he came to Ullin, where he is still living at the ripe age of eighty-two. The son, after helping his father for a short time on his farm, went into the lumber and shingle business. In 1870, he went to Terre Haute, Ind., where he engaged in the lumber business for a number of years. From that point, he went to Frankfort, Ky., where he acted as agent for Archer McKeen & Co., of Terre Haute ; also acted as agent for this firm all through the South and West. In 1879, he came to Ullin, and has since acted as head sawyer for James Bell. In 1882, he also commenced running a boarding house. Mr. Hicks was married, June 29, 1870, to Miss Anna E. Culver, a daughter of John Culver, of Detroit. She is the mother of one child, Bertha May, born May 23, 1875. Subject enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, September 24, 1864, and remained out until August, 1865. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mr. Hicks is also agent of several hundred acres of good land in Pulaski precinct.

RICHARD HICKMAN, merchant, Ullin, was born in Preston, Union Co., Ill., May 10, 1851, the youngest of five children, and the son of George and Louise (Tingle) Hickman. When subject was six years of age, his father moved to Cairo, and after a year's residence at that point came to Ullin, where he has since resided. Our subject received his education in the schools of Pulaski County, and then commenced clerking in James Bell's store at Ullin. He is now acting as manager for that institution. Mr. Hickman was married December 15, 1871, to Nellie Tingle, a daughter of William and Isabella (McKee) Tingle, of Jasper County, Mo. She is the mother of two children—Frank, living, and an infant that died two days after birth. He is a member of Elco Lodge, No. 643, I. O. O. F. In politics, Mr. Hickman generally votes the Democratic ticket.

FRED HUFFMEIER, farmer, P. O. Ullin, was born in Hanover, Germany, February 1, 1846, and is a son of Clemer and Angel Huffmeier. He was educated in his native tongue, but since his arrival in this country has also acquired a knowledge of the English language. At the age of twenty-one, he came to this country. Landing first at Baltimore, he proceeded directly to Cincinnati, where he worked in a varnish house. It was here that he attended a night school, and gained the first rudiments of the English language. From Cincinnati he went to Livingston County, Ill., and there followed farming. Leaving that point at the end of two years, he came to Villa Ridge, Pulaski County. Here he learned to make staves under Mr. Younghaney. He worked for this man three years, and then started out for himself. After a lapse of eight years, in which he did quite a successful business, he left Villa Ridge and came to Ullin Precinct, in 1876, where he bought a farm of 120 acres, in Section 24, Town 14, Range 1 west. Of this, about eighty acres are in cultivation. He still follows his trade some. Mr. Huffmeier was married, De-

cember 24, 1874, to Ferbin Adkins, a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Andetond) Adkins. She has been the mother of two children, both of whom are now dead. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he generally votes the Republican ticket.

J. L. LENTZ, farmer, P. O. Ullin. The father of our subject, Paul Lentz, was born in Rowan County, N. C., and was a son of Jacob and Catherine (Clutts) Lentz, both of German descent. When the father was six years old, his parents moved to what was then Alexander County, now Pulaski County, and settled about a mile west of Wetaug. The former, as soon as he was able, commenced life for himself on a farm of forty acres in Dongola Precinct, Union County. There he married Elizabeth Crite, a daughter of George Crite, a native of North Carolina. This union resulted in eight children, six of whom are now living—S. R. (now in Arcola, Ill.), J. L. (our subject), Daniel (in Ullin Precinct), Tabitha Ann (wife of H. J. Hudson, of Ullin Precinct), Andrew (in business in Arcola, Ill.) and Silas (farming in Minnesota). J. L., our subject, was born in Dongola Precinct, Union County, June 15, 1849. His education was received in the schools of his township, and at an early age he commenced helping his father on the home farm. As soon as he was of age, at his father's request, the son took charge of the home farm. In 1874, he sold the old homestead and came to Pulaski County, where he settled on a farm of 157 acres in Section 29, Town 14, Range 1 east. Of this tract there are about 110 acres in cultivation and four acres in orchard. The father is now living with his son, at an advanced age. The mother died March 8, 1883, at the residence of her son. Our subject was married, April 27, 1871, to Julia E. Mowry, a daughter of Daniel Mowry. This lady is the mother of four children, two of whom are now living – Essie Olive and Paul Alexander. Mr. Lentz is a member of the New Hope Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Republican.

J. B. McCLARAN, mill foreman, Ullin, was born in Corydon, Harrison Co., Ind., March 27, 1833, and is a son of James and Agnes (Fair) McClaran, both natives of Pennsylvania. He received a slight schooling at Corydon, but is mainly self-educated. As soon as he was able, he apprenticed himself at a saw mill at Louisville, Ky., where he remained until 1856. At the expiration of that year, he commenced traveling as a lumber agent for a Louisv lle firm. As his travels were mainly through the South, he was compelled to resign at the breaking-out of the war, and in June, 1861, he came to Ullin, Ill., where he remained most of the time since. He now acts as foreman at the mill. Our subject was married April 28, 1862, to Caroline McCleery, a daughter of Robert and Eleanor (Dunlop) McCleery, of Sharon, Penn. This lady is the mother of four children, all of whom are now dead. Mr. McClaran is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and in politics is a Democrat.

JAMES S. MORRIS, farmer, P. O. Ullin, whose portrait appears elsewhere in this work, and who is one of the foremost men of the county, was born in Chester County, Penn., January 15, 1835. He was a son of Enos and Jane (Cadwallader) Morris, and the ninth of eleven children. The mother was a direct descendant of old Gen. Cadwallader, of Revolutionary fame. He received the education that the schools of his native county afforded at that time, and at the age of seventeen he made his start in life. He first went to Philadelphia, where he learned to be a bricklayer. This trade he followed for about eight years, first under his instructor, then at Bloomington, Ill., next at Memphis, Tenn., and then at Cairo, Ill., where he continued at this occupation until 1862, when he opened a lumber yard and did business there for a number of years, under the firm name of Kensey & Morris. In 1870, he

came to Ullin Precinct, and purchased the interest of Mr. St. Leger, in the large saw mill at Poletown. The firm was then known as Morris, Rood & Co., and consisted of our subject, E. N. Rood, of Bloomington, and J. A. P. Ten-Eyck, of Williamsport, Penn. The mill is located about a mile west of Ullin, and is one of the largest in the county. This mill continued in operation until May, 1883, when, owing to the scarcity of timber it was compelled to shut down. Mr. Morris now confines himself principally to farming, owning 2,800 acres lying in Sections 9, 19, 20, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, of Town 14 south, Range 1 west, and in Sections 5 and 6 of Town 15 south, Range 1 west. Of this about 300 acres are in cultivation. In 1876, he erected a store room on his place, and now carries a stock of $4,000 for the accommodation of his employes. Our subject was married, April 9, 1862, to Mary Jane Starr, a native of Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co., Ill., and the daughter of Barton and Rebecca (Patterson) Starr, the mother a native of Virginia, and the father of Kentucky. She was the mother of four children, three of whom are now living—Enos, Mary and Robert. This lady died February 26, 1876. Mr. Morris is a member of Alexander Lodge, No. 224, I. O. O. F., of Cairo, Ill., and of the Presbyterian Church. While a resident in Cairo, he was a member of the Common Council, and since his advent in this county has served as County Commissioner.

H. L. NICKENS, farmer, P. O. Ullin, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., July 27, 1827, and is a son of Samuel and Martha (Holton) Nickens. He was the fifth of nine children, four of whom are now living—Harvey, E. C. G., Hannah and H. L. The first named is a resident of Marshall County, Tenn., and the others of Ullin Precinct. Subject received his education in the schools of his native county, and then worked on the home farm until seventeen, when he commenced life for himself as a rafter down the Duck River, and thence to the Tennessee, and then on to New Orleans. In this connection he followed the river for about twelve years. In 1857, he came to Pulaski County, and settled near his present home. He now owns 100 acres in Section 23, Town 14, Range 1 west, of which about sixty acres are in cultivation, and eight in orchard. Mr. Nickens was married, August 13, 1862, to Mrs. Phœbe Ann Brown, *nee* Ellsworth, a native of Indiana. This union resulted in one child—Everett Holton, who was born June 17, 1863, and died the following monty. Subject is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has served his township as Justice of the Peace for the last sixteen years, and in politics he generally votes the Democratic ticket.

J. SHICK, lime-kiln, Ullin, was born June 22, 1848, in Chester County, Penn. He was the fourth of eleven children, and the son of Amos and Elizabeth (Hook) Shick. He received his education in his native county, and in 1868 came West and settled in Union County, Ill. The first work he did in this county was upon a farm. He did not remain there long, but soon commenced working for Finch & Shick in their lime-kiln there. With this firm our subject remained four years, and then went to Texas, where he remained until 1879. In the fall of that year, he came to Ullin, and assumed control of the lime-kiln owned by C. Shick & Co., the head of the firm residing at Reading, Penn. There are two kilns, the combined capacity of which is five hundred bushels a day. The enterprise gives employment to about fifteen men. In connection with it, there is a cooper shop where the barrels necessary for shipment are manufactured. Mr. Shick also owns 240 acres in Section 14, Town 14, Range 1 west, and of this about eighty acres are in cultivation. Our subject was married, October 23, 1879, to Mary Elizabeth Frick, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Frick, deceased, but old residents of

Union County. Mrs. Shick is a member of the Anna Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Shick is a Democrat.

JOHN A. SICKLING, farmer, P. O. Ullin. The earliest settler in this precinct is the man whose name heads this sketch. This gentleman was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 5, 1828, and was a son of Casper and Eve Sickling. He received an education in his native tongue, and has since his advent to this country obtained a knowledge of the English language. In the old country, he also learned the cabinet-maker's trade. August 20, 1846, he landed in New Orleans, and from there came to Columbus, Ky., where he worked on a farm for about eighteen months; he then went to Clinton, Ky., and in that town he followed his trade for several years. In 1854, he came to Ullin, and at first worked at the carpenter's trade, putting up, among other buildings, the hotel at that place. In 1862, he purchased his present farm of 100 acres in Section 32, Town 14, Range 1 east. Of this, there are about sixty acres in cultivation. He still follows his trade some. In 1882, he erected a store room on his farm, where he now carries a stock of about $500, supplying his neighbors with the necessities of life. He was married, January 7, 1849, to Eliza Hudson, a native of Clinton, Ky., and a daughter of Richard and Mary (Baldwin) Hudson. This lady is the mother of four children, two of whom are now living—Matilda (wife of S. C. Wilson, of Ullin), and John H. (now farming upon part of his father's place). Our subject is a member of Caledonia Lodge, No. 47, A., F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM F. STONE, M. D., physician, Ullin. The leading physician of this section of Pulaski County, and the gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, was born in Petersburg, Ind., June 23, 1845, and was a son of William F. and Maria (Lamb) Stone. The father was a native of Dresden, Saxony, and the mother of Indiana. Our subject received his education at the Oakland High School, and upon finishing his schooling he taught two years in his native county, and then clerked for a time in a store in his native town. In 1866, he came to Ullin, and first worked in a saw mill. In 1873, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. A. P. Greer, who was then at that point, but is now in business at Elco, Alexander County. After three years' study there, he supplemented that with a course of lectures at the American College in St. Louis. Graduating from that institution in 1877, he returned to Ullin, where he has since practiced, except during the winters of 1879 and 1880, when he attended lectures at the Medical Department of the Northwestern University of Chicago. He is now the only physician in that section, and is constantly increasing in practice. He was married June 14, 1870, to Mrs. Mary McElroy, a daughter of Angus and Sallie (Myers) Hicks, of Ullin Precinct. The Doctor is a member of Dongola Lodge, No. 581, A., F. & A. M., and Dongola Lodge, No. 643, I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Republican.

J. R. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Ullin, is a native of Murray County, Ga., and was born there May 26, 1856. He is a son of John and Margaret Williams. His education was received at the schools of his native State. At the age of eighteen, he left home and started out in life for himself. Making his way to Illinois, he came to Anna. Remaining there only a short time, he came next to Pulaski County, where he worked on different farms in this precinct. In 1878, he commenced to farm on a rented place, and in 1882 he purchased his present location. It is a farm of ninety-six acres, located in Section 25, Town 14, Range 1 west. He has about thirty-five acres in cultivation, and three in orchard. Mr. Williams was married, January 2, 1881, to Mary Whirlow, a daughter of Alexander Whirlow, a native

of North Carolina. This lady is the mother of one child, born December 2, 1882. He is a member of the New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he generally votes the Democratic ticket.

PULASKI PRECINCT.

J. L. ALDRED, farmer, P. O. Pulaski, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., August 19, 1839, to Alfred G. and Harriet M. (Lyons) Aldred. He was born in Ohio November 1, 1803; she in Indiana about ten years later. Her people had emigrated from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Indiana. He came to Indiana when a young man. They were married there about 1836. To them ten children were born, seven of whom still survive. His occupation was that of blacksmith, but he also farmed. From Indiana they moved to Ohio, where they remained for about four years, then, in the winter of 1854, to this county, where he died in 1870. She still survives. Our subject was educated in common schools, then attended select school in Patriot, Ind., for three years. His occupation has been that of farmer. February, 1869, he was married to Ellen Lackey, daughter of Alfred Lackey, an old settler in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Aldred have five children—Alfred Wesley, Abbie L., Charles, Elmer and Laura. He came to his present farm since marriage. It contains 160 acres, 130 of which are in good state of cultivation. He is a member of Villa Ridge Lodge, A., F. & A. M.; is Democratic in politics. For one full term he was County Surveyor, and also served almost the entire term to fill out vacancy.

A. W. LEWIS, merchant, Pulaski, was born in Pulaski County, near Villa Ridge, January 2, 1850, to Alfred E. and Sarah (Piercefield) Lewis. He was born February 24, 1811, and died December 11, 1851, in this county. She was born April 20, 1814, and died November 29, 1859. They were married January 2, 1831, and were the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living, our subject, being the youngest of the family. During his life, he followed different occupations. Being an excellent blacksmith, also understanding the physician's profession, and had also engaged in the mercantile business. His place of residence was also varied. He and wife were born in Middle Tennessee. Their two oldest children were born in Kentucky; four while living in different parishes in Louisiana—one in Hines County, Miss., and our subject in this county. After her husband's death, Mrs. Lewis and her two sons moved to Missouri, where she bought a small farm, and, in 1858, was there married to her second husband, W. W. Ward, and a short time afterward they moved to Alexander County, Ill., where she died. For some time, then, our subject lived with his oldest sister, Mrs. Emma Ainger, near Villa Ridge, then with another sister, Mrs. W. R. Hooppaw, then with his brother, who then resided at Villa Ridge. Here our subject remained till starting out for himself. His employment since has been various. First in a saw-mill in Cairo, then contracting for railroad cross ties, which he made at Villa Ridge. Then he engaged in his present business, but only as a clerk in the store of W. R. Hooppaw in Villa Ridge; then as manager of a store in Pulaski for Mr. Hooppaw. The close confinement of the store room caused his health to fail, so he went on the road as traveling salesman, but only remained at that business for six months, when he again began

clerking for Mr. Hooppaw in Villa Ridge; then again came to Pulaski to Mr. H.'s store there; then for Mr. G. W. Bonner, who bought out Mr. Hooppaw. Our subject, however, remained with Mr. Bonner only for a short time, when he borrowed money and opened a stock of goods in Pulaski November 27, 1875. His stock cost $620; his first day's sales were $11. He has steadily increased his business since, till now he occupies a building 22x100 feet, one half of which is two stories. His average stock of goods on hand is about $9,000 to $10,000; annual sales reaching about $20,000 to $25,000. His stock includes everything in general merchandise, drugs, etc. Mr. Lewis has also been P. M. since being in the village; is also interested in a garden farm. Has houses and lots which he rents in Pulaski, property in Villa Ridge, etc. November 13, 1870, he was married to Miss E. F. Butler. She was born April 8, 1850, to L. D. and Pernina (Whidden) Butler. He was born in Maine, she in Clermont County, Ohio. He died in this county. She is still living. By trade he was a carpenter. In 1861, they moved from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Villa Ridge. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom still survive. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have six children—Everett O., Otho O., Eli U., Adda M., William G. and Myrtle May. In politics, Mr. Lewis has ever been Republican.

DR. E. M. LOW, farmer and physician, P. O. Pulaski, was born in Essex County, N. Y., July 7, 1825, to Wilson K. and Harriet (Stone) Low, both of whom were born in New York. The ancestors of the Low family in this country were three brothers, who came to America in the English Army. One settled in Virgina, one in New Jersey and one in New York. The grandfather of our subject was in the Revolutionary war. At the age of twenty years, our subject enlisted in the army, and served for three years in the Mexican war, and during his service he received three wounds, and the scars still remain, showing how narrowly he escaped losing his life. January 29, 1855, he was married in this county to Mary A. R. Anyan. She was born in Obion County, Tenn., daughter of John Anyan, who settled in this State at an early date. In 1858, he settled in Pulaski, and followed his profession of physician. At the commencement of the war, he was a strong supporter of the Government, and helped raise the United States flag at Pulaski as the troops first went through for the South. April 26, 1861, our subject entered the service of the country; was chosen as First Lieutenant of the Prentice Guards. They served for three months. Then our subject raised a company for the Ninth Illinois Infantry, and was made Captain of Company G. He served in that capacity till the spring of 1863, when he was promoted to the office of Major of the Fifty-fifth United States Colored Infantry; served till June 1, 1864, and then was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment. February 28, 1865, he resigned on account of physical disability. June 10, 1864, he had received a severe wound in the left arm. When the Doctor entered the service, his wife quit housekeeping and went to Cairo, and for three months gave her time and money toward the care of the sick, not receiving any recompense in a money value. Since coming from the army, the Doctor has given most of his attention to farming, but practices to some extent. Although the Doctor and wife never have had children of their own, they have reared two sons and two daughters, and have the third boy now rearing. In politics, the Doctor is and always has been a stanch Republican.

S. J. MOORE, farmer, P. O. Pulaski. Among the more active, upright, and highly respected citizens of Pulaski Precinct is Mr. S. J. Moore, whose name heads this sketch. He was born on the 3d of June, 1836, to John and A. M. (Wallace) Moore. The elder Moore was born in Edinburgh, Scotland; was twice married,

his marriage to Miss Wallace occurring when he was sixty years of age; he emigrated to America and settled in Iredell County, N. C., and there followed the occupation of a planter, and was Judge of the same county; he died at the age of ninety three years. S. J. Moore was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools. In 1851, he emigrated to Illinois and settled in Union County, and engaged in farming. He was for three years the station agent for the Illinois Central R. R. Co. at Makanda, and was afterward transferred to Mound City Junction, where he acted as operator and agent for the company. In 1865, he resigned his position and went to Ozark Mountains, Mo., for the benefit of his health, and remained there nearly two years, when he returned to Pulaski County and engaged in the railroad tie trade in the employ of Porterfield Bros., who were at the time furnishing ties for the South Division of the Illinois Central Railroad. He afterward engaged in the sawmill business for one year and sold his mill to H. H. Porterfield. He then again resumed his position as telegraph operator, working for different companies through the State, and was agent and operator at Pulaski Station for about ten years, resigning his position in April, 1880, when he went to Leadville, Colo., and remained for a few months. For the last three years, he has been giving his attention to his farm and timber business; his farm contains 320 acres of land. He is also a breeder of fine stock. In 1861, he married Miss Martha A. Ardery, who died in 1862. In 1865, he married a second time, Miss Cynthia A. Littlejohn, who has borne him six children, viz.: Ida, William A., Franklin, Ada, John and Burd. Mr. Moore is an active member of the A., F. & A. M., at Cairo, and a stanch Democrat.

PAT MULLEN, farmer, P. O. Pulaski, was born September 1, 1833, on an English man-of-war, between Bermuda and Jamaica. His father, who held a position in the English Navy, died when our subject was small, leaving a widow and two sons. Our subject was mostly raised in Ireland and educated there. In 1853, he came to America, and began at railroading in New York, Ohio and Illinois. For a number of years, he worked as common laborer and then as boss. He came to this county on the first passenger coach over the Illinois Central Railroad, and, with the exception of about six months, has lived here since. For nine years he was foreman on the section at Pulaski. When coming to this country, he was a poor boy, but applied himself to work, and used economy, and so has made a good property. During the time he was section boss, he bought eighty acres of woodland, and in 1866 moved on to it, first in a little shanty, but in 1867 built his present residence. His farm now consists of 160 acres, about ninety of which are in a good state of cultivation. He gives most of his attention to raising of grain, stock, etc., but also raises some fruits. In 1857, he was married in this county to Sarah J. Smith. She was raised in this county, and died October 4, 1873. The result of this union was the following-named children: Annie, Catherine, Margaret, Lizzie, Sarah and two deceased. Up to the time of the war, he was Democratic in politics, but has since been Republican. He was one of the few loyal men who raised the stars and stripes as the first soldiers passed through Pulaski for the South. He contributed his time and money toward raising Company C, Thirty-eight Illinois Infantry, and his brother, James Mullen, was chosen Second Lieutenant, entering November 11, 1861. He was afterward promoted to First Lieutenant, then to Captain of the same company. Then was commissioned First Lieutenant of the First Regiment of United States Veteran Engineers, serving till September 26, 1865; then was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn.

F. M. SPENCER, station agent, operator, Pulaski. The subject of this sketch was born

October 24, 1856, in Wisconsin, to E. T. and Sarah J. (Taylor) Spencer. He was born in New York, but she in Canada, and was reared in Vermont. He was reared in Broome Co., N. Y., and his father still lives there at about the age of eighty-seven years. In 1862, our subject with his parents came to this county, and have resided here since. By trade, his father is a millwright, but has kept the family on a farm most of the time. Both of the parents are still living, and have two sons and two daughters living. Our subject was educated in the common schools of this county. In 1876, he began clerking in a store in Pulaski, where he remained for four years. August, 1880, he began learning telegraphing at this office. He studied here for four months, then began work at Mound City Junction, and remained in that place till August, 1881, when he was sent to Odin, but four months later he was returned to the office at Pulaski, and has remained since, attending to the company's work here, operator, station agent, express agent, etc. May 23, 1883, he was married to Miss Tillie Hildebrant. She was an orphan girl, but had lived here since childhood. In politics, Mr. Spencer is a Republican, as his father and grandfather also are.

WILLIAM M. STRINGER, farmer, P. O. Pulaski, was born in Livingston County, Ky., January 3, 1845, to William and Mary Stringer, both of whom still survive, residing in this county. They have two sons and three daughters now living. When our subject was about nineteen years of age, his parents moved to Missouri, where they remained till July, 1862, then came to this county, and have been here ever since. His opportunities for an education were very limited, not getting to attend more than five months during his life. His occupation has always been that of farmer, and he has been successful in his chosen vocation. September 28, 1869, he was married in this county to Mary Jane Kelly. She was born in this county, daughter of Rev. M. B. Kelly, a minister in the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Springer have four children living—Francis M., Nancy Louisa, Annie and L. H. In 1869, he settled on his present farm, which contains 120 acres, seventy of which are in a good state of cultivation. He gives his attention to general farming, fruit and vegetable growing. When first beginning for himself, it was by days' work. By energy and industry, he has made a good farm. He and wife are members of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church. In politics, he is Republican.

BURKVILLE PRECINCT.

DR. JAMES H. CRAIN, of Burkville Precinct, was the pioneer of a considerable immigration to Pulaski County, from Clark County, Ohio, of Crains, Minnichs, Wilsons, Millers, Fearnsides, Dillers, Hogendoblers, Shirachs, Davidsons and Leidichs, who now constitute a considerable and influential part of the population. The Doctor was descended from pioneers to the New World, from the British Islands, and from pioneers to Kentucky and Ohio, from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who had participated in the war for independence, and in the Indian wars of the period. He thus inherited through a long line of ancestry a spirit of investigation, allied to a love of the beautiful in every sense. He also inherited a taste for horticulture, and was early employed in its pursuit, so that when temporarily diverted from the pursuit of his profession—by a poisoned wound—which disabled

him, he sought a new home which should unite the beauties of nature with probable horticultural capabilities of wide range. To test the horticultural capabilities of this new home was the work to which the Doctor now addressed himself with untiring energy, and after twenty-eight years of carefully directed observation, finds the region unfavorable to many desirable fruits. This is especially true of winter apples, apricots, plums, and all the smooth-skinned fruits, except the grape, which is profitably grown in large quantity, and in considerable variety. These experiments, though costing the Doctor (and many who were misled by his early and temporary successes) great loss, will prove no disparagement to the county, as the minor fruits and berries are generally successful, and are largely grown, while wheat and clover are proving the basis of great wealth to the country. In this long, and in many instances, painful course of experience, the Doctor has at no time lost his zeal for investigation, but has widened and extended his views into every department of natural science, and finds nature everywhere producing worlds and systems whereon beauty is developed in many varied forms for the gratification of myriads of sentient creatures, for he with Wordsworth believes—

"That Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her."

And that Nature's work is to present the conditions requisite to individual experience, and individual pain and pleasure, in wide diversity.

W. R. CRAIN, farmer. Among the more active, upright and highly respected citizens of Pulaski County, who have carved out a successful career by their own indomitable energy, is Mr. W. R. Crain, whose name heads this sketch. Commencing life a poor man, he has, by his honesty, industry and economy, succeeded in accumulating a good property. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, September 29, 1834, where he was reared and educated. In 1858 with father came to Illinois and settled in Pulaski County, and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted as a private in the late civil war, serving in Company I of the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and when he was mustered out of the service held the rank of First Lieutenant. He was in the following engagements: Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg, Red River, Gun Town, Blue River, Nashville and Fort Blakely. After the war, he returned to his home in Pulaski County, and again engaged in farming. He is now the owner of 340 acres of good land, and is considered one of the most practical farmers of the county. On the 2d of February, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary A. Spence, a daughter of William J. and Christie Ann Spence. Mrs. Crain is a native of Pulaski County, born March 2, 1844. This union has been blessed with the following children: James L., Warren C., Emma, Alma, Lewis F., Mary and William R. Mr. Crain is an active member of the A. F. & A. M., Villa Ridge Lodge, No. 562. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served the people in the office of County Commissioner for five years, Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and besides many of the minor offices.

SAMUEL SPENCE, merchant and American Express Agent, Junction, was born in the city of New York February 8, 1836, and is a son of Samuel and Deborah W. (Stimost) Spence. He, a native of Scotland, was born September 22, 1788. He learned the carpenter's trade in Scotland, and worked at the same there and at St. John, New Brunswick, and also in New York City. He was also for a time engaged in navigation. He came West to Pulaski County, Ill., in 1838, and here died in 1852. His wife, subject's mother, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, December 28, 1796, and died in Pulaski County, Ill., March 11, 1859. She was the mother of twelve chil-

dren, three of whom are now living—James I., Mrs. Helen S. W. Newsom and Samuel Spence, the subject of this sketch. His early life was spent at home, assisting to till the soil of the home farm, and receiving a limited education in the schools of Pulaski County. At eighteen years of age, he left home and embarked on his career in life by working on the Ohio River, continuing the same for two years, and engaged in clerking for different individuals in the mercantile business until 1870, when he engaged as a book-keeper and operator for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He is at the present time engaged in the mercantile business at Mound City Junction, doing a large and lucrative business. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Nancy Murphy, a native of this county. She died January 26, 1863, leaving three children, of whom but one is now living—Clara O., born February 18, 1859, now the wife of M. F. Perks, a stock-dealer of Villa Ridge, Ill. His present wife was Sarah A., daughter of John W. and Sarah (Berget) Richards. Mr. Spence is the owner of a farm containing 120 acres. He is an active member of the A., F. & A. M., a Republican in politics, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years.

HON. H. H. SPENCER, farmer, P. O. Mound City, Burkville Precinct. In the annals sometimes of a county the important event in that history is the coming of a certain individual, because in that one life is more of importance to the growth, development and reputation of his adopted county than perhaps all the other men in it. The man of strong character, original mind, and great enterprise, and who can conceive and execute great designs in the development of the industries and the advancement of the entire community in which he lives, is a person of inestimable worth. He is one of the promoters of civilization—an architect who forms and creates the arts and sciences among the people, which advances man and surrounds him with the joys and comforts of civilized life. Among the rush of people to a new country such men are always the rare and few. But when an individual does come it never should be forgotten that his history is the true history of his county and people. To build up the arts and sciences, trade manufactures, agriculture and general industries among the people; to point the way to great commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and thereby cause school houses, churches, factories, farms, villages and towns to spring into existence, bringing with them the culture, comforts and splendid advantages of a ripened civilization, is to achieve victories surpassing those of war and empire, and whose cheering and benign influences endure and bless the people long after their originator has "joined the silent multitude" and is peacefully sleeping where "the dead and beautiful rest." Thus the world has the benefits of great individual worth, and the examples of lives whose good effects endure forever. It is our highest duty and privilege to cherish and perpetuate the good name and great life work of these true and peaceful benefactors of mankind, for the study and contemplation of the youths of the coming generations. The story of such lives—their humble beginnings slow toiling up the steep of life, and the blessings their enterprise and energy scattered along the pathway, and the final crown of success, will prove the most valuable lessons, and the most useful monitors that we can transmit to our children. And of all the people who have spent the active part of their lives here, we know of none whose history tells a better moral than of Hon. H. H. Spencer, whose name heads this sketch. He was born at Whitney Point, Broome Co., N. Y., on the 17th of November, 1832. He is the son of Jason G. Spencer, born about 1801, in New York, a mechanic by occupation, who is yet living. His father was Nehemiah Spencer, a native of New Hampshire, and of English

descent. The mother of our subject was Polly Ticknor, a native of New York, where she died. She was the mother of eight children—Elias, Nehemiah, Angeline, Ruth A., Henry H. the subject of this sketch, Sarah, Laura (deceased), and Mary. Our subject spent his early life at home, assisting to till the soil of his father's farm, and receiving such an education as the common schools of his native county afforded. At fifteen years of age, he left his home and embarked on life's rugged pathway as a hired hand in a mill at Olean, on the Allegheny River, where he remained till the summer of 1852, when he came West and located at Bloomington, Ill., and there worked in a saw mill. In 1855, he came to Ullin, Pulaski Co., Ill., where he worked in a mill until the spring of 1856, when he bought an interest in a saw mill at Ullin, which he removed after one year to a place three miles east of Villa Ridge, and operated the same until the spring of 1861, when he sold his interest, and built him a large and commodious residence on his farm, where he now resides. In 1862, he again embarked in the saw mill business, building a mill two miles northeast of Puluski, on the Cache River, which he conducted successfully until 1872, when he sold it. Since then his time has been chiefly occupied in looking after his real estate interests. When he came to this county he had $20, but although poor in purse, he was rich in perseverance and experience, and possessed a strong will and great energy. He has now practically retired from active life, engaged in superintending his farms. He has over 2,000 acres of land in this county, the fruit of a successful business career. The people have shown the confidence put in him by electing him to different offices. In 1875, he was elected Sheriff of Pulaski County, and served two years. In the fall of 1878, he was elected Representative of the Fifty-first Senatorial District of Illinois, serving two years. He also filled many of the minor offices, too numerous to mention. In politics, Mr. Spencer has been identified with the Republican party, and his was one of the seven votes cast for Fremont in this county in the year 1856. Of late his sympathies are with the Free Trade movement. Mr. Spencer was joined in matrimony September 12, 1855, in Bloomington, Ill., to Miss Eleanor T. Gould, a native of Dexter, Me., born October 15, 1833. She is the mother of the following children—Frank, born June 19, 1856, he married Miss Abbie Ent, who has borne him one child—Frank; Edgar, born August 26, 1858; Ella, born September 19, 1860, the wife of John W. Titus, they have one child—Henry Titus; Flora, born April 8, 1862; Zena, born November 2, 1864; Louisa H., born March 20, 1869. Mrs. Eleanor. T. Spencer died May 29, 1878.

HENRY S. WALBRIDGE, lumberman, Junction. One of the substantial and enterprising citizens of Burkville Precinct is Mr. Henry S. Walbridge, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Bennington, Vt., on the 1st of January, 1821. His father, Eliphalet Walbridge, was a native of New York, where he died in about 1827. Sally (Strong) Walbridge, subject's mother, was a native of Vergennes, Vt., born January 8, 1801. After the death of Mr. Walbridge, she married Prof. D. D. Tuthill, of Edenton, S. C.; she was the mother of nine children, of whom four are now living—Henry S., the subject of this sketch; Egbert E. Walbridge; Mrs. Mary E. (Tuthill) Pierson, and Richard S. Tuthill, a prominent lawyer of Chicago. Henry S. Walbridge was educated in New York and Southern Illinois, principally under the instruction of his stepfather. He has been chiefly engaged in the saw mill business, and was one of the first who used the circular saw in Southern Illinois, the great lumber region of the State. He first engaged in the business in Jackson County, Ill., in 1845, and continued the same in diffeernt parts of the State with marked success until 1883, when he sold his mill, which

was located at Burkville. He may now be classed among the retired men of Pulaski County, enjoying in the latter years of his life those comforts and pleasures which ever result from honesty, industry and economy. Mr. Walbridge has been twice married, first to Miss Rebecca J. Phelps, who died leaving four children, of whom Mrs. Sally Hawkins is now living. His second was Matilda Green, a native of Ohio. She died in Pulaski County, Ill., in 1861, leaving two children as the result of their union—Eliza B. and Charles H., who married Miss Hattie D. Ent. Mr. W. is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and an ardent Republican, and during the war did great service in organizing the "Union League."

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